"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, southeast winds today; tomorrow fair; wind northwest.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,717. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

CONVICT BERKMAN AND MISS GOLDMAN; BOTH OFF TO PRISON

Anarchists Are Sentenced to Two Years Each and Are Fined $10,000.

LIKELY TO BE DEPORTED

Both May Be Returned to Russia—Jury's One Vote Was Unanimous.

WOMAN PROTESTS IN VAIN

Marshal Permits No Delay—Berkman Starts for Atlanta and Woman for Jefferson City.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchist leaders, were convicted of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States by a jury in the Federal District Court late yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding objections of the anarchists, who shouted their defiance at the court, Judge Mayer sentenced the prisoners immediately after the jury returned its verdict, and early this morning these two persons, in the opinion of the Government the ablest and most dangerous anarchists in the United States, were on their way to Federal penitentiaries—Berkman to Atlanta and Miss Goldman to the woman's prison at Jefferson City, Mo.

"Your honor," the woman anarchist called out with sarcastic emphasis as Judge Mayer concluded his remarks in sentencing her, "I want to thank you for your marvelous fairness at this trial. Yes, I want to thank you."

Judge Mayer inflicted maximum sentences in both cases. Each of the prisoners must serve two years in prison in addition to paying a fine of $10,000. Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, who prosecuted the case, moreover, was instructed to communicate the record of the conviction to the immigration authorities for such action as those authorities might see fit to take when the prisoners had served their terms. Under a new Federal law an alien, twice convicted of a crime, may be deported by the Government to the country from whence he came. Berkman is not a citizen, while Miss Goldman when asked if she was a citizen replied "not by application." Berkman and Miss Goldman have both served terms in the penitentiary. Both were born in Russia.

Throng in the Courtroom.

The court room was crowded with men and women and girls when the jury filed into the court room with its verdict at 5:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The jury had deliberated just thirty-nine minutes. Only one ballot was taken, and that was unanimous for conviction. Eleanor Fitzgerald, who is one of the most devoted of the followers of the two anarchists, sat behind Miss Goldman as the jurymen entered the box to render their verdict. Miss Fitzgerald is six feet tall and ruddy of feature. She leaned over and grasped her woman chief by the hand, and it was evident that she had correctly guessed the verdict that was about to be recorded.

In the courtroom when the jury entered, besides the spectators, were a dozen United States Deputy Marshals and the entire Bomb Squad from Police Headquarters. The anarchists in the courtroom had been informed that no demonstration would be permitted, and that the first one who tried to cause any trouble would be arrested. The warning had its effect.

Judge Mayer came into the courtroom at 6 o'clock. The Clerk called the roll or the jury, and then turned to Frank M. White, the foreman, and asked him if a verdict had been agreed upon. Mr. White replied that the jury had agreed.

"What is your verdict?" the Clerk asked.

"Guilty," the foreman replied, in a voice that could be heard in the corridors.

Emma Goldman, her face red with anger and disappointment, was immediately on her feet. She never made a more defiant picture.

"I move," she said in a loud voice, "that this verdict be set aside as absolutely contrary to the evidence."

"Denied," replied Judge Mayer.

"I then ask that sentence be deferred for a few days, and that bail be continued in the sum already fixed in our case," Miss Goldman added.

"Motion denied," said the Judge.

The clerk then took the pedigrees of the defendants. Berkman said he was born in Petrograd about forty-eight years ago, that he was single, and not a citizen of the United States. Miss Goldman said she was born in Kovno, Russia, in 1883, was single, and that she was not a citizen by application, although, she added, her father had died an American citizen.

Judge Mayer then announced that he was about to impose sentence and asked the defendants if they knew of any reason why sentence should be deferred.

"I think it only fair to suspend sentence and give us a chance to clear up our affairs," Berkman said. "We have been convicted simply because we are anarchists, and the proceeding has been very unjust. Berkman did not rise from his chair in addressing the court.

"We realize," Miss Goldman said, "that the only reason sentence is not deferred is because we are anarchists and because the court is prejudiced. What has happened does not change our opinions. We have stood by those opinions in the past and although we are going to prison we will continue to stand by them."

Mr. Content then called Judge Mayer's attention to the fact that both prisoners had previous penitentiary records. In 1892, Mr. Content said, Berkman had attempted to assassinate Henry C. Frick and served fourteen years in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary for his crime.

"I feel," added Mr. Content, "that

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Massapequa, American Ship, Sunk; Crew of 31 Is Saved

LONDON, July 9.—The American steamer Massapequa was sunk on Saturday by a German submarine. The crew was landed at the small islands of Sein, off the French coast, twenty-eight miles southwest of Brest.

Franklin D. Mooney, President of the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company at 111 Broadway, owners of the Massapequa, said yesterday that he had received a cable dispatch from Captain A. H. Strumm, commander of the vessel, stating that the crew of thirty-one men had all arrived safely at Brest. Nothing was said of the naval crew on board.

The Massapequa left New York on June 23 for France with a cargo of grain and had ten American citizens among her crew.

The Massapequa was a single screw steamship of 3,193 gross tonnage, built at Sunderland, England, in 1893. She was 322 feet long, of 42 feet 7 inches beam, and 26 feet depth of hold.

NEW BAN ON CABLE MESSAGES ABROAD

Government Moves to Prevent News Reaching Germany by Way of Neutrals.

PENROSE CALLS FOR INQUIRY

Wants Admiral Gleaves's Messages Made Public and Activities of Creel Explained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A new censorship plan has been adopted by the Government, and a widespread extension of it is under consideration. In effect it provides for the strictest possible scrutiny of all outgoing cable messages and a virtual lifting of the censorship of incoming press cable dispatches. The outgoing censorship will apply more particularly to commercial messages.

The new censorship plan is the outgrowth of the criticism that has been leveled at the various branches of the Government which have had to do with supervision over press and commercial telegraphic dispatches. One criticism that appealed particularly to officials concerned was that persons in this country were permitted to send messages to Europe that might contain information of benefit to the enemy. In this connection it was learned today that the Government discovered that information evidently intended for the German Government was being sent by cable from the United States to newspapers in neutral countries under the guise of news for publication. This has been stopped.

One of the arrests made in New York last week was the result of a close examination of a number of innocent-looking cable messages filed in New York for transmission to a neutral European country. Hereafter, in accordance with part of the plan already adopted, a follow-up system will be used to ascertain if messages filed for cabling contain genuine information or carefully concealed items of military importance to the German Government. The American citizen who cables to a relative in Switzerland that "Father is ill; come at once," should not be offended if a Secret Service agent calls at his residence to see if father is really ill. At the other end of the line the person to whom the cable message is sent will be investigated.

It is probable that if the censorship on outgoing cables is made to apply generally the Government will remove all censorship of incoming press dispatches from Farnce, and even refrain from asking American newspapers not to print certain information which they have been withholding voluntarily from their readers for patriotic reasons at the request of the Government.

Penrose Calls for Inquiry.

Senator Penrose today offered a resolution calling for the sending to the Senate the dispatches received from Rear Admiral Gleaves telling of two U-boat attacks on the American transport fleet and its convoying squadron, and also a statement of the number of persons employed by the Committee on Public Information with other data concerning the operations of the committee as the publicity department of the Government. Mr. Penrose asked that the resolution go over until tomorrow, when he will call it up for consideration.

"I have a resolution," said Senator Penrose, "which I am led to introduce on account of the widespread criticism which has been made over the country concerning the performance of the Committee on Public Information. I desire here to refer to an editorial from THE NEW YORK TIMES. I do not often interject quotations from a newspaper into a discussion in the Senate, but this is so entirely to the point that I will refer to it."

Mr. Penrose then read the editorial under the caption, "Where was he?" in which attention was called to the discrepancy between the denial of a correspondent that there had been any submarine attack and the account of a sea fight by the Committee on Public Information.

"Knowing full well," said Mr. Penrose, "the inveterate tendency of the press to print war news with artistic embellishment and to take the slightest excuse or sunfire at a piece of wreckage or floksam on the surface of the ocean as the destruction of a periscope, I am curious to know how the American correspondent lost his inborn enterprise and failed to report this battle, or whether the battle was a hallucination of the Secretary of the Navy and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information. Therefore, Mr. President, I have prepared a resolution which is short, and, as I have hastily written it in my hand, I will not tax the ingenuity of the Secretary to read it, but will read it myself.

Mr. Penrose then read his resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is directed to send to the Senate copies of official dispatches, including the report of Admiral Gleaves relating to the alleged encounter of the American fleet with the submarines as described in a statement issued under the authority of George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information; and he is further directed to furnish

Continued on Page 2.

RELIEVE INDIGESTION.
With Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Taken before meals, tones the stomach, promotes appetite and prevents distress. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

BILLION BUSHELS OUR GAIN IN CROPS TO AID IN WAR

American Farmers Prompt in Response to the President's Appeal.

GAIN SHOWN IN WHEAT

Combined Spring and Winter Crop Will Exceed Last Year's by 38,000,000 Bushels.

CORN TAKES LEADING PLACE

Expected to Equal the Bumper Yield of 1912—Gain Also in Rice and Potatoes.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A billion bushels increase over last year's production in the principal food crops is the response American farmers have made to President Wilson's mid-April appeal saying that upon them "rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations."

The extent of the farmers' response was disclosed today when a production of 6,093,000,000 bushels of principal food crops was forecast in the Department of Agriculture's July crop report. It shows this year's corn crop will be the largest in history, except one, and that four, and possibly five, other crops will make new high records.

The corn crop, which, with favorable weather may equal the bumper crop of 1912, shows an increase of 541,000,000 bushels over last year with a total of 3,124,000,000 bushels. The total acreage is 14 per cent. larger than last year.

The combined Winter and Spring wheat crop will be 38,000,000 bushels more than last year's, with a total of 678,000,000 bushels.

Barley, with prospects of the third largest crop ever grown, will exceed last year's production by 33,000,000 bushels, with an output of 214,000,000 bushels.

Oats promise to exceed last year's crop by 201,000,000 bushels, the total production being forecast at 1,453,000,000 bushels. That is slightly under the record. Improvement between now and harvest, however, may result in a record crop.

White potato production, on a 22½ per cent. increase in acreage, will be a record crop with 452,000,000 bushels, or 167,000,000 bushels more than last year, not taking into account the home garden production which this year is estimated to be much larger than ever before.

Rye, another record crop this year, will amount to 56,100,000 bushels, or 8,700,000 bushels more than last year.

Sweet potatoes will register a new high total with 82,200,000 bushels, or 11,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Rice production will reach 34,400,000 bushels, the second largest crop ever produced.

Production of tobacco will break another record with a crop of 1,215,000,000 pounds, which is 64,000,000 pounds more than was grown last year.

The Department's Statement.

In a statement explaining crop conditions, the Department of Agriculture said:

"A heavy increase in acreage of corn is noted, amounting to over 14 per cent. of last year's area, much of the increase being on land not formerly cultivated and the bulk of the remainder on abandoned wheat lands and acreage formerly devoted to hay. The growth s several weeks later, but as the seed was generally of superior quality, stands, color and vigor are generally above the average. There have been some losses on flooded bottom lands and a moderate amount of replanting has been necessary.

"The corn crop suffered from drought in the Gulf Central States, but elsewhere moisture is sufficient or in excess. Cultivation is fair to good in most States, though in some sections excess moisture has interfered. Temperatures were rather too cool earlier but during the latter part of June they have been very favorable.

"The corn crop now promised, 3,124,000,000 bushels, is greater by a slight margin than the largest previous crop. The crop is slightly below the ten-year average condition, due to its lateness.

"The stands of Winter wheat, especially where thinned by Winter killing, have thickened up surprisingly, and the heads are in almost all secetions heavy. The growth during the month has made an improvement, representing a gain of 29,000,000 bushels, this being far in excess of what was expected or is ordinarily experienced. The improvement was general with the exception of a few States. Practically no insect damage is reported and the plants are healthy. Early harvested grain in the Southwest has turned out much better than anticipated.

The Combined Wheat Crop.

"Spring wheat has declined in condition materially, owing to frost and dryness in North Dakota and unfavorable conditions in some of the Western States. The condition of the Winter and Spring wheat crop combined gives promise of a yield greater by 22,000,000 bushels than was anticipated last month.

"Oats have improved with Winter wheat in all sections except the northern portion of the North Central States, where cold, frost, and drought have interfered, and in some of the Western States. Winter oats in the South are a very small crop owing to Winter damage, and the Spring oats crop, where grown there, while better, was not large owing to drought in the Gulf Central States. Stands throughout the main producing sections, other than as noted, are exceptionally heavy, the condition is high, and at this date the largest crop of record is promised, 1,455,000,000 bushels.

"The acerage of rice has been much increased, but conditions are unfavor-

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Austrian Cabinet to Quit After Two Weeks in Office

AMSTERDAM, July 9.—The Austrian Cabinet, the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, says, has decided to resign. A new Ministry, it adds, is in course of formation.

The present Austrian Cabinet, under the Premiership of Dr. von Seydler, has been in office but two weeks, having been formed June 24. It succeeded the Cabinet of Count Clam-Martinic, which had a stormy career of six months.

WILSON TO DRAFT GUARD AUGUST 5

President Sets That Date for Bringing All Militia Into the Federal Service.

CALLS ON JULY 15 AND 25

Organizations of 11 States, Including New York, to be Mobilized on First Date.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—President Wilson issued today his proclamation providing for the call and draft of the National Guard of all the States into the Federal service of the United States Government. With a stroke of the pen he added to the armed forces of the nation available for use on foreign service more than 300,000 men. This is the present strength of the National Guard units in and out of the Federal service.

The President's proclamation provides that the entire National Guard of the country be drafted into the military service of the national Government as of and from Aug. 5 next.

It calls into the Federal service on July 15 the National Guard of eleven States not now in the Federal service. These States are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

The proclamation calls into the Federal service on July 25 the troops of nineteen other States, those of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, as well as those of the District of Columbia. On the two dates specified these troops are merely called into Federal service and not drafted. They will not be drafted until Aug. 5, when all the guard of all the States will be drafted.

Draft Abolishes State Militia.

When drafted into the Federal service these State troops will automatically stand discharged from the State militia, and will thereafter be soldiers of the United States Government, subject to the rules and regulations of the regular army. After being drafted they will be Federal soldiers in the fullest sense of the word, liable for any foreign duty, and the President can order them to the trenches on the European battlefront or elsewhere. Before being drafted they are merely State troops called into Federal service for use in repelling invasion.

On June 30 the strength of the National Guard units called into Federal service was 4,130 officers and 106,280 men. On the same date there were 5,787 officers and 189,717 men in National Guard units that had not been called into Federal service, making a total of more than 295,997 men which the proclamation will draft into Federal service on Aug. 5, and all of whom will be available for service overseas. When raised to war strength the National Guard will contain 400,000 men. After the force of 300,000 new available has been drafted on Aug. 5 vigorous effort will be made to round out the National Guard to full war strength. If men cannot be raised by volunteering they will be drafted in accordance with authority given the President in the national draft law.

While the President's call for men into the service of the Federal Government on July 15 and July 25 covers all men in the units not now in Federal service it exempts members of staff corps and departments not included in tactical organizations, and does not include those officers who will hereafter be notified that the President does not care for their services under the call. The same is true of the draft.

How Officers Will Be Treated.

Officers will not be drafted unless the President cares to commission them as officers in the National Guard after it

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WHISKY SEIZURE CLAUSE ILLEGAL, SENATORS ADMIT

Courts, Not Congress, Must Fix Compensation—Way Sought to Correct Error.

MAY RECOMMIT THE BILL

Steering Committee to Decide Today—May Favor Lessening Control Power, Too.

MOTION MADE FOR CLOSURE

Chamberlain Wants Early Vote on Measure, Leaving Imperfections to the Conferees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Smoot amendment to the anti-liquor section of the Food Administration bill, by which the President was directed to seize all distilled spirits in bond and pay for such liquors an amount equal to cost, plus 10 per cent., was condemned as unconstitutional in debate in the Senate today, even by some of the members who voted for the amendment.

This, with renewed opposition to some of the sweeping control powers granted by the measure, augmented the dissatisfaction with the bill felt by many Senators and resulted in arrangements being made for a meeting of the Democratic steering committee today to consider plans for redrafting the provisions complained of.

Meanwhile, Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the legislation on the floor of the Senate, failing to obtain unanimous consent for an early vote on the bill, took steps to invoke—for the first time in the history of the Senate—the provision for closure written into the rules of the Senate last session.

At tomorrow's steering committee meeting plans will be considered to eliminate steel, iron, cotton, and some other products from the Government control provisions of the bill, and to amend the Smoot provision. The leaders are discussing the advisability of recommitting the bill to the Agriculture Committee with instructions to make these changes.

Called Unconstitutional.

That the Senate had manoeuvred itself into a legislative snarl through its adoption of the Smoot amendment was conceded in debate today by leaders among the "drys." Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who had vehemently urged the passage of the Smoot amendment, admitted that he had been under a false impression and that the amendment was unconstitutional and "not worth the paper it is written on."

This frank avowal followed a criticism of the constitutionality of the Smoot amendment by Senator Shields of Tennessee, formerly Chief Justice of his State. Other Senate leaders expressed the opinion that the bill could not pass the scrutiny of the courts if passed with the Smoot amendment in it, but none suggested any easy way to get the troublesome amendment out until the bill had been passed by the Senate and sent to conference. The amendment was voted under a general consent agreement and under parliamentary procedure it cannot again be taken up until the Conference Committee has passed upon it.

Senators who had opposed the Smoot amendment as unconstitutional pointed out that they had warned the Senate that the bill would be imperiled by the Smoot amendment. That the bill was in danger of being delayed many days, if not weeks, was manifest from the mood of the Senate. Senators on both sides of the chamber expressed themselves as eager to push the bill through to a speedy vote, but they urged that undue haste might result in further embarrassment.

It was at the end of the day that Senator Chamberlain asked for general consent to take the bill up for a final vote Friday. This was objected to. Mr. Chamberlain then tried to get general consent to vote some day next week. This, too, met with objection. Then Senator Chamberlain put in his motion for cvlosure, by which debate would be limited to one-hour speeches, with each Senator speaking only once.

The closure motion will come up for a vote Wednesday. To pass it will require

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Reventlow Scoffs at Attacks on Transports; Still Declines to Credit Our Sending Troops

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 9, (via London.)—Count zu Reventlow, commenting on the report of a repelled torpedo attack on American transports, says:

"According to the story, the so-called attack in massed torpedo formation was supposed to take place on June 22, so that it is remarkable that the news is only published now. To start with, we consider the whole story of the attack as an invention and a calculated swindle."

Reventlow's paper then says that the details of the story sound dilletantish, and that it would be interesting to learn what form the massed formation attack took, and whether the submarines were visible.

"Were they all together?" the article continues. "Probably, otherwise the American destroyers could not have scattered them. It was probably carried out like a mediaeval cavalry attack. A beautiful idea, but unfortunately ridiculous."

Reventlow proceeds to explain that in America this news doubtless was greeted with triumph and gave the illustrated papers ample opportunity for their imagination and draftsmanship of "the scattering of submarines in closed formation." He declares also that it is characteristic of American stories to make the hour 10:30 and the days short, but that it would be impossible to see submarines at night or in half darkness unless they were above the surface of the water. The writer says hat the report of the second attack is equally ridiculous, and that it is a pity that no description is given of the pieces of supposed wrecked submarines.

"As for these stories," the article continues, "it is evident that Americans must have been in a state of appalling nervousness. Apart from this, it could have been foretold that American Generals who cross the ocean to save Europe would have to have extraordinary as well as glorifying experiences."

Reventlow adds that the whole object of this adventure story is to prove the impotency of submarines and the fact that a considerable number of American troops has arrived in France.

"We repeat what we said recently," he writes. "The whole thing is sheer bluff. Only General Pershing, his staff, a few medical men, and perhaps a few technical experts and airmen have arrived, and nothing more."

Come early. Bring kiddies. Opens 10 A. M. "PARENTAGE." RIALTO—NOW.—Advt.

KAISER BACKS CHANCELLOR IN REFUSAL TO COMMIT GERMANY TO NO ANNEXATIONS; CROWN COUNCIL CALLED TO MEET CRISIS

Kaiser Is Now Arranging to Hold a Crown Council; "Graver Issues" Than Bethmann Reported at Stake

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 9.—Word comes from Berlin that on Sunday the Kaiser arranged to hold a Crown Council, which always precedes the decision of momentous issues.

All doubt as to the extreme gravity of the situation in Germany is now dissolved by the plain statements made in some of the German papers.

The Weser Zeitung of Bremen has a dispatch from Berlin which says that the question of the Chancellor's political existence is at stake, but adds that "far graver issues" have been raised by Erzberger's speech.

Late yesterday the German Press Bureau invited the correspondents of the semi-official papers, like the Cologne Gazette, to send out urgent appeals to the people to remain calm and keep their heads.

FLEW 466 MILES TO BOMB KRUPP'S

French Aviator Describes Daring Raid at Night on Big Munition Centre.

DODGED NUMEROUS SHELLS

One Companion Lost—Two Others, Lacking Petrol, Attacked Treves.

By The Associated Press.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 8.—The most daring air raid yet carried out against the great Krupp munition works at Essen was recounted to a staff correspondent of The Associated Press today by Sergeant Maxime Gallois, who defied all the German anti-aircraft defenses and bombarded the heart of the German armament-producing factories with high explosives, crossed the German front line twice, flew over many Rhenish cities, and reached home unscathed.

The whole flight lasted seven hours, during which the daring French aviator was guided only by the moon and stars and the compass, as the voyage was made in the darkest hours of the night, the destination being reached exactly according to plan. Sergeant Gallois narrated his story in the simplest manner. He said:

"Four of us—Lieutenant Ardisson de Perdiguier, Sergeant Durand, another comrade, and myself—left our base at nightfall Friday, with the intention of reaching Essen. Soon afterward we ran into foggy weather, and lost sight of each other. I flew at an altitude of 1,200 meters, and passed over Metz and Thionville, following the course of the River Moselle, which, however, rapidly disappeared in the mist.

No Guide but the Stars.

"The batteries fired at me crossing the Rhine, and as I passed over Metz searchlights played about the sky. At Thionville I heard another airplan nearby, but made it out to be Ard 's. Afterward I was compelled to n d by the aid of the compass, the s s, and the moon.

"At Treves I saw a heavy bombardment, which I calculated was directed at my comrade. Therefore I knew I was traveling in the right direction. I did not see Coblenz. I saw the reflection of the moon on the Rhine and found Bonn. From there to Düsseldorf there was a regular sea of electricity, which increased as I got further north.

"Cologne was a blaze of luminosity, and at Dusseldorf there were all kinds of lights, blue, red, and white. All the time the anti-aircraft guns fired as I passed, and around Cologne the gunners were very accurate in the range.

"Leaving there, I saw, like cliffs on the horizon, a brilliant illumination which seemed kilometers in length stretching to the left of Essen, while southward was another long line of lights coming from the factories. Arriving over Essen I rose to about 2,000 meters. I circled around, searching for a place where the lights from the workshops appeared densest. Then I threw the first bomb. After counting ten I dropped the second, and then the remainder of the ten I carried at similar intervals. I could not tell whether the bombs exploded, but they probably did. It was impossible to distinguish their effect, owing to the flaming furnace chimneys.

"My duty done, I turned homeward, not having seen my comrades again. The motor worked with wonderful regularity all the time. I came back exactly the same as I went, and was fired at many times.

A Night Flight of 466 Miles.

"I was thoroughly exhausted and was suffering from my eyes, which were affected by the strain and wind, as I had lost both pairs of goggles at the start, and was often obliged to put my head outside in order to see the director. When nearing the base, owing to the darkness I could not tell exactly where I was. I thought possibly I was still over the German lines and decided to continue westward as long as the petrol lasted. I had a few litres left and was driving onward, when suddenly I recognized a prearranged signal and managed to land just at dawn at the same place from which I had departed. The distance covered was 750 kilometers, (about 466½ miles.")

The correspondent saw the notes made by Gallois during the flight. There were just a few words and figures marking the places sighted and the hours of ar-

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Public and critics highly enthusiastic about "PARENTAGE." RIALTO, 10 A. M. You will recommend it TOO.—Advt.

RUSSIANS TAKE 7,131 MEN, 48 GUNS

Gen. Korniloff Smashes Teuton Line in Galicia, South of the Dneister.

CAVALRY CLOSE TO HALICZ

Bridge Town of Jezupol and Four Villages Captured in Drive Begun Sunday.

PETROGRAD, July 9.—General Korniloff's Army in Galicia, which is operating south of the Dniester River, crossed on Sunday the Zlota Bystritza River, on both sides of the railroad line running west from Stanislau to Kalusz and Dolina and captured several villages and the town of Jezupol, at the confluence of the Zlota Bystritza and the Dniester, where another railroad from Stanislau northwest to Lemberg crosses the Dniester. This is the last town on the south bank of the latter river until Halicz is reached, and is only twelve miles from it. Halicz, called the strategic key to Lemberg, is at the confluence of the Dniester and Lukva Rivers, and the Russian cavalry, pushing after the retreating Teutons after the occupation of Clezov, ten miles southwest of Jezupol, reached the Lukva. In this important advance the Russians took 7,131 prisoners, 48 cannon, and many machine guns. The text of the official statement from the War Office reads:

Western (Russian) front—In the direction of Zloczow, southeast of Brzezany, there has been artillery firing on both sides.

In the direction of Dolina (thirty-five miles west of Stanislau) troops of General Korniloff's army, about midday on Sunday, attacked after artillery preparation the fortified positions of the enemy west of Stanislau, on the Lomnica front.

Having pierced the foremost and most important positions of the enemy, our troops advanced and captured in battle the small town of Jezupol and the villages of Siezov, Pavelche, Rybno, and Starylysiec.

Our cavalry, giving immediate pursuit to the retreating enemy, reached the River Lukva.

During the day 131 officers and 7,000 men and 48 guns, including 12 of heavy calibre, and numerous machine guns were captured.

Aviation—Our airmen dropped bombs on the railway station and town of Pinsk, causing conflagrations. A squadron of German airplanes made a nocturnal flight over Dvinsk and dropped several tons of bombs.

Rumanian front—There were no changes in the situation.

BERLIN, July 9, (via London.)—The official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff says the Russians who attacked yesterday in Eastern Galicia were brought to a standstill by German reserves after the Russians had pressed back the defenders in the direction of the wooded heights of Czarnylas. The announcement follows:

Although between the Stripa and the Zlota Lipa there were merely lively artillery engagements and some thrusts which brought us prisoners, fresh battles developed near Stanislau. By strong Russian attacks the troops between Clezov and Zagwozdz—a distance of twelve kilometers—were pressed back in the direction of the wooded heights of Czarnylas. By the intervention of German reserves the thrust was brought to a standstill.

In the Carpathians the pronounced activity of Russian batteries continues. There were local attacks by the Russians at several places.

The situation is unchanged on the front of Field Marshal von Mackensen and in Macedonia.

The supplementary statement tonight reads:

The Russians again attacked on the Kalusz-Stanislau road. Their forces were brought to a standstill by a counterthrust.

North of the Dniester there were no events of special importance.

VIENNA, July 9, (via London.)—Northwest of Stanislau, in Galicia, the first defense positions of the Austrians

Continued on Page 3.

Exceptional crowds force RIALTO to open 10 A. M. rest of week. See "PARENTAGE." Send the kiddies.—Advt.

EMPEROR SEES NEUTRALS

Envoys in Berlin Called to Conference but Subject Is Hidden.

BETHMANN POSITION SHAKY

Erzberger Said to Have Conferred with Austrian Emperor Before Making Attack.

LEGISLATORS ARE INSISTENT

Middle Parties Agree on a Policy of Peace Terms and Internal Reforms.

LONDON, July 9.—The political crisis in Germany continues to be very acute, according to all the reports that sift across the border to neutral points on the Continent. Not only is Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's position endangered, it would seem, but apparently the hold of Admiral von Capelle, who succeeded Admiral von Tirpitz as head of the Ministry of Marine, has been shaken by the severe criticisms of the Admiralty, made by Mathias Erzberger, the Clerical leader, in his sensational speeches before the Reichstag Committee Saturday.

A sharply censored Berlin special dispatch reaching Copenhagen says that the Emperor at yesterday's audience expressed confidence in the Imperial Chancellor and approved Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's course in opposing the Reichstag demand to commit Germany to peace without annexations or indemnities.

The Tageblatt says, however, that all-day conferences of the Reichstag middle parties and Moderate Socialists brought the parties near to an agreement regarding the questions of peace terms and internal reforms.

Kaiser Summons Neutral Envoys.

Political manoeuvrings of seemingly large importance are in progress in Berlin. According to reports reaching Rotterdam from Berlin and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph, Emperor William invited the neutral Ambassadors and Ministers to a conference on Saturday. Nothing is yet forthcoming to indicate the nature or the outcome of this conference.

Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg had another conference with Emperor William today, Amsterdam reports.

The main committee of the Reichstag continued its confidential discussion today of internal and external political affairs. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Secretaries of State and many members of the Bundesrat attended the meeting.

All the speakers, according to the report received in Amsterdam, expressed regret that a portion of the press had not respected the secrecy of the meetings, but had published erroneous reports concerning them.

The Chancellor made a long speech, it is said.

A Berlin dispatch to the Hamburg Fremdenblatt, according to Copenhagen, says that the entire Clerical Party in the Reichstag, with the exception of three members, voted Saturday night to support the stand taken by Erzberger.

New importance may be attached to Erzberger's activities if it is true, as the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin asserts, that he had a long audience with the Emperor of Austria last week in Vienna. His present attitude, the paper adds, is believed to be the direct outcome of that audience.

Parliamentary Reform Involved.

The correspondent, who is frankly opposed to the Chancellor's remaining in office, indicates that Erzberger, besides attacking the Admiralty and pan-Germans as the great obstacles to peace and advocating peace without annexations or indemnities, urged the introduction of a Parliamentary form of government.

The action of the Centrists was taken, the dispatch says, under the presumption that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg would retire, and that a complete change would be made in the political system.

According to these advices, Erzberger was expected to propose an immediate adjournment of the Reichstag when the session opened yesterday if no settlement was reached by that time, so as to prevent the Chancellor from addressing Parliament as long as the crisis remained unsolved.

The Socialists, on the other hand, have suggested the adoption of a resolution that the Reichstag refuse to adjourn until the crisis is definitely settled.

The correspondent says that he has been informed by National-Liberals that if the Chancellor, as he understands, told the Emperor the crisis was only a flash in the pan, and that he would be able to reunite the majority by today he was thoroughly mistaken.

The correspondent asserts that continuance of the submarine campaign was not questioned for the moment in the debate of the Main Committee, even in the speech of Herr Erzberger. The campaign was discussed merely as a factor in the problem of revision of war aims, in so far as its consequences affect the general situation.

The Tageblatt of Berlin talks plainly about rumors that a change in the Chan-

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, southeast winds today; tomorrow fair; wind northwest.
For full weather report see Page 21.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

CONVICT BERKMAN AND MISS GOLDMAN; BOTH OFF TO PRISON

Anarchists Are Sentenced to Two Years Each and Are Fined $10,000.

LIKELY TO BE DEPORTED

Both May Be Returned to Russia—Jury's One Vote Was Unanimous.

WOMAN PROTESTS IN VAIN

Marshal Permits No Delay—Berkman Starts for Atlanta and Woman for Jefferson City.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchist leaders, were convicted of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States by a jury in the Federal District Court late yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding objections of the anarchists, who shouted their defiance at the court, Judge Mayer sentenced the prisoners immediately after the jury returned its verdict, and early this morning these two persons, in the opinion of the Government the ablest and most dangerous anarchists in the United States, were on their way to Federal penitentiaries—Berkman to Atlanta and Miss Goldman to the woman's prison at Jefferson City, Mo.

"Your honor," the woman anarchist called out with sarcastic emphasis as Judge Mayer concluded his remarks in sentencing her, "I want to thank you for your marvelous fairness at this trial. Yes, I want to thank you."

Judge Mayer inflicted maximum sentences in both cases. Each of the prisoners must serve two years in prison in addition to paying a fine of $10,000. Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, who prosecuted the case, moreover, was instructed to communicate the record of the conviction to the immigration authorities for such action as those authorities might see fit to take when the prisoners had served their terms. Under a new Federal law an alien, twice convicted of a crime, may be deported by the Government to the country from whence he came. Berkman is not a citizen, while Miss Goldman when asked if she was a citizen replied "not by application." Berkman and Miss Goldman have both served terms in the penitentiary. Both were born in Russia.

Throng in the Courtroom.

The court room was crowded with men and women and girls when the jury filed into the court room with its verdict at 5:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The jury had deliberated just thirty-nine minutes. Only one ballot was taken, and that was unanimous for conviction. Eleanor Fitzgerald, who is one of the most devoted of the followers of the two anarchists, sat behind Miss Goldman as the jurymen entered the box to render their verdict. Miss Fitzgerald is six feet tall and ruddy of feature. She leaned over and grasped her woman chief by the hand, and it was evident that she had correctly guessed the verdict that was about to be recorded.

In the courtroom when the jury entered, besides the spectators, were a dozen United States Deputy Marshals and the entire Bomb Squad from Police Headquarters. The anarchists in the courtroom had been informed that no demonstration would be permitted, and that the first one who tried to cause any trouble would be arrested. The warning had its effect.

Judge Mayer came into the courtroom at 6 o'clock. The Clerk called the roll of the jury, and then turned to Frank M. White, the foreman, and asked him if a verdict had been agreed upon. Mr. White replied that the jury had agreed.

"What is your verdict?" the Clerk asked.

"Guilty," the foreman replied, in a voice that could be heard in the corridors.

Emma Goldman, her face red with anger and disappointment, was immediately on her feet. She never made a more defiant picture.

"I move," she said in a loud voice, "that this verdict be set aside as absolutely contrary to the evidence."

"Denied," replied Judge Mayer.

"I then ask that sentence be deferred for a few days, and that bail be continued in the sum already fixed in our case," Miss Goldman added.

"Motion denied," said the Judge.

The clerk then took the pedigrees of the defendants. Berkman said he was born in Petrograd about forty-eight years ago, that he was single, and not a citizen of the United States. Miss Goldman said she was born in Kovno, Russia, in 1869, was single, and that she was not a citizen by application, although, she added, her father had died an American citizen.

Judge Mayer then announced that he was about to impose sentence and asked the defendants if they knew of any reason why sentence should be deferred.

"I think it only fair to suspend sentence and give us a chance to clear up our affairs," Berkman said. "We have been convicted simply because we are anarchists, and the proceeding has been very unjust. Berkman did not rise from his chair in addressing the court.

"We realize," Miss Goldman said, "that the only reason sentence is not deferred is because we are anarchists and because the court is prejudiced. What has happened does not change our opinions. We have stood by those opinions in the past and although we are going to prison we will continue to stand by them."

Mr. Content then called Judge Mayer's attention to the fact that both prisoners had previous penitentiary records. In 1892, Mr. Content said, Berkman had attempted to assassinate Henry C. Frick and served fourteen years in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary for his crime.

"I feel," added Mr. Content, "that

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Massapequa, American Ship, Sunk; Crew of 31 Is Saved

LONDON, July 9.—The American steamer Massapequa was sunk on Saturday by a German submarine. The crew was landed at the small islands of Sein, off the French coast, twenty-eight miles southwest of Brest.

Franklin D. Mooney, President of the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company at 111 Broadway, owners of the Massapequa, said yesterday that he had received a cable dispatch from Captain A. H. Strumm, commander of the vessel, stating that the crew of thirty-one men had all arrived safely at Brest. Nothing was said of the naval crew on board.

The Massapequa left New York on June 23 for France with a cargo of grain and had ten American citizens among her crew.

The Massapequa was a single screw steamship of 3,193 gross tonnage, built at Sunderland, England, in 1896. She was 322 feet long, of 42 feet 7 inches beam, and 26 feet depth of hold.

NEW BAN ON CABLE MESSAGES ABROAD

Government Moves to Prevent News Reaching Germany by Way of Neutrals.

PENROSE CALLS FOR INQUIRY

Wants Admiral Gleaves's Messages Made Public and Activities of Creel Explained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A new censorship plan has been adopted by the Government, and a widespread extension of it is under consideration. In effect it provides for the strictest possible scrutiny of all outgoing cable messages and a virtual lifting of the censorship of incoming press cable dispatches. The outgoing censorship will apply more particularly to commercial messages.

The new censorship plan is the outgrowth of the criticism that has been leveled at the various branches of the Government which have had to do with supervision over press and commercial telegraphic dispatches. One criticism that appealed particularly to officials concerned was that persons in this country were permitted to send messages to Europe that might contain information of benefit to the enemy. In this connection it was learned today that the Government discovered that information evidently intended for the German Government was being sent by cable from the United States to newspapers in neutral countries under the guise of news for publication. This has been stopped.

One of the arrests made in New York last week was the result of a close examination of a number of innocent-looking cable messages filed in New York for transmission to a neutral European country. Hereafter, in accordance with part of the plan already adopted, a follow-up system will be used to ascertain if messages filed for cabling contain genuine information or carefully concealed items of military importance to the German Government. The American citizen who cables to a relative in Switzerland that "Father is ill; come at once," should not be offended if a Secret Service agent calls at his residence to see if father is really ill. At the other end of the line the person to whom the cable message is sent will be investigated.

It is probable that if the censorship on outgoing cables is made to apply generally the Government will remove all censorship of incoming press dispatches from France, and even refrain from asking American newspapers not to print certain information which they have been withholding voluntarily from their readers for patriotic reasons at the request of the Government.

Penrose Calls for Inquiry.

Senator Penrose today offered a resolution calling for the sending to the Senate the dispatches received from Rear Admiral Gleaves telling of two U-boat attacks on the American transport fleet and its convoying squadron, and also a statement of the number of persons employed by the Committee on Public Information with other data concerning the operations of the committee as the publicity department of the Government. Mr. Penrose asked that the resolution go over until tomorrow, when he will call it up for consideration.

"I have a resolution," said Senator Penrose, "which I am led to introduce on account of the widespread criticism which has been made over the country concerning the performance of the Committee on Public Information. I desire here to refer to an editorial from THE NEW YORK TIMES. I do not often interject quotations from a newspaper into a discussion in the Senate, but this is so entirely to the point that I will refer to it."

Mr. Penrose then read the editorial under the caption, "Where was he?" in which attention was called to the discrepancy between the denial of a correspondent that there had been any submarine attack and the account of a sea fight by the Committee on Public Information.

"Knowing full well," said Mr. Penrose, "the inveterate tendency of the press to print war news with artistic embellishment and to take the slightest excuse of gunfire at a piece of wreckage or floteam on the surface of the ocean as the destruction of a periscope, I am curious to know how the American correspondent lost his inborn enterprise and failed to report this battle, or whether the battle was a hallucination of the Secretary of the Navy and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information. Therefore, Mr. President, I have prepared a resolution which is short, and, as I have hastily written it in my hand, I will not tax the ingenuity of the Secretary to read it, but will read it myself.

Mr. Penrose then read his resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is directed to send to the Senate copies of official dispatches, including the report of Admiral Gleaves relating to the alleged encounter of the American fleet with the submarines as described in a statement issued under the authority of George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information; and he is further directed to furnish

Continued on Page 2.

RELIEVE INDIGESTION.
With Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Taken before meals, tones the stomach, promotes appetite and prevents distress. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

BILLION BUSHELS OUR GAIN IN CROPS TO AID IN WAR

American Farmers Prompt in Response to the President's Appeal.

GAIN SHOWN IN WHEAT

Combined Spring and Winter Crop Will Exceed Last Year's by 38,000,000 Bushels.

CORN TAKES LEADING PLACE

Expected to Equal the Bumper Yield of 1912—Gain Also in Rice and Potatoes.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A billion bushels increase over last year's production in the principal food crops is the response American farmers have made to President Wilson's mid-April appeal saying that upon them "rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations."

The extent of the farmers' response was disclosed today when a production of 6,093,000,000 bushels of principal food crops was forecast in the Department of Agriculture's July crop report. It shows this year's corn crop will be the largest in history, except one, and that four, and possibly five, other crops will make new high records.

The corn crop, which, with favorable weather may equal the bumper crop of 1912, shows an increase of 541,000,000 bushels over last year with a total of 3,124,000,000 bushels. The total acreage is 14 per cent. larger than last year.

The combined Winter and Spring wheat crop will be 38,000,000 bushels more than last year's, with a total of 678,000,000 bushels.

Barley, with prospects of the third largest crop ever grown, will exceed last year's production by 33,000,000 bushels, with an output of 214,000,000 bushels.

Oats promise to exceed last year's crop by 201,000,000 bushels, the total production being forecast at 1,453,000,000 bushels. That is slightly under the record. Improvement between now and harvest, however, may result in a record crop.

White potato production, on a 22½ per cent. increase in acreage, will be a record crop with 452,000,000 bushels, or 167,000,000 bushels more than last year, not taking into account the home garden production which this year is estimated to be much larger than ever before.

Rye, another record crop this year, will amount to 56,100,000 bushels, or 8,700,000 bushels more than last year.

Sweet potatoes will register a new high total with 82,200,000 bushels, or 11,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Rice production will reach 34,400,000 bushels, the second largest crop ever produced.

Production of tobacco will break another record with a crop of 1,215,000,000 pounds, which is 64,000,000 pounds more than was grown last year.

The Department's Statement.

In a statement explaining crop conditions, the Department of Agriculture said:

"A heavy increase in acreage of corn is noted, amounting to over 14 per cent. of last year's area, much of the increase being on land not formerly cultivated and the bulk of the remainder on abandoned wheat lands and acreage formerly devoted to hay. The growth is several weeks later, but as the seed was generally of superior quality, stands, color and vigor are generally above the average. There have been some losses on flooded bottom lands and a moderate amount of replanting has been necessary.

"The corn crop suffered from drought in the Gulf Central States, but elsewhere moisture is sufficient or in excess. Cultivation is fair to good in most States, though in some sections excess moisture has interfered. Temperatures were rather too cool earlier but during the latter part of June they have been very favorable.

"The corn crop now promised, 3,124,000,000 bushels, is greater by a slight margin than the largest previous crop. The crop is slightly below the ten-year average condition, due to its lateness.

"The stands of Winter wheat, especially where thinned by Winter killing, have thickened up surprisingly, and the heads are in almost all secetions heavy. The growth during the month has made an improvement, representing a gain of 29,000,000 bushels, this being far in excess of what was expected or is ordinarily experienced. The improvement was general with the exception of a few States. Practically no insect damage is reported and the plants are healthy. Early harvested grain in the Southwest has turned out much better than anticipated.

The Combined Wheat Crop.

"Spring wheat has declined in condition materially, owing to frost and dryness in North Dakota and unfavorable conditions in some of the Western States. The condition of the Winter and Spring wheat crop combined gives promise of a yield greater by 22,000,000 bushels than was anticipated last month.

"Oats have improved with Winter wheat in all sections except the northern portion of the North Central States, where cold, frost, and drought have interfered, and in some of the Western States. Winter oats in the South are a very small crop owing to Winter damage, and the Spring oats crop, where grown there, while better, was not large owing to drought in the Gulf Central States. Stands throughout the main producing sections, other than as noted, are exceptionally heavy, the condition is high, and at this date the largest crop of record is promised, 1,453,000,000 bushels.

"The acreage of rice has been much increased, but conditions are unfavor-

Continued on Page 3.

Austrian Cabinet to Quit After Two Weeks in Office

AMSTERDAM, July 9.—The Austrian Cabinet, the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, says, has decided to resign. A new Ministry, it adds, is in course of formation.

The present Austrian Cabinet, under the Premiership of Dr. von Seydler, has been in office but two weeks, having been formed June 24. It succeeded the Cabinet of Count Clam-Martinic, which had a stormy career of six months.

WILSON TO DRAFT GUARD AUGUST 5

President Sets That Date for Bringing All Militia Into the Federal Service.

CALLS ON JULY 15 AND 25

Organizations of 11 States, Including New York, to be Mobilized on First Date.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—President Wilson issued today his proclamation providing for the call and draft of the National Guard of all the States into the Federal service of the United States Government. With a stroke of the pen he added to the armed forces of the nation available for use on foreign service more than 300,000 men. This is the present strength of the National Guard units in and out of the Federal service.

The President's proclamation provides that the entire National Guard of the country be drafted into the military service of the national Government as of and from Aug. 5 next.

It calls into the Federal service on July 15 the National Guard of eleven States not now in the Federal service. These States are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

The proclamation calls into the Federal service on July 25 the troops of nineteen other States, those of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, as well as those of the District of Columbia. On the two dates specified these troops are merely called into Federal service and not drafted. They will not be drafted until Aug. 5, when all the guard of all the States will be drafted.

Draft Abolishes State Militia.

When drafted into the Federal service these State troops will automatically stand discharged from the State militia, and will thereafter be soldiers of the United States Government, subject to the rules and regulations of the regular army. After being drafted they will be Federal soldiers in the fullest sense of the word, liable for any foreign duty, and the President can order them to the trenches on the European battlefront or elsewhere. Before being drafted they are merely State troops called into Federal service for use in repelling invasion.

On June 30 the strength of the National Guard units called into Federal service was 4,130 officers and 106,290 men. On the same date there were 5,787 officers and 189,717 men in National Guard units that had not been called into Federal service, making a total of more than 295,997 men which the proclamation will draft into Federal service on Aug. 5, and all of whom will be available for service overseas. When raised to war strength the National Guard will contain 400,000 men. After the force of 300,000 new available has been drafted on Aug. 5 vigorous effort will be made to round out the National Guard to full war strength. If men cannot be raised by volunteering they will be drafted in accordance with authority given the President in the national draft law.

While the President's call for men into the service of the Federal Government on July 15 and July 25 covers all men in the units not now in Federal service it exempts members of staff corps and departments not included in tactical organizations, and does not include those officers who will hereafter be notified that the President does not care for their services under the call. The same is true of the draft.

How Officers Will Be Treated.

Officers will not be drafted unless the President cares to commission them as officers in the National Guard after it

Continued on Page 6.

WHISKY SEIZURE CLAUSE ILLEGAL, SENATORS ADMIT

Courts, Not Congress, Must Fix Compensation—Way Sought to Correct Error.

MAY RECOMMIT THE BILL

Steering Committee to Decide Today—May Favor Lessening Control Power, Too.

MOTION MADE FOR CLOSURE

Chamberlain Wants Early Vote on Measure, Leaving Imperfections to the Conferees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Smoot amendment to the anti-liquor section of the Food Administration bill, by which the President was directed to seize all distilled spirits in bond and pay for such liquors an amount equal to cost, plus 10 per cent., was condemned as unconstitutional in debate in the Senate today, even by some of the members who voted for the amendment.

This, with renewed opposition to some of the sweeping control powers granted by the measure, augmented the dissatisfaction with the bill felt by many Senators and resulted in arrangements being made for a meeting of the Democratic steering committee today to consider plans for redrafting the provisions complained of.

Meanwhile, Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the legislation on the floor of the Senate, failing to obtain unanimous consent for an early vote on the bill, took steps to invoke—for the first time in the history of the Senate—the provision for closure written into the rules of the Senate last session.

At tomorrow's steering committee meeting plans will be considered to eliminate steel, iron, cotton, and some other products from the Government control provisions of the bill, and to amend the Smoot provision. The leaders are discussing the advisability of recommitting the bill to the Agriculture Committee with instructions to make these changes.

Called Unconstitutional.

That the Senate had manoeuvred itself into a legislative snarl through its adoption of the Smoot amendment was conceded in debate today by leaders among the "drys." Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who had vehemently urged the passage of the Smoot amendment, admitted that he had been under a false impression and that the amendment was unconstitutional and "not worth the paper it is written on."

This frank avowal followed a criticism of the constitutionality of the Smoot amendment by Senator Shields of Tennessee, formerly Chief Justice of his State. Other Senate leaders expressed the opinion that the bill could not pass the scrutiny of the courts if passed with the Smoot amendment in it, but none suggested any easy way to get the troublesome amendment out until the bill had been passed by the Senate and sent to conference. The amendment was voted under a general consent agreement and under parliamentary procedure it cannot again be taken up until the Conference Committee has passed upon it.

Senators who had opposed the Smoot amendment as unconstitutional pointed out that they had warned the Senate that the bill would be imperiled by the Smoot amendment. That the bill was in danger of being delayed many days, if not weeks, was manifest from the mood of the Senate. Senators on both sides of the chamber expressed themselves as eager to push the bill through to a speedy vote, but they urged that undue haste might result in further embarrassment.

It was at the end of the day that Senator Chamberlain asked for general consent to take the bill up for a final vote Friday. This was objected to. Mr. Chamberlain then tried to get general consent to vote some day next week. This, too, met with objection. Then Senator Chamberlain put in his motion for cvlosure, by which debate would be limited to one-hour speeches, with each Senator speaking only once.

The closure motion will come up for a vote Wednesday. To pass it will require

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Reventlow Scoffs at Attacks on Transports; Still Declines to Credit Our Sending Troops

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 9, (via London.)—Count zu Reventlow, commenting on the report of a repelled torpedo attack on American transports, says:

"According to the story, the so-called attack in massed torpedo formation was supposed to take place on June 22, so that it is remarkable that the news is only published now. To start with, we consider the whole story of the attack as an invention and a calculated swindle."

Reventlow's paper then says that the details of the story sound dilletantish, and that it would be interesting to learn what form the massed formation attack took, and whether the submarines were visible.

"Were they all together?" the article continues. "Probably, otherwise the American destroyers could not have scattered them. It was probably carried out like a mediaeval cavalry attack. A beautiful idea, but unfortunately ridiculous."

Reventlow proceeds to explain that in America this news doubtless was greeted with triumph and gave the illustrated papers ample opportunity for their imagination and draftsmanship of "the scattering of submarines in closed formation." He declares also that it is characteristic of American stories to make the hour 10.30 and the days short, but that it would be impossible to see submarines at night or in half darkness unless they were above the surface of the water. The writer says hat the report of the second attack is equally ridiculous, and that it is a pity that no description is given of the pieces of supposed wrecked submarines.

"As for these stories," the article continues, "it is evident that Americans must have been in a state of appalling nervousness. Apart from this, it could have been foretold that American Generals who cross the ocean to save Europe would have to have extraordinary as well as glorifying experiences."

Reventlow adds that the whole object of this adventure story is to prove the impotency of submarines and the fact that a considerable number of American troops has arrived in France.

"We repeat what we said recently," he writes. "The whole thing is sheer bluff. Only General Pershing, his staff, a few medical men, and perhaps a few technical experts and airmen have arrived, and nothing more."

Come early. Bring kiddies. Opens 10 A. M. "PARENTAGE." RIALTO—NOW.—Advt.

KAISER BACKS CHANCELLOR IN REFUSAL TO COMMIT GERMANY TO NO ANNEXATIONS; CROWN COUNCIL CALLED TO MEET CRISIS

Kaiser Is Now Arranging to Hold a Crown Council; "Graver Issues" Than Bethmann Reported at Stake

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 9.—Word comes from Berlin that on Sunday the Kaiser arranged to hold a Crown Council, which always precedes the decision of momentous issues.

All doubt as to the extreme gravity of the situation in Germany is now dissolved by the plain statements made in some of the German papers.

The Weser Zeitung of Bremen has a dispatch from Berlin which says that the question of the Chancellor's political existence is at stake, but adds that "far graver issues" have been raised by Erzberger's speech.

Late yesterday the German Press Bureau invited the correspondents of the semi-official papers, like the Cologne Gazette, to send out urgent appeals to the people to remain calm and keep their heads.

FLEW 466 MILES TO BOMB KRUPP'S

French Aviator Describes Daring Raid at Night on Big Munition Centre.

DODGED NUMEROUS SHELLS

One Companion Lost—Two Others, Lacking Petrol, Attacked Treves.

By The Associated Press.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 8.—The most daring air raid yet carried out against the great Krupp munition works at Essen was recounted to a staff correspondent of The Associated Press today by Sergeant Maxime Gallois, who defied all the German anti-aircraft defenses and bombarded the heart of the German armament-producing factories with high explosives, crossed the German front line twice, flew over many Rhenish cities, and reached home unscathed.

The whole flight lasted seven hours, during which the daring French aviator was guided only by the moon and stars and the compass, as the voyage was made in the darkest hours of the night, the destination being reached exactly according to plan. Sergeant Gallois narrated his story in the simplest manner. He said:

"Four of us—Lieutenant Ardisson de Perdiguier, Sergeant Durand, another comrade, and myself—left our base at nightfall Friday, with the intention of reaching Essen. Soon afterward we ran into foggy weather, and lost sight of each other. I flew at an altitude of 1,200 meters, and passed over Metz and Thionville, following the course of the River Moselle, which, however, rapidly disappeared in the mist.

No Guide but the Stars.

"The batteries fired at me crossing the Rhine, and as I passed over Metz searchlights played about the sky. At Thionville I heard another airplane nearby, but made it out to be Ardisson's. Afterward I was compelled to travel by the aid of the compass, the stars, and the moon.

"At Treves I saw a heavy bombardment, which I calculated was directed at my comrade. Therefore I knew I was traveling in the right direction. I did not see Coblenz. I saw the reflection of the moon on the Rhine and found Bonn. From there to Düsseldorf there was a regular sea of electricity, which increased as I got further north.

"Cologne was a blaze of luminosity, and at Dusseldorf there were all kinds of lights, blue, red, and white. All the time the anti-aircraft guns fired as I passed, and around Cologne the gunners were very accurate in the range.

"Leaving there, I saw, like cliffs on the horizon, a brilliant illumination which seemed kilometers in length stretching to the left of Essen, while southward was another long line of lights coming from the factories. Arriving over Essen I rose to about 2,000 meters. I circled around, searching for a place where the lights from the workshops appeared densest. Then I threw the first bomb. After counting ten I dropped the second, and then the remainder of the ten I carried at similar intervals. I could not tell whether the bombs exploded, but they probably did. It was impossible to distinguish their effect, owing to the flaming furnace chimneys.

"My duty done, I turned homeward, not having seen my comrades again. The motor worked with wonderful regularity all the time. I came back exactly the same as I went, and was fired at as many times.

A Night Flight of 466 Miles.

"I was thoroughly exhausted and was suffering from my eyes, which were affected by the strain and wind, as I had lost both pairs of goggles at the start, and was often obliged to put my head outside in order to see the director. When nearing the base, owing to the darkness I could not tell exactly where I was. I thought possibly I was still over the German lines and decided to continue westward as long as the petrol lasted. I had a few litres left and was driving onward, when suddenly I recognized a prearranged signal and managed to land just at dawn at the same place from which I had departed. The distance covered was 750 kilometers, (about 466½ miles.")

The correspondent saw the notes made by Gallois during the flight. There were just a few words and figures marking the places sighted and the hours of ar-

Continued on Page 2.

Public and critics highly enthusiastic about "PARENTAGE." RIALTO, 10 A. M. You will recommend it TOO.—Advt.

RUSSIANS TAKE 7,131 MEN, 48 GUNS

Gen. Korniloff Smashes Teuton Line in Galicia, South of the Dneister.

CAVALRY CLOSE TO HALICZ

Bridge Town of Jezupol and Four Villages Captured in Drive Begun Sunday.

PETROGRAD, July 9.—General Korniloff's Army in Galicia, which is operating south of the Dniester River, crossed on Sunday the Zlota Bystritza River, on both sides of the railroad line running west from Stanislau to Kalusz and Dolina and captured several villages and the town of Jezupol, at the confluence of the Zlota Bystritza and the Dniester, where another railroad from Stanislau northwest to Lemberg crosses the Dniester. This is the last town on the south bank of the latter river until Halicz is reached, and is only twelve miles from it. Halicz, called the strategic key to Lemberg, is at the confluence of the Dniester and Lukva Rivers, and the Russian cavalry, pushing after the retreating Teutons after the occupation of Ciezov, ten miles southwest of Jezupol, reached the Lukva. In this important advance the Russians took 7,131 prisoners, 48 cannon, and many machine guns. The text of the official statement from the War Office reads:

Western (Russian) front—In the direction of Zloczow, southeast of Brzezany, there has been artillery firing on both sides.

In the direction of Dolina (thirty-five miles west of Stanislau) troops of General Korniloff's army, about midday on Sunday, attacked after artillery preparation the fortified positions of the enemy west of Stanislau, on the Lomnica front.

Having pierced the foremost and most important positions of the enemy, our troops advanced and captured in battle the small town of Jezupol and the villages of Siezov, Pavelche, Rybno, and Starylysiec.

Our cavalry, giving immediate pursuit to the retreating enemy, reached the River Lukva.

During the day 131 officers and 7,000 men and 48 guns, including 12 of heavy calibre, and numerous machine guns were captured.

Aviation—Our airmen dropped bombs on the railway station and town of Pinsk, causing conflagrations. A squadron of German airplanes made a nocturnal flight over Dvinsk and dropped several tons of bombs.

Rumanian front—There were no changes in the situation.

BERLIN, July 9, (via London.)—The official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff says the Russians who attacked yesterday in Eastern Galicia were brought to a standstill by German reserves after the Russians had pressed back the defenders in the direction of the wooded heights of Czarnylas. The announcement follows:

Although between the Stripa and the Zlota Lipa there were merely lively artillery engagements and some thrusts which brought us prisoners, fresh battles developed near Stanislau. By strong Russian attacks the troops between Ciezov and Zagwozdz—a distance of twelve kilometers—were pressed back in the direction of the wooded heights of Czarnylas. By the intervention of German reserves the thrust was brought to a standstill.

In the Carpathians the pronounced activity of Russian batteries continues. There were local attacks by the Russians at several places.

The situation is unchanged on the front of Field Marshal von Mackensen and in Macedonia.

The supplementary statement tonight reads:

The Russians again attacked on the Kalusz-Stanislau road. Their forces were brought to a standstill by a counterthrust.

North of the Dniester there were no events of special importance.

VIENNA, July 9, (via London.)—Northwest of Stanislau, in Galicia, the first defense positions of the Austrians

Continued on Page 3.

Exceptional crowds force RIALTO to open 10 A. M. rest of week. See "PARENTAGE." Send the kiddies.—Advt.

EMPEROR SEES NEUTRALS

Envoys in Berlin Called to Conference but Subject Is Hidden.

BETHMANN POSITION SHAKY

Erzberger Said to Have Conferred with Austrian Emperor Before Making Attack.

LEGISLATORS ARE INSISTENT

Middle Parties Agree on a Policy of Peace Terms and Internal Reforms.

LONDON, July 9.—The political crisis in Germany continues to be very acute, according to all the reports that sift across the border to neutral points on the Continent. Not only is Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's position endangered, it would seem, but apparently the hold of Admiral von Capelle, who succeeded Admiral von Tirpitz as head of the Ministry of Marine, has been shaken by the severe criticisms of the Admiralty, made by Mathias Erzberger, the Clerical leader, in his sensational speeches before the Reichstag Committee Saturday.

A sharply censored Berlin special dispatch reaching Copenhagen says that the Emperor at yesterday's audience expressed confidence in the Imperial Chancellor and approved Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's course in opposing the Reichstag demand to commit Germany to peace without annexations or indemnities.

The Tageblatt says, however, that all-day conferences of the Reichstag middle parties and Moderate Socialists brought the parties near to an agreement regarding the questions of peace terms and internal reforms.

Kaiser Summons Neutral Envoys.

Political manoeuvrings of seemingly large importance are in progress in Berlin. According to reports reaching Rotterdam from Berlin and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph, Emperor William invited the neutral Ambassadors and Ministers to a conference on Saturday. Nothing is yet forthcoming to indicate the nature or the outcome of this conference.

Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg had another conference with Emperor William today, Amsterdam reports.

The main committee of the Reichstag continued its confidential discussion today of internal and external political affairs. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Secretaries of State and many members of the Bundesrat attended the meeting.

All the speakers, according to the report received in Amsterdam, expressed regret that a portion of the press had not respected the secrecy of the meetings, but had published erroneous reports concerning them.

The Chancellor made a long speech, it is said.

A Berlin dispatch to the Hamburg Fremdenblatt, according to Copenhagen, says that the entire Clerical Party in the Reichstag, with the exception of three members, voted Saturday night to support the stand taken by Erzberger.

New importance may be attached to Erzberger's activities if it is true, as the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin asserts, that he had a long audience with the Emperor of Austria last week in Vienna. His present attitude, the paper adds, is believed to be the direct outcome of that audience.

Parliamentary Reform Involved.

The correspondent, who is frankly opposed to the Chancellor's remaining in office, indicates that Erzberger, besides attacking the Admiralty and pan-Germans as the great obstacles to peace and advocating peace without annexations or indemnities, urged the introduction of a Parliamentary form of government.

The action of the Centrists was taken, the dispatch says, under the presumption that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg would retire, and that a complete change would be made in the political system.

According to these advices, Erzberger was expected to propose an immediate adjournment of the Reichstag when the session opened yesterday if no settlement was reached by that time, so as to prevent the Chancellor from addressing Parliament as long as the crisis remained unsolved.

The Socialists, on the other hand, have suggested the adoption of a resolution that the Reichstag refuse to adjourn until the crisis is definitely settled.

The correspondent says that he has been informed by National-Liberals that if the Chancellor, as he understands, told the Emperor the crisis was only a flash in the pan, and that he would be able to reunite the majority by today he was thoroughly mistaken.

The correspondent asserts that continuance of the submarine campaign was not questioned for the moment in the debate of the Main Committee, even in the speech of Herr Erzberger. The campaign was discussed merely as a factor in the problem of revision of war aims, in so far as its consequences affect the general situation.

The Tageblatt of Berlin talks plainly about rumors that a change in the Chan-

cellorship may be expected. Among those mentioned as the possible successor of Bethmann Hollweg it names Prince von Bülow, the former Chancellor; Count von Hertling, the Bavarian Prime Minister, and Count von Roeder, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury.

Berlin Press Differ on Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 8, (via London, July 9.)—Commenting on the political situation, Germania, the Centrist organ, says:

"The Chancellor's attitude has certainly taken the edge off the excessive tension to which a certain part of the press is inclined. This is especially true regarding the conduct of the war, which had unfortunately been mixed up in the discussion of other matters. It is sad to state that by vague references and inventions some papers have succeeded involuntarily in causing the impression in both Germany and foreign countries that we had suddenly discovered that we were at a crisis, and that we recognized now that our war policy might lead to fatal consequences.

"It would be very unfortunate if the thoughtlessness displayed in these overzealous papers caused apprehension among people for which there could be no good reason. What could have happened to shake our confidence in victory? What has happened that could possibly justify the idea that our armies and our people at home cannot with the same old willingness for sacrifices and the same confidence in a better future prepare for another Winter of war if our enemies so desire?

"Our troops stand victorious in the west and the east, and will resist any onslaught. That the war is accomplishing more than we ever expected is an irrefutable fact."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Yesterday's proceedings in the Reichstag Committee have not yet cleared up the situation. The tension has not decreased; on the contrary, it has increased, because the attitude of the Chancellor clearly showed that he was far from taking the only road that in this fatal moment would lead to a solution of the problems.

"All the more determined should the Reichstag be to take on itself the responsibility for whatever is to be done now. The Reichstag today faces a problem such as was never the lot of any other Reichstag to solve."

The Boersen Zeitung, National Liberal, says:

"We cannot continue to have internal political troubles while in fierce combat with our powerful enemies on all fronts. The Imperial Government must be able to act in conformity with the desires of a large majority of the people's representatives, which conformity may only be established by permanent connection between both, and a clear understanding regarding home and foreign policy.

"No doubt the Chancellor, Ministers, and leading Generals will give their best and most conscientious advice to the Kaiser, who in this grave hour will probably render a decision that will be decisive for the conduct of the rest of the war. So will the leading men of our great political parties if the Kaiser will call them; they will certainly offer their advice with all frankness."

The Kreuz-Zeitung thinks it would be an unpardonable mistake to offer peace without annexations since the enemy, it holds, does not want any peace at all. It says this attitude is based on the enemy's conviction that he will come out victorious, in which case any German peace offer would be useless, or only a sham to cover his hopelessness, in which case it would be stupidity not to wait until the enemy asked for peace.

Hindenburg Returns to Headquarters.

BERLIN, July 9, (via London.)—Official announcement is made that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, who came to Berlin Saturday to make a report to Emperor William on the military situation, have returned to headquarters.

ERZBERGER'S SUDDEN SHIFT.

Had Been a Constant Defender of the Government's Policies.

It is one of the significant events in recent German politics that two of the conspicuous German leaders who attended the Stockholm conference, supposedly as representatives, in part at least, of the Berlin Government, have since their return to the Fatherland taken a stand against the policy of Bethmann Hollweg in refusing to make known his peace terms to the world. These two are Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the Socialist majority, and Matthias Erzberger, one of the leading members of the Centrist Party.

Erzberger, who by his severe criticism of the Government's course and demand for a no-annexation peace and Parliamentary reform, raised such a storm in the Reichstag Main Committee, is 42 years of age and is regarded as one of the most fiery speakers in the German Parliament. He became a member of the Reichstag as a Social Democrat in 1897. Later he became one of the leaders of the Centrist (Catholic) Party, forming one of the principal bonds of union between it and his old party.

Until the trip to Stockholm, Erzberger stood in the front rank of defenders of the Government, von Hindenburg, and von Tirpitz. On Jan. 18, 1917, he gave an interview to the Oversea News Agency on the Entente's reply to President Wilson's note asking the belligerent chancelleries for information in regard to aims in the war. In this Erzberger asserted that the Entente wanted to reorganize Europe on principles which they themselves did not consider—race and nationality—while "the unprovoked attack of the Entente had welded Germany into a unit both politically and nationally."

Up to the time that the German Government induced Scheidemann and others to attend the Stockholm meeting there was no idea of Erzberger going there. When news reached Berlin that he was there, it was generally supposed that he had gone with a Centrist mandate to keep the Socialist delegates in line for the Government. The Berliner Tageblatt was first to reveal his presence by intimating that a prominent Centrist was meddling with international affairs in which he had no business; it characterized the "prominent Centrist" as an opportunist.

The vital consequences involved in a breaking away of the Centrists as a body and the majority Socialists from the Government (the minority Socialists have long been anti-Government) are shown by the distribution of seats in the present Reichstag. The Socialists have 110 votes, Centrists 91, Conservatives 41, National Liberals 44, Radicals 45, Poles 18, Free Conservatives 12, anti-Semites 3, Economic Union 9, other parties and independents 24. The Socialists and Centrists, when completely united, have thus 201 votes, or a bare majority of the 397 votes in the Reichstag. Accession of any other of the more important parties, as the Conservatives or the Radicals, would constitute a formidable combination, easily able to block the Government and cause the upheaval which advices coming from Berlin have indicated as possible.

VON CAPELLE ALSO MAY GO.

Tirpitz's Successor Was Chief Target of Erzberger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 9.—Although no details of Erzberger's speech are available the general lines of it are indicated by a Berlin telegram to the Weser Zeitung of Berlin, announcing the approaching resignation of Admiral von Capelle, Minister of Marine. It appears that Erzberger's speech was mainly an attack on the German naval policy, and the figures and arguments officially given to the Reichstag in connection with the submarine war. Von Capelle replied weakly, whereupon Dr. Helfferich came forward to support von Capelle with "copious statistics." Erzberger refused to accept these explanations and made another vehement attack, which produced a crisis.

An attempt is being made to patch up a temporary coalition in support of the Chancellor, but if, as appears from the newspapers, practically the entire Catholic Centre has gone over to the opposition, Bethmann's days are numbered.

The Kaiser, it is thought, may make Hindenburg Chancellor, owing to his popularity, but the Junkers will, it is believed, try to get von Tirpitz back as Chancellor or Minister of Marine, although Professor Delbrück, who has foretold the present situation with surprising accuracy, asserts that such a militaristic and reactionary régime could be of only the shortest duration and would be succeeded immediately by a democratic Government.

The most probable successor of Bethmann, if he falls now, is Hindenburg or Count von Beseler, who is a Field Marshal, but is said to be also a tactful politician.

SOCIALIST MINORITY STATES PEACE PLAN

No Annexations or Indemnities—Serbia Re-established—Alsace to Decide Its Future.

ALL POLAND TO BE FREED

General Disarmament and Democratic Control of Foreign Policies in Future.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, July 9, (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The German minority Socialist delegation has handed the following memorandum to the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee here:

"In its peace views as in its general policy, the German Independent Social Democratic Party proceeds from the common interests of the International proletariat and development of society. These interests demand immediate peace.

"In the peace to be concluded we demand an international arrangement for general disarmament as being the chief means for strengthening the debilitated States. General disarmament is the only way to break any militarist supremacy and to obtain a lasting and peaceful understanding between the nations.

"We demand the fullest freedom for international trade and intercourse, as well as the unlimited right of migration. We condemn all economic barriers and all economic struggles between States. All disputes between States must be settled by compulsory international arbitration.

"We demand international treaties to make workers secure against impoverishment, especially as to women and children.

"Political rights for women we regard as a social necessity. Equal rights should be granted to all the inhabitants of every country without regard to tongue, race or religion. This would also mean securing to national minorities the right to declare their national life.

"National and social liberation cannot be achieved by the Governments at war; it can only be done by democracy. Democratic control of foreign policies will prevent aggressive measures. Secret treaties must be abolished, and all State treaties must be made dependent upon the assent of parliaments.

"Though not regarding State boundaries as inviolable, we condemn the war and its prolongation as a means of regulating boundaries. Regulation of frontiers must be conditional upon the assent of the populations concerned and not an act of force. With all firmness we object to the violation of any nation in any form.

"From the beginning of the war we have consistently demanded peace without annexations or indemnities, based upon material self-government.

"It is not our affair to draw up a program, covering all the questions to be dealt with in the peace settlement, but in regard to the questions raised in the discussions now going on we declare the following:

"Re-establishment of Serbia as a self-governing and independent State is our absolute demand. The uniting of the Serbs in a single national State, and its combination with the other Balkan States in a republican Balkan federation we regard as the best way of removing the Eastern question as a cause of war.

"To admit the right of Russian Poland to national independence, but to deny that same right to Prussian and Austrian Poland is contradictory.

"We condemn the prolongation of the war as a means of settling the question of Alsace-Lorraine. The population of Alsace-Lorraine, which in 1871 was annexed against its will, can obtain peace no sooner than by a direct and free vote to express its wish as to what State it shall belong.

"The full independence and economic self-dependence, that is, freedom from economic interference, of Belgium is inevitable. In fulfillment of the German Government's promise at the beginning of the war, the Belgian nation has to be compensated for the damage caused by the war, and especially for the economic values that have been taken away. Such repayment has nothing to do with various kinds of indemnities, which simply mean the plundering of the vanquished by the victor, and which we therefore reject.

"As opponents of any policy of conquest and foreign dominion, we reject, as we have always done, the policy of colonial conquest. Possession of any colony without its own self-administration is nothing else than possession of an unfree people, and, like slavery, is incompatible with our principles.

"A peace treaty would be made secure only when there was a single international force to watch over it. We do not regard international Government officials as such a force, but rather the international Socialist proletariat. Only when an international (force) is erected, independent and powerful, and the proletariat everywhere lends it its full force through keeping control over the Governments and maintaining peace, will there come in the future a state of mutual confidence between the nations instead of a contest in armaments.

"The proletariat in every country must now do its all to bring the war to an end. To attain this aim, the independence of the Socialist parties in relation to their imperial Governments must be presupposed. Every Government must be challenged to give unconditional adhesion to an international peace program. Credits are to be refused to any Government which refuses this program or answers evasively or does not declare itself ready to enter upon peace conversations on the basis of this program. Such a Government must be fought in the sharpest manner."

FINDS MANY REASONS WHY AMERICA CAN'T AID

Cologne Paper Says Fleet Is Too Far Off, We Can't Spare Food, Merchant Ships Will Be Late.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 9.—The Cologne Volkszeitung, a National Liberal and industrial organ, asks in a recent issue, "What does America's help signify for the band of pirates?" Paying little attention to the landing of American troops in France, the article proceeds to abuse President Wilson and his politics, asserting that the most striking thing in Wilson's utterances against Germany is "his anti-monarchical radicalism that has led him to bragging that he would not negotiate peace with the Hohenzollerns."

The paper argues that President Wilson will be obliged anyway to negotiate with a Chancellor chosen by a Hohenzollern. It scoffs at Gabriel Hanotaux's idea that President Wilson will sow seeds of democracy which will affect Germany through the German-Americans, and says that Hanotaux appears to have overlooked the fact that relations have ceased between German-Americans and the Germans of the empire until the end of the war, and that the German-Americans never had much influence with Germany, anyway.

The newspaper seeks to prove that America's help is really of little consequence. It says:

"In spite of the fact that America claims that her fleet is second in strength, England seems to be skeptical about the help it will render. In any event, the co-operation of the American fleet would weaken rather than strengthen the Entente, as the warships are in constant need of food, coal, oil, munitions, &c., and as America is 3,000 sea miles from the seat of war, England would do better to give up all idea of the active co-operation of the American fleet in European waters. Then, too, the big ships would be exposed to the danger of submarines.

"America has, however, smaller types of ships which would be extremely valuable for chasing submarines. The merchant fleet also will be useful, and even pleasure boats and motor boats will be utilized. According to the inspired American press, the American fleet is to patrol the waters from Scotland to the Antilles and help stop the submarine war against merchantmen."

The Volks Zeitung thinks that the American merchant fleet cannot be much increased before the beginning of the Winter, and that American help against the submarines cannot be expected before then. It goes on:

"Even if everything should succeed as they hope America cannot help the Entente much in the matter of foodstuffs. At the outbreak of the war America soon ceased to be a food export country in spite of the expectations of a favorable harvest. Last year's harvest was bad, and this year's does not promise much better. According to reports the present retail prices of foodstuffs in America are even higher than the present prices in England."

GERMAN SKEPTICS MISLED.

War Department Expects to Surprise Them in Sending Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—German newspapers, according to information reaching the State Department, are doubting the ability of the United States Government to send any large force of men to the European front inside of nine to twelve months.

One dispatch to the department quotes the Handelsblad, a newspaper published at The Hague, on July 6 as crediting the Berliner Tageblatt with the statement that the United States cannot have an efficient army of 500,000 men ready in a year. The Tageblatt argues that 5,500,000 tons of shipping would be required for the transportation of such an army and asserts that no such quantity of shipping can be assembled by the Entente during the present submarine campaign.

The State Department has also been advised that Captain Salzman writes in the Vossische Zeitung that solid American divisions cannot be expected to appear on the scene before the Spring of 1918 at the earliest, and that the submarine war will have had decisive effect before the Americans can become a decisive factor on the western front.

War Department officials are confident that the Germans making these predictions will be surprised.

Captain Salzman, who is credited with declaring that solid American divisions cannot be expected to appear on the scene before next Spring, also loses sight of, or is ignorant of, the fact that a pretty large body of men has already been sent to France in the contingents of General Pershing's force that has landed already. The size of this force has not been officially announced, but it is evident from what has been published concerning the transportation and arrival of these regulars in France that they constitute a large body of men.

UNIONS IN COLOGNE STRUCK.

Socialist and Catholic Bodies, However, Decided to Resume Work.

COPENHAGEN, July 9.—Food troubles gave rise to a demonstrative strike in large factories at Cologne on Saturday. Both Socialist and Catholic unions took part in the movement.

An official report says that the unions decided to resume work the following day.

LAFAYETTE FLIERS GET OFFICIAL FLAG

Banner Made by Women of Treasury Department Is Presented to American Aviators.

HONORED BY FRENCH ARMY

An Officer Hands Over Emblem While Band Plays Both National Anthems.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Sunday, July 8.—The Stars and Stripes are flying for the first time over a fighting unit on the actual battle front.

The French poilus have been familiar for some time with the sight of the American flag in the army zone. There have been several flag presentations to the American Motor Transport and Ambulance Corps. Yesterday, however, was flag day for the Lafayette Squadron, and that means it was a historic occasion even for that already famous organization. For it means that they will carry the banner of freedom against the Germans even before the regulars of Uncle Sam now moving to their encampments.

The actual flag presented to them as the official standard was that made by girls in the Treasury Department at Washington under the direction of Mrs. McAdoo. This morning, as it floats above the hangars, it carries three names upon it that were not there yesterday. They are "Verdun," "Somme," and "Aisne," which represent the three great battles where the squadron has already played a leading rôle, in which it was kept in constant patrol over the most difficult part of the line—the Chemin des Dames.

But yesterday's ceremonies meant more to the Lafayette Squadron than even getting their long-awaited right to fly the Stars and Stripes. It was a general flag day for them when the French Army, through the chief of its air service, did one of those beautiful and spendid things that only the French know how to do so well. After the Stars and Stripes were unfurled the men—massed regimental bands playing "The Star-Spangled Banner"—the flags of the French Aviation and Balloon Corps were brought forward and their standards planted on each side of the American flag. In this manner the Lafayette Squadron was made the flag squadron of the army. It still remains an integral part of the French Army rather than coming under the American expeditionary forces, and, therefore, is now the guardian of the three flags that fly over the hangars on the French front. The squadron now ranks third among all squadrons for the number of hours on patrol duty, so the bestowal of flags was a reward of merit quite as much as a compliment to the United States.

The ceremony of presentation was simple, brief, and splendid. The machines of the squadron, with the mark of the Indian head painted on each side, were drawn up in a long line in front of the hangars. Standing before them were the men of three French squadrons that share the same aviation field. Further in front in a single line stood the Americans with Lieutenant Thaw at their head. There was complete silence as the band from a French regiment was massed at one side of the field. The sun shone brilliantly. The Americans, who only learned of the ceremony shortly before, had no time to don their Paris uniforms. They were all in the regular fighting garb of the French Army at the front. Second Lieutenant Lufbery—the leading "ace" of the Americans—who had brought his machine from the sky only a few minutes before, rushed to take his place in the line next to Thaw.

The two lion cubs, "Whisky" and "Soda," mascots of the squadron, rushed up to Lufbery and wanted to play. They were chased away by a big police dog just as the group of French officers took facing positions, and brought a momentary smile into the solemnity of the scene.

Third from the end of the line was Campbell, who only a couple hours before had one of the most miraculous escapes in the history of aviation. Testing a new machine and a new gun a mile high in the air, one wing of the machine dropped completely off, but throwing all the controls and his weight to the opposite side, and meanwhile remarking to himself that he had about one chance in a million to live, he glided down into a beet field without even a bump. He had been too busy receiving the congratulations of every airman on the field to find time to dress up for the ceremony. Further in the line were little Dugan and Soubiran, both wearing the fourragers of the Foreign Legion over their shoulders, attesting to their infantry record before they took to the air. There were a few others of the old-timers. The old-timers are nearly all gone. The majority were chaps only recently from the aviation schools, but who already have added to the laurels of the squadron.

The first act of the ceremony was a clean voice of command for five of them to step forward—Bridgman, Hewitt, Hinckle, Drexel, and Campbell. They did so, and were informed briefly that they were now Sergeants in the ranks of French aviation for efficient services during the last few weeks. Then the band began softly playing the "Marseillaise." An officer from headquarters stepped in front of Thaw with the American standard in hand and stood facing him without making a move until the music ceased, while Thaw stood at salute. Then, as the American received the standard into his hands and began unfurling it, the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the silken folds spread wide in the Summer breeze. Every head on the great field was uncovered, every hand at salute, while cheers came from every throat. The band kept playing American airs during the presentation of other flags. There were no speeches. It was all finished in five minutes, the officer simply handing over the flags, which fluttered bravely in the sunshine to the sounds of the music and cries of "Vive l'Amérique!"

As I took my place on the field it seemed that at this stage of the war that I have witnessed from the beginning there could be no greater thrill or emotion than I had already experienced. But when that starry banner first began to unfurl my thoughts went back to the early days of the Lafayette Squadron, to the days of Chapman, Prince, and McConnell, to the day when Kiffen Rockwell, my friend, on leave from trench duty with the Foreign Legion, came to THE TIMES office in Paris to tell me he had gone into the Aviation Corps. They were not out for adventure; they were real patriots, those boys, whose bodies now lie facing the battle lines. Every one of them was filled with the zeal that makes heroes, and their dearest wish was that our country would enter the war. Every one was glad to die if by dying he could bring the day nearer. And it seemed to me their souls must be hovering over that field yesterday when the silken Stars and Stripes made a veritable flash of light as they spread out into the sunshine.

AIR FLEET MAKES RECORD.

22 Army Men Fly 100 Miles to New Base—One Loses His Way.

RANTOUL, Ill., July 9.—Twenty-two army airplanes landed safely here today after flying from their base at Ashburn Field, near Chicago, in the longest squadron flight ever made by a United States Army air fleet. Twenty-three airplanes started, but one aviator became lost in the fog and was forced to land at St. Joseph, Mich. The first plane, with Al Johnson as pilot, made the distance, 100 miles, in 1 hour 25 minutes.

By tomorrow Chanute Field, the objective of the flight, will see at least forty airplanes in the hands of student aviators, and word has been received that forty-eight more machines are expected here soon. It is expected that seventy machines will be in operation on the field here by the last of the week.

OUR MEN TO LEAVE PORT.

Troops Prepare for Departure to Camp Close to Front.

FRENCH SEAPORT, July 8.—This city was astir today at the prospect of the impending departure of the American contingent for its permanent training camp. Major Gen. William L. Sibert has completed all arrangements for moving the men. The General himself will leave by automobile and will take up quarters already prepared in a village "somewhere in France" which will be within hearing of the German guns if not within direct range.

The troops were enthusiastic today at the prospect of getting several miles nearer real action, and hailed vociferously the prospect of an early departure. The town took a vacation to visit the camp. The residents had heard only the vague rumors about the troops leaving but did not venture to lose the opportunity to see the Americans. The camps adjoining the seaport were filled with civilians who eagerly watched their preparations to leave.

ATTEMPT TO FREE GERMANS.

Wire Barricade Around Interned Sailors at Atlanta Is Found Cut.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 9.—An investigation was being made tonight by military authorities at Fort McPherson in an effort to place responsibility for what appears to have been an attempt to liberate 400 German sailors interned here.

Officers admitted they had discovered that the wire barricade which extends around the quarters occupied by the prisoners had been cut Sunday night. In one place a hole large enough to allow the passage of a man's body was found.

The sentinel who was on duty near the prisoners' quarters has been put under arrest.

SWEDISH COLONEL SLAIN.

Murderer Sought Important Military Plans, It Is Thought.

STOCKHOLM, July 8.—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter says that Colonel Hjalmar Smitt, a prominent member of the Swedish General Staff, was found murdered in his flat Saturday.

The circumstances suggest an attempt by the murderer to get possession of important military plans in Colonel Smitt's keeping.

ITALIAN PATROLS ACTIVE.

Clashes with Austrians Along the Entire Front Reported.

ROME, July 9.—"There has been considerable patrol activity on the entire front," says the official statement from the Italian War Office today. "Successful encounters with small enemy parties are reported by our reconnoitring detachments.

VIENNA, July 9, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Italian Theatre—Near the Vodice (Isonzo front) an Italian assault was repulsed.

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Mean Great Industrial Activity!

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CAN'T STOP AIR RAIDS, LLOYD GEORGE SAYS

But Can Make Them So Costly Germans Will Not Find Them Worth While.

BRITAIN GAINING CONTROL

Army Must Come First Until All Needs Can Be Met—Says People Are Stoical.

LONDON, July 9.—Twenty-two airplanes of the Gotha bombing type took part in the raid on London last Saturday, Premier Lloyd George announced at a secret session of the House of Commons this evening. Three of the raiders were destroyed and six machines of protecting squadrons also were destroyed. Following is the official account of the secret session:

"The Premier opened the proceedings by giving briefly an account of the raid. He said twenty-two airplanes of the Gotha bombing type, carrying about 800 pounds of explosives each, came over London. Of the three destroyed, one was by the machines actually protecting London. Besides this, out of the protecting squadrons which the Germans organized to assist the return of the raiding squadron, six machines were destroyed and one was damaged. The attack, in fact, had not been made with impunity.

"He wished to point out that the first fact the House should get into its mind was that complete protection in the air could never be secured. At the front our machines daily are crossing over the German lines, and, despite the most terrible anti-aircraft fire and very powerful German air squadrons, they are yet able regularly to bomb stations and headquarters behind the German lines. That is possible daily in a region where German airplanes and anti-aircraft strength are concentrated most closely. The House should realize that no measure would give complete immunity. The nearest approach to immunity lay in making their visits so costly that they would not become worth the Germans' while.

Cites British Air Raids.

"The Premier wished to point out also that during the last four or five months our naval bombing airplanes had dropped over seventy tons of explosives on German airdromes in Northern Belgium and had dropped six tons on those very airdromes the night preceding the raid, whereas the total amount dropped by the Germans here was only some two tons.

"The first consideration before the Government was to insure that the army in France was supplied sufficiently with airplanes. They were the army's eyes without which it was impossible to advance. To photograph the enemy's works required air supremacy, and without that supremacy it was sheer murder to allow troops to advance.

"Twenty-nine fatal casualties suffered by the male civilian population in the last raid were very regrettable, but unless the troops at the front were supplied with sufficient airplanes to secure proper knowledge of the German trenches and positions and to guide the artillery barrage their losses might easily be not 29, but 29,000.

"The slightest deficiency in airplane work and a single machine gun emplacement overlooked might in a few minutes mean the loss of a thousand lives. The country's first duty was to protect these men.

"If the Germans realized the importance of this question quite as much as we, and they were trying to diminish our superiority by attempting to force us to withdraw machines from France in order to protect our home towns; if the Germans knew by bombing English towns they could compel us to withdraw fighting squadrons from France, nothing would encourage them more. Nothing could be more disastrous to military operations than to encourage the Germans to believe that they could by these raids excite such a clamor in this country that the Government would be unable to resist the demand for the withdrawal of airplanes from the front.

"If airplanes could be provided both at the front and for defense against raids, it would, of course, be done; if not, the army must come first, and it is vitally important that the Germans should know it. He feared that some of the articles in the press might prevent the Germans from knowing it.

Says People Were Courageous.

"He saw something of the people in the raided district a few hours afterward. He never saw people face disaster with greater cheerfulness and constancy. Nowhere were there signs of panic.

"The Premier said he was certain that if the people of this country realized that all our strength for the moment must be put into establishing supremacy in the air in order to win victory at the front, they would be prepared to take risks, which after all, were not comparable to the risks run by our soldiers.

"The Germans had made prodigious efforts for air supremacy in the last twelve months. We in the last six months had increased enormously our capacity for turning out machines, had extended existing works, built new ones, and added more than 23,000 men to the workmen in the works. The Government had quickened production and enormously improved the type of machines.

"The Government's information was that German capacity production was inadequate to compete with the provision which Great Britain has made. Up to this time, however, the increase had been only gradual, as measures taken at an earlier date had not yet had time to reach full fruition, but production was now going up by leaps and bounds. We would indeed have been far better off now but for the strike in April, which lost us between 150 and 200 machines.

"The Government hoped soon to be able to meet not only the requirements of the army in France, but to provide sufficient airplanes to make it impossible for the Germans to come here without losses, which would persuade them it was not worth their while to come.

"It was easy to suggest to poor sufferers that a raid like this was due to the negligence and carelessness of the Government, but he believed if those people were told what the situation was they were capable of rising to a great appeal. If they were told it was necessary to run some risks for a short time for the sake of the gallant fellows in France, they would do so cheerfully. It was only for a very short time, and he was confident that then we would not only secure supremacy in France, but would also provide defenses in such fashion that if the Germans came they would find it unwise to repeat their journey. He then moved an adjournment."

None Lower Than 13,000 Feet.

"In the course of criticisms by several members the statement was elicited that none of Saturday's raiders was at a lower altitude over London than 13,000 feet, and that their great size made them appear lower.

"Andrew Bonar Law [Chancellor of the Exchequer] quoted expert opinion that the British type of machines was as good as the German. He disagreed with members who had been urging that the Premier's speech might be made public, and contended that the most vital passages in it were essentially of secret character. He referred appreciatively to French raids on German cities as announced in the French official statements. He said it was natural that the French should have a larger part in such offensives, as their front was much nearer Germany than the British front. He concurred with the Premier that the army must have first consideration.

"After the Premier's motion for adjournment had been discussed, the House adjourned."

Revised Death List Forty-three.

A revised list of the casualties in Saturday's raid, as officially announced, follows:

Killed in the metropolitan area—29 men, 6 women, 5 children; injured, 98 men, 44 women, 52 children.

In Thanet Island—Killed, 1 man, 2 women; injured, 2 women, 1 child.

Total killed, 43; total injured, 197.

The morning newspapers subordinate everything else to Saturday's air raid. Their comments reflect the popular indignation, while some indulge in spirited condemnation of the Government. The country, it is set forth, has been humiliated and disgraced in a manner not experienced since the Dutch fleet burned Chatham more than 250 years ago. The incident is described by the most angry commentators as disgraceful alike to the War Office and the Admiralty Air Service, and the removal of those responsible for the "miserable display of incompetence" is demanded.

Even the comments which are more restrained complain that Great Britain is falling behind in aircraft construction, and say it needs speeding up. General Haig's reference to increased German air activity is regarded as highly significant. In all the comments there is the same note of outraged national pride and disgust at the impunity with which the enemy came, raided, and departed.

It is remarked also that the aerial attack raises to a practical level the question of a possible absolute devastation of London by aircraft and the infliction of such losses as would amount to a serious military defeat. If a score of enemy machines are able to operate with impunity, it is asked what will happen if 200 come or, as the Kölnische Zeitung recently urged, a thousand.

Renew Hope in America.

Those favoring reprisals emphasize their demand, while those opposed contend that reprisals not only are useless but would lead to a competition in brutality in which "the expert would beat the amateur." Some editorials refer to the hope with which the advent of the American air forces is awaited, anticipating important results.

The Gotha machines are three times the size of the single-seaters, and, therefore, would appear to be flying at a third of the height of smaller machines. The immense size of the new type also would give the impression that the airplanes were flying slowly, whereas they traveled between seventy and eighty miles an hour.

When over London the raiders were continuously within range of anti-aircraft guns, which the authorities say registered many hits, though none of the Germans was brought down by the artillery. British airmen often return from the German lines with machines punctured by bullets and the pilots wounded, so it is not surprising that the difficult targets were not brought down over London. The raiders flew like geese, a formation extremely difficult to break up or destroy.

The police were still searching today among the ruins of East End tenements for a number of persons who are missing. In several instances nothing remained of dwellings except smouldering ruins, around which gathered women and children looking for some memento of their homes. The worst sufferers appeared to be wives and families of men at the front, who have no means of re-establishing themselves. They are being cared for by charitable institutions.

Northcliffe Papers Attacked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—The press reflects the popular indignation by the severest criticisms on the failure of the London air defenses. The Northcliffe papers ask who is the man, and direct particular attention to Lord French. Radical papers such as The Star hold the Government responsible, and call for a new one, saying that the present administration has failed in its duty. A third section of the press is content to remark that Lloyd George is happier than his predecessor, Mr. Asquith, in regard to newspaper campaigns, but that public confidence has endured some very shattering blows.

INQUIRY ON TURKS' DEEDS.

Washington Said to Have Asked Sweden to Investigate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 10.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Stockholm says:

"I learn from an official source that the Swedish Government has received a request from the authorities in Washington to obtain particulars of the cruelties, committed by Turkish troops in Armenia and Mesopotamia."

NEW BAN ON CABLE MESSAGES ABROAD

Continued from Page 1.

the Senate with the names of all persons employed by such Committee on Public Information and the salary received by them and the character of the duties performed by each, together with a full statement of the rules regulating press censorship and the reason for the frequent changes in the same, especially concerning cable messages.

After reading the resolution Mr. Penrose said:

"I ask that the resolution go over and be printed, and give notice that tomorrow, should there be a morning hour, I will ask consideration for the resolution."

How Some News Got to Germany.

It is now possible to say that there has been an extensive communication of important information to Germany from the United States by way of Mexico and South America. A cable running from Tehuantepec, Mexico, to the coast of Ecuador had been employed by German agents to get their news to Berlin. A censorship of telegrams going from the United States into Mexico had been established with officers and enlisted men of the United States Army Signal Corps in charge. But their scrutiny did not extend to letters for Mexicans containing information to be telegraphed to Germany by way of Tehuantepec, and was not able to prevent German agents from crossing the Rio Grande at El Paso, Texas, to Juarez, Mexico, and other border points to file telegrams there.

The Government, however, several weeks ago came to the conclusion that the Tehuantepec cable route was being used by German agents, and arranged with the cable office to route all its messages via Panama, where American official censors scrutinized them before they were permitted to go forward. But this means was not entirely effective, and other steps were taken to prevent communication.

The southern end of the Tehuantepec cable was a place in Ecuador. Then the messages received from Tehuantepec for addresses in neutral countries were sent to Pernambuco, Brazil. At Pernambuco was a powerful wireless apparatus that sent messages to the coast of Spain. Once delivered at the Spanish receiving station, it was easy to transmit the messages into Switzerland, to which they were usually addressed, and thence into Germany.

After reaching the conclusion that the method of relaying cable messages at Panama was not entirely perfect, the Government took up with the Government of Brazil the matter of stopping further transmission by wireless from Pernambuco to the European coast. The Brazilian Government was happy to oblige, and it is believed that this means of communication with Germany has been shut off.

One of the things discovered was that dispatches were being sent from New York to a newspaper in the Orient that evidently were intended for German consumption. The allegation that German kultur has frequently been unable to overcome stupidity was exemplified in this case, for the newspaper correspondent in telling of certain happenings used the pronoun "our" in referring to German accomplishments. As a result of this discovery a strict censorship on cable dispatches to the Orient has been established.

If the plan under consideration is adopted in its entirety, no suspicious cable message will be permitted to go forward from any American cable office until it has been carefully investigated. It is not acknowledged that the Government was remiss in permitting press cable dispatches to go to newspapers in South American and other neutral countries that represented a condition of affairs in the United States that would bring comfort at least to the enemy. Where it is obvious that these dispatches show hostility to the United States or are obviously filled with false information they will not be forwarded if the plan is put into operation.

Distorted "News" Dispatches.

It has been pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the lack of a censorship on anything but actual military or naval information in outgoing cables to Latin America and the Pacific, and the entire reliance on England and France for censorship of cablegrams sent across the Atlantic has led to voluminous "news" dispatches addressed to newspapers in neutral countries in Asia, South America, and Europe giving false or colored versions of events in the United States.

These distorted dispatches, which reflect discredit on the United States, give the impression of widespread popular discontent and sedition, and in various ways promote German interests, have been sent at great length to newspapers in small provincial cities of neutral countries adjacent to Germany—newspapers which until very lately had manifested no great interest in American news and appeared to have no reason to publish such quantities of it. They were often papers which might have been supposed to be unable to pay heavy cable tolls, yet frequently these tolls ran to very high figures for a single night.

Moreover, the statement of the officials of the cable companies that there had been no recent increase in requests for press cards which would have enabled foreign correspondents to file their messages at press rates, indicates that the messages were sent at the much higher commercial rate, thus greatly increasing the expense. It has been surmised that the reluctance to apply for press cards came from the fact that some of the so-called correspondents knew they could not safely incur the consequent investigation, which would have developed that they had no actual newspaper connections and might have led to the discovery that some of these "press" messages had a purpose altogether different.

BAR ALL GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Citizens of Teutonic Birth Discharged from Hoboken Piers.

About 200 American citizens of German or Austrian birth employed on the Hoboken piers now in control of the United States Army were notified by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army yesterday that their services were no longer required. They included cleaners, longshoremen, electricians, and telephone operators. Many had been continuously employed on the piers for twenty-five years or more—three docksweepers for thirty years—and had never worked anywhere else.

Last night when between 200 and 300 longshoremen and roustabouts were called to work at loading some steamers at the piers it was noticed that none of the German-Americans was taken. Practically all the force left are of Italian birth or descent.

FLEW 466 MILES TO BOMB KRUPP'S

Continued from Page 1.

rival. The last entry is: "Essen. It is there," showing that he reached that point on scheduled time.

Sergeant Gallois, who is 38 years of age, served in the dragoons when the war broke out. He passed a short time in the squadron and was then sent to the hospital where sick horses were cared for. He tried to exchange to the auto-cannon battery but was told he was too old. He applied four times for the aviation corps unsuccessfully, but was accepted on the fifth application, although he had no knowledge of flying. He rapidly learned piloting and overcame the difficulties in night flying, which enabled him to carry out his latest expedition with success. He has participated in several other bombing flights over the German lines.

One Flier Lost in Essen Raid.

His comrades, Lieutenant Ardisson and Sergeant Durand, both returned to the French base, having gone as far as Treves, when they found that their supply of gasoline would not permit them to reach Essen, so they dropped all their bombs on Treves before flying home.

It is believed that the fourth man reached and bombed Essen, but he has not returned to the base.

When Gallois landed he was unable to get out of his machine owing to fatigue and semi-blindness, but today is quite recovered and is prepared to undertake further expeditions. He told the correspondent that he had never been a great sportsman, except so far as concerned cycling, but when called to arms was anxious to do his best for his country.

The official communication issued from headquarters tells the story of the performances of other bombing squadrons the same day. They are always busy bombarding the enemy's munition depots, railroad stations, and gun emplacements, to which they are largely confining their attention. Experts say, however, that they could at any moment gather together hundreds of airmen and throw many tons of explosives on planes, which could proceed in swarms German cities that could be easily reached from the French front lines. But the Allies up to the present have refrained from doing this as with them military objectives take first place.

FRENCH AIR RAIDS KILLED 5.

Berlin Reports Only Two Bomb Holes Found at Essen.

LONDON, July 9.—Berlin's official report on the recent air raid on Essen, the home of the Krupp plant, says that only two bomb holes were found. Six other bombs, it is declared, smashed windows in a village twenty-five miles from Essen.

Bombs also were dropped in the villages of Speecher, Ehrang, and Oberemmel, where a child was killed, and on Neunkirchen, where a man was killed; on a suburb of Diedenhofen, where a family of three were killed, and on Treves, where the Franciscan Monastery was set on fire.

One airman who attacked Treves was brought down near the Saar, it is announced, while another airplane was destroyed and its pilot made prisoner. The report concludes:

"For what reason the open and militarily unimportant town of Treves was bombed is incomprehensible."

The air raid referred to in the Berlin report was carried out by French airplanes last Friday. Paris announced a bombardment of Treves which caused numerous fires and the bombing of other localities in the German interior. Only one airplane pushed as far as Essen, according to the French report, projectiles being dropped on the Krupp factory buildings by this machine.

FRENCH ARE SUPERIOR TO GERMANS IN AIR

Figures Given Out at Headquarters Show Their Strength Is as 3 to 1.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 9.—Who really has control of the air—the French or the Germans—is a question often asked. Until Saturday's tour de force by French bombarding airplanes against Essen and Treves it was difficult to get accurate figures on the subject. The figures given today conclusively answer the question, as I often tried to answer it from observation in the field—that the French have been dominant over the enemy ever since Verdun.

These figures, which are totals of air fights only during the recent battle of the Aisne, tell their own story. They show that during that period 1,098 fights took place over the German lines, as against 312 over the French lines, which prove that at the present time the French control of the air is in a proportion of three to one. This attack on Essen and Treves, which conclusively proves that tons of high explosive can be hurled against the Krupp works and other strategic points far over the frontier by heavy bombardment machines—it is the general allied policy not to attack open cities—may be a forerunner of almost anything. One thing is certain. It is that the importance shown in America on the subject of aviation and the enormous sum proposed to be spent on bringing thousands of machines and men into the combat has given a new impetus to the idea here that it may be chiefly the airplane that can quickly end the war.

An enemy airplane is not a pleasant spectacle. The fact that German planes do get over the lines at all to raid open cities and kill civilians is the reason why the question as to who is supreme is ever raised at all. Naturally, on this side of the lines one cannot see what is happening on the other side when French machines cross over. Even the French poilus sitting in the front-line trench do not get the effect of that, so even they raise the question when a low-flying bomb-dropping machine comes along. As a matter of fact, when the enemy plans to raid nowadays he always goes in force of numbers, so that to observers on this side of the lines he seems more formidable than he really is, for his visits are so comparatively few. If he plans a raid he naturally chooses a point of crossing when he knows only a few French machines are about.

As admitted by German documents that have come into French hands, the French machines now have things nearly all their own way behind his lines the greater part of the time. I have been able to learn from these same documents, some of which emanated from the German General Headquarters and all marked secret, that the Germans now practically admit the French air superiority and have notified their infantry that they must expect no help from own airmen whenever the French make massed attacks. Supplementing this information from talks I had with French aviation officials, the Germans are now making practically no observations over the lines and have given up observation machines to concentrate every energy against the French battle squadrons.

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RUSSIAN ENVOY THRILLS EAST SIDE

M. Bakhmeteff, in Unexpected Visit to Henry St., Welcomed by Shouting Throng.

RUSH TO TOUCH HIS HAND

Woman Greets Him "In Name of My Dead Father, Whose Eyes Were Burned Out" in Russia.

MISSION DINED AT SHERRY'S

Ambassador, in Discussing Economic Future, Says Big Russian Estates Will Be Broken Up.

The last day of the visit of the Russian commission in New York saw Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmeteff and his associates tumultuously greeted by Russian exiles on the east side, and more quietly though no less cordially by American business men. At a luncheon at the Biltmore and a dinner at Sherry's leading business men, professional men, and bankers of the city were the guests of the American Russian Chamber of Commerce; and in a trip through the east side addresses at the Henry Street Settlement were received with uproarious enthusiasm by the Russian-born population.

Today the commission scatters. Ambassador Bakhmeteff will probably return to Washington, though he may remain in New York a day or two longer. Lieut. Gen. Roop will stay here for about a fortnight more, and the other members of the commission will follow their business in New York, Washington, and other cities.

When the first news of the Russian revolution sent a thrill through America last March the centre of exultant joy was in New York's lower east side. There lived thousands of immigrant Jews who had fled from persecution, whose fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, sisters, and brothers had been tortured, murdered or sent to the Siberian mines, whose eyes had seen in Russia revolutionists and political exiles fighting what had seemed a hopeless, losing fight against the Imperial Government. The revolution meant something personal and real to those east side Jews. It came close home to them.

Into the heart of Russian America went Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmeteff and his associates of the Russian mission in the afternoon. No announcement of their going was made, because it was feared that, in their emotion, the people would make streets impassable, and might pour out in such a tumultuous welcome that order and control would be impossible. But word that the Russian mission was coming spread from mouth to mouth among thousands, and when the automobiles carrying M. Bakhmeteff and his comrades entered the east side streets were packed with shouting, singing, struggling humanity; Russian flags were waved in frantic enthusiasm, and the heroes of the revolution—they were such to the crowds—received a welcome such as only the east side can give to its idols.

Spontaneous Reception.

The Henry Street Settlement was the destination of the mission, the house where Mme. Breshkovskaya, "Babushka," as she was affectionately known; Marie Sutcliff, Prince Kropotkin, and many other revolutionists had found harbor when in America at different times. Miss Lillian D. Wald, whose name suggests the house on Henry Street, had invited the mission down for a little informal reception—but the east side took the reception entirely out of her hands.

A few policemen had been detailed to protect the mission from popular enthusiasm, but more were required to hold the people in check. Women shouting in mingled Yiddish, Russian, and English broke through the lines and clambered up the sides of the automobiles so that they might touch the hands and garments of the members of the mission; mothers held their babies in the air so that they might see the first Ambassador of democratic Russia and tell about it when they grew up, and hundreds of men and women dashed tears from their eyes so that they could see as they ran beside the motor cars.

The one big note of the meeting in Henry Street was the revolution. Nothing else was talked of, save incidentally; the crowd was not concerned about ideas of separate peace, continuation of the war, indemnities, no indemnities, or any of the national problems. The fact of the revolution and that the representatives of the new government were actually among them was all that they grasped or tried to grasp. In the house were seen persons of every shade of belief. Jacob H. Schiff, Herbert Parsons, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Morris Hillquit, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Crystal Eastman, Miss Wald, Abraham Cahan, and hundreds of other Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, internationalists, pacifists, and settlement workers mingled in the rooms of the house. Yet there was no clash, no outbreak of one party against another. All were tumultuously for the revolution—and emotion for that was supreme.

Speaks from a Window.

M. Bakhmeteff spoke to the people in the street from a front window of the house. He talked of liberty and what Russians had done and would do to win it.

"We want it," he said, "for all nationalities, and races, and religions. All laws and prescriptions against oppressed classes have been repealed. We have no more classes now."

The people went wild with enthusiasm. And then, as the uproar began to subside, a woman raised herself to a window opposite the Ambassador.

"I greet you in the name of my sisters who were tortured in Russia," she cried. "I greet you in the name of my brothers who slaved in Siberia. I greet you in the name of my dead father, whose eyes were burned out in a pogrom."

The thousands who heard her voice made her greeting their own.

Other members of the mission spoke when the crowd permitted them, but the outbreaks of cheering and applause were so loud and frequent that the words of the speakers were more like a make-and-break current of exclamations than a succession of addresses. When one of the speakers told of what the Russian Jews had done in the war the demonstration reached its climax. When the people outside had been supplied, but not satisfied, with sight of the mission and the sound of their voices Miss Wald called the several hundred in the house together and had the little meeting she had planned.

"Though we of the house on Henry Street have many duties that reach far out of neighborhood problems," she said, addressing the Ambassador, "our basic hope is to keep the torch of democracy lighted, and that is why we have been drawn with so much sympathy for nearly a quarter of a century to the gigantic struggle in Russia, which has seemed to us a world movement for freedom and progress. It became our struggle, too.

"I had not planned to make this a formal speech-making occasion. Our idea was rather to realize in your official visit the accomplishment of the great desire and to link up the visits of the many heroes, so often discouraged, but never daunted, with your coming. We are happy, more happy than words can express, to add this triumphant chapter to Henry Street's history of Russia."

Miss Wald told of what Mr. Schiff had meant to the House and the Russian revolutionists sheltered there, and then introduced him. Mr. Schiff, after welcoming the mission in the name of freedom, talked of Miss Wald and the House. Of Miss Wald, he said, "Not a day in her life has passed in which she has not rendered some service to humanity," and of the House he said, "People do not meet here as aristocrats, nor as proletarians, but as human beings."

A Word for Woman Suffrage.

M. Bakhmeteff then attempted to express his feelings of happiness and interest, and repeated that the Russian revolution was for mankind. Miss Chrystal Eastman said that Russia was leading America in democracy, and that the Russian revolution had given joy and hope to internationalists the world over.

"No narrow, nationalistic spirit made the revolution," she said. "You wanted it to be a revolution for the whole world, and you held out your hands to every people, allied and enemy, and asked them to join you. And you will teach many things to America. You will teach America that there can be no real democracy with the women left out."

Any indirect propaganda that may have been in this speech did not disturb the audience, and when Herbert Parsons, chief among the Friends of Russian Freedom, spoke, he echoed Miss Eastman's sentiments concerning Russia's leading the United States in the matter of woman suffrage.

"I know of nothing which has appealed to American idealists as much as has the Russian revolution," said Mr. Parsons. "It is true that America is backward in some ways, as Miss Eastman has said, but we are going to follow you in woman suffrage."

Abraham Cahan, editor of The Daily Forward; Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch of Greenwich House, and Paul Kaplan, who was an active revolutionist in Russia before the fall of the Czar, also spoke.

Following the meeting in the house, the Ambassador and his party were driven in automobiles around Rutgers Square and park, which were decorated with Russian flags and packed with the same enthusiastic persons who had greeted the mission when it entered the east side.

BAKHMETEFF TELLS OF REFORMS PLANNED

Says Land Ownership System in Russia Will Be Changed.

About eighty guests attended the private dinner given at Sherry's last night to the Russian commission by the American Russian Chamber of Commerce, with Hayden B. Harris, its Vice President, in the chair. Ambassador Bakhmeteff touched on Russia's economic problems, and declared that the breaking up of the great estates, the reform of the system of taxation, and the development of natural resources were among the most urgent of the immediate questions before the Russian Government.

Reporters were not admitted, but excerpts from the speeches were given out by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce.

"With 85 per cent. of the population of Russia peasants," said the Ambassador, "the immediate attention of economic reform must be engaged with the question of changes in the system of land ownership. The autocratic régime favored the establishment of larger and still larger estates, which is dangerous to the economic interests of the country. Reform must be directed toward breaking up these estates and developing a large and prosperous class of land cultivators who will be an anchor to the economic life of the country."

The Ambassador did not touch upon details of this reform or indicate what plans, if any, had been made with regard to financial compensation.

"There must be a complete reform of the system of taxation," he said, "which under the imperial régime exempted a privileged class to a very large extent. Alterations in this will be difficult, but an attempt will be made to introduce modern taxation as practised in other countries.

"Future economic policies must deal largely with the development of natural resources. Russia, like all countries of Europe, will have a very heavy war debt, but she is potentially more able to meet her obligations than any other. The old Government followed a prohibitive, or at least restrictive, policy with regard to development of resources, but the revolution has swept this system away and has brought about a new spirit of industrial and commercial co-operation with the whole world.

"It must be remembered that the Russian revolution was primarily political and not economic. Industrial development in the country had gone forward to a comparatively highly organized state while the political organization remained rigid and old-fashioned. So there is no obstacle to the union of proletariat and bourgeoisie in carrying out the revolution to its natural results."

Samuel McRoberts of the National City Bank declared that there was a striking similarity between America and Russia, not only in physical and economic conditions, but in the attitude of the average business man. He expressed the confidence that American business felt in the ability of the Russian people to handle its problems, as shown by its success so far.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, taking up Mr. McRoberts's reference to Ambassador Bakhmeteff as a man of affairs, reminded the audience that he was also a professor of engineering, and dwelt upon the prominence of intellectuals in general and professors in particular in the public life of the present.

"The Russian revolution," he said, "was not only the most important event of the war, but also the most important in the lifetime of any one of the present generations. We have no standards by which to measure its stupendous changes. Our own revolution dealt with 3,000,000 people, the French revolution with 25,000,000, but the Russian revolution has effected a complete transformation in the social and political life of 180,000,000 of heterogeneous population. We dare not attempt to apply any ordinary standards of perfection to this event, and must realize the remarkable constructive ability which the Russian people have manifested.

"Kerensky has become the voice of the Russian people—the leader and builder of a great nation. His work illustrates what Russia can produce in the line of constructive statesmanship.

"The Russian revolution was not the work of twenty-four hours or twenty-four months, but of two generations of slow and silent preparation of the people for political transformation. The only message of America to Russia is one of esteem, confidence, and hope. No matter what difficulties lie in the war, the results will be a gain to the whole world."

RUSSIA TO STAND FIRM.

Germany's Peace Offers Were Insulting, Envoy Says at Luncheon.

More than 700 members and guests of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce gathered at the Biltmore Hotel for luncheon yesterday, in honor of Boris A. Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, and the members of the Russian Mission. The patriotic fervor of the occasion ran high, with Russia and America the chief nations among the Allies singled out in the enthusiasm. The demonstration reached its height when Lieut. Gen. Roop, Chief of Staff of the Russian Army, in full uniform at the speakers' table, said:

"I come to you from the front, where we are fighting for our own future democracy and yours. My business is fighting, and not speechmaking. I have heard with enthusiasm that American troops have landed safely in France, and, speaking for our army, I say, God bless America, our new ally; long life to her soldiers; God help them to tear down German autocracy and bring the war to a successful close!"

Before that M. Bakhmeteff had exclaimed:

"I come here to deny the rumors that Russia wants a separate peace with German autocracy. I do not have to persuade you to accept what I say. Russia's best answer to Germany's insulting, dishonorable overtures was made on the battlefields of Galicia when Kerensky led the citizen soldiers in their splendid advance, in their sacrifice of themselves for liberty."

The Russian Ambassador also paid a tribute to the United States, saying that this country's entrance into the war was with "unselfish purpose," was "greatest and supreme among democratic, disinterested actions."

Controller William A. Prendergast spoke on behalf of the Mayor, who was absent.

"Russia and America," he said, "are brothers in arms, and we will sweep onward to a magnificent victory which will be a victory for humanity and civilization."

"I see a new Russia," George W. Wickersham said. "I see the development of that great continent with its marvelous mineral and agricultural resources. I see the development which means prosperity for Russia and prosperity for us."

Speaking of the war, Mr. Wickersham added:

"Do we think that the people of Russia will conclude a separate peace? We do not. Do we think that they will stop before their task is accomplished? We do not. Do we think that their armies will go back? The advance in Galicia is the answer to that. It was then that Kerensky, sick though he was, was worth more than all of the robust men in Russia. A heaven born inspiration, heroic, uncontrollable, led him at the head of the army to victory. His name is now a household word in America."

Hayden B. Harris, Vice President of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, presided.

TO PRAY FOR RUSSIA.

Call Issued by Leaders of Religious Bodies of All Faiths.

Prayers for the welfare of Russia in places of worship of all denominations are called for in the following appeal:

"The American Mission to Russia, under the leadership of the Hon. Elihu Root, while greatly gratified with the situation of affairs, has signified its desire for any aid that the people of the United States can give it. In the light of this it has been suggested that an appropriate and effective spiritual service for a people as distinctively religious as the Russians are would be a universal intercession on the part of religious America on their behalf to Almighty God, to the end that the great convulsion in Russia may result in some form of governmental authority which shall assure to the people of that vast empire an orderly and enduring guaranty of peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety.

"To this end, the religious people of America, of all sects, denominations, and faiths, are invited in their houses of worship, on Saturday and Sunday, the 14th and 15th of July, to there invoke the blessings of Heaven upon the Russian people in their great endeavor. To meet this occasion representatives of the various religious bodies being invited to consider the matter have joined in approval of such an appeal and earnestly hope that leaders of religious thought throughout the United States will share with them in the belief that prayer for Russia is timely and desirable, and, therefore, take action."

The call is signed by Cardinal Gibbons, the senior American Cardinal of the Catholic Church; Bishops David H. Greer and Charles S. Burch of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ; the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ; the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Drs. Henry van Dyke, William P. Merrill, and George Alexander, Presbyterians; the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches; Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, Orthodox Hebrew; the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Jewish Free Synagogue; the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, Lutheran; the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, Moderator, Congregational Council; the Rev. Dr. M. S. Littlefield, Secretary, Congregational Publishing Society, and the Rev. Drs. Charles A. Eaton and J. H. Randall, Baptists.

Kerensky's Popularity Remarkable.

Kerensky's popularity in Russia is so great, cables the New York Warheit's Petrograd correspondent, that in every home his picture has taken the place formerly occupied by that of the Czar Nicholas. Milukoff, and the Cadet Party which he leads, give Kerensky great credit for his accomplishments. The same dispatch says that the all-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils, which has just closed, adopted unanimously before adjournment a resolution against anti-semitic propaganda.

Pro-Kaiser Parody Costs His Job.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Because he sang a parody extolling the Kaiser at a Post Office clerks' excursion two weeks ago, Fred M. Bock, an employe of the city Post Office for twenty-six years, was dismissed today by order of the First Assistant Postmaster General.

SCOTT HAS FAITH IN RUSSIAN ARMY

General Convinced the Troops Now Will Fight On to Victorious Finish.

MEN'S SPIRIT SPLENDID

Greatly Impressed by Precision and "Exquisite Working" of Battle Machinery He Saw in Action.

PETROGRAD, July 8, (Delayed.)—The Russian Army is going to fight, the spirit among the troops everywhere is excellent, and the advance so brilliantly begun has every chance for successful continuation, in the opinion of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army, who returned tonight from a ten days' tour along the southwestern front in Rumania. General Scott described in detail and with the greatest enthusiasm the Russian advance of June 30, which he personally observed at close range from a point near Brzezany.

"Few observers," said General Scott, "have had such opportunity of viewing the active operations of a European army since the war began. When we arrived at Tarnopol the Russian artillery preparation had been in progress nearly forty-eight hours, but we were in time to watch the brilliant climax.

"We journeyed from Tarnopol to the firing line in automobiles and were immediately escorted to the trenches. A tremendous bombardment was in progress and the Austrian lines were being attacked by a continuous torrent of shells. The point that struck me most forcibly was the accuracy of the Russian fire and the effective concealment of their batteries. The Austrian artillery was good, but noticeably weaker.

"The precision and exquisite working of the Russian machinery was a marvel to me. Every man was in his place and there was not the slightest sign of insubordination or reluctance among the men. Each officer and soldier did eagerly and unhesitatingly what he was told. The spirit of the men themselves was in favor of an advance.

"We spent the night at the headquarters of the Sixth Corps of the Eleventh Army, but early in the morning of the next day we returned to the trenches. Clambering out of the trenches into a wheat field on the summit of a ridge overlooking the Austrian positions, we watched the end of the battle.

"The artillery preparations ceased suddenly, the order to advance was given, and the whole Russian line swept forward in perfect unison. I was somewhat dismayed when, in a short time, I saw thousands of men pouring back again. But I soon discovered that these men were Austrian prisoners, who came running with all speed into the Russian lines, apparently with a single thought—that of surrendering as quickly as possible.

"The Russian casualties were comparatively slight, as it was possible to judge by the small number of ambulance wagons which the Russians sent forward."

General Scott said that the spirit and discipline of the Russian troops during this engagement was merely a sample of that which he found at other points on the front. The soldiers were ready to advance whenever called upon, and the morale of the army in general was infinitely better than he had been led to believe in Petrograd.

"We can count on these people to go on fighting," the General said in conclusion.

After a stop at Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, the Scott party went direct to Jassy, the seat of the Rumanian Government, where a luncheon was given in their honor by the King and Queen of Rumania, who expressed their appreciation of America's entrance into the war. The King told the General that Rumania would derive fresh courage from an ally which had the reputation of finishing what it undertook. The party was received formally by members of the Rumanian Government, and General Scott delivered an address before the Rumanian Parliament.

Except for a few final conferences with the members of the Russian Government the work here of the Root Commission virtually has been concluded.

LAND REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Cabinet Approves in Principle Bills by Agricultural Minister.

PETROGRAD, July 8.—The Provisional Government has decided to suspend operation of the agrarian law passed in 1906. Without the Duma's consent, M. Stolypin, the Premier at the time, provided for the abolition of communal ownership of peasant land and the substitution of individual ownership. The sponsor for the repeal is the new Socialist Minister of Agriculture, M. Tchernoff.

The Minister has submitted to the Council of Ministers ten other bills on land reform, town as well as country. One provides for the better application of science in the work of the Ministry of Agriculture; another establishes a department of agriculture economy and policy, another regulates the exploitation of forests. In principle, the Council approved these bills. It is intended to promulgate them speedily, leaving for the Constituent Assembly's decision the basic question of the transfer of the lands of the nobility to the peasantry.

RUSSIAN ENVOYS PLEAD FOR ALLIES' PATIENCE

Military Mission to Italy Seeks to Allay Suspicion Excited by the Revolution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 10.—Loyalty to the Allies means for the new, true Russia the defense of liberty and faithfulness to the cause of democracy, was the declaration made today by General Lissanevitch and the other members of the military mission, who are the first Russian officers to arrive in Italy since the revolution. They asserted that Russia as a whole never had the least idea of making a separate peace, and that the great majority of the army remained firmly at the front, understanding that it was their duty to protect the country against the external foe during her liberation from internal tyranny.

They protested against the want of confidence aroused in the Allies by Russian events. The outbreak and triumph of the revolution, they pointed out, destroyed or overthrew everything pre-existent, and different parties and ideals came into play. Naturally, time was required to crystalize into unanimity the will of revolutionary Russia, but at heart the vast majority of the people were in favor of the war.

And now the army, reorganized, well supplied with munitions, animated by a spirit of combative patriotism, and confident in itself, had re-entered the war after four months of inaction with the fullest efficiency and new, young energies, determined to hasten the triumph of democracy and liberty. Brusiloff's offensive, the envoys predicted, would gradually develop on other fronts. This renewed activity of the army was having the best effect on the civilian population by eliminating discord and bringing home to them the conviction that their new gained liberty could not flourish until the enemy was vanquished.

The envoys concluded by begging public opinion of the Allies not to judge by sporadic instances and isolated excesses, but to bear in mind that Russia was now enjoying an unprecedented liberty which enabled small minorities to speak and write as they pleased, even against their own country, without being held to responsibility. However, the new Government was now strong enough to dominate and rise above them.

SEIZE RICH BELGIANS.

Germans Deport More Than a Score of Elderly Prominent Citizens.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 9.—The deportation by Germany of more than a score of wealthy Belgians, including Hipolyte d'Ursel, uncle of Count Louis d'Ursel, a member of the Belgian War Committee, was reported today to Baron Moncheur, Chief of the commission, in a cable from Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The men taken were all men of more than middle age and active in financial and commercial affairs, who, because of their age and training, could be of no possible value to the Germans for physical labor. The message said they were being subjected to severe treatment.

"Germany at first attacked us treacherously," said Baron Moncheur, in addressing a big public meeting today, "then she massacred thousands of our peaceful civilian population; then she burned, pillaged, and robbed our country, and finally she sought to enslave our entire nation. The sight of Old Glory on our battlefields has uplifted the hearts of our people, and has stricken the Kaiser with terror."

The Belgian Mission finished a two days' visit here tonight with a public dinner, after which they left for Portland.

FRENCH ON AISNE RETAKE POSITIONS

Drive Germans from Nearly a Mile of Trenches Occupied in Sunday's Attack.

ENEMY SUFFERS HEAVILY

Twelve Battalions, Paris Says, Were Used in Attempt to Seize Chemin-des-Dames.

PARIS, July 9.—The French on the Aisne front have not only broken up strong German attacks in the last twenty-four hours, but last night by means of an energetic counterattack between the hamlets of Bovettes and Chevregny ridge they drove the Germans from the trenches they had occupied on the previous day along a front of about a mile. The fighting was very severe as the Germans put up a strong resistance and were only overcome after a desperate battle.

The War Office in its announcement this afternoon praises the bravery of the Germans in their terrific attack on the Chemin-des-Dames positions Sunday morning. Twelve battalions, including special units of shock troops, pioneers, and flame throwers, took part in the attack, which tended from Panthéon to Froidmont farm. French artillery and machine guns inflicted heavy losses on them.

The artillery on both sides continued a lively battle today along the whole front of Sunday's attack.

The text of this afternoon's official statement follows:

In the region south of Filain the artillery fighting reached a point of great violence. At midnight the Germans made a strong attack on Panthéon. It was repulsed brilliantly.

Between Bovettes and Chevregny ridge our troops made a counterattack on the trenches which the enemy occupied on the preceding day. After a very lively battle, in which our troops displayed admirable dash, the energetic persistance of the enemy was broken. He was ejected from our first line on a front of about 1,500 meters. This brilliant success enabled us to regain a major part of the positions obtained by the enemy in his powerful attack yesterday between Panthéon and Froidmont Farm.

According to information now at hand, this attack was made with troops belonging to three different divisions, which were reinforced by special units of shock troops, pioneers, and detachments of flame-throwers, in all twelve battalions of fresh troops, whose attitude in the course of the action is worthy of praise. The infliction of cruel losses on the Germans is confirmed by prisoners.

In Champagne we repulsed attacks on outposts along the road between St. Hilaire and St. Souplet. On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we repulsed two enemy attacks on a salient, which we captured yesterday west of Dead Man Hill. In the course of patrol encounters in Parroy Forest we took prisoners.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

The activity of the artillery of both sides was quite spirited south of Filain as well as in the region of Hill 304.

In Alsace an enemy surprise attack against our trenches in the Carspach wood failed.

French Repulsed, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, July 9, (via London.)—French trenches on a front of three and one-half kilometers (about two miles) on the Aisne front have been captured by the Germans, who took 800 prisoners, the War Office announced today. The text follows:

On account of rain and mist, the firing was restricted on almost all sectors of the front until evening, when it was revived at some points. Reconnoitring engagements by night were successful for us at several places.

An attack made for the purpose of improving our positions on the Chemin-des-Dames was carried out with complete success. After surprising the enemy by fire from mines and grenade throwers directed against the object of assault, the infantry, consisting of Lower Saxon, Thuringan, Rhinelander, and Westphalian storming troops, covered by a barrage of fire, advanced against the enemy and in a powerful thrust took French trenches south of Pargny-Filain over a width of three and one-half kilometers, and held the captured trenches against five enemy attacks.

Shortly before this, storming detachments from Nassau and Westphalian battalions had forced their way, with the object of causing an enemy diversion, into French trenches on the Laon-Soissons Road. They returned to their trenches in accordance with orders, after the fulfillment of their task, with a large number of prisoners. The enemy, who everywhere offered stubborn resistance, suffered sanguinary losses, which were increased still further by futile counterattacks in the night. Thirty officers and more than 800 men were captured, as well as a very considerable amount of war material.

On the western bank of the Meuse the French, as a result of engagements on Saturday night, retained a few small portions of a trench. Attacks which were just being begun northeast of Esnes before dawn this morning were repulsed.

Raids on the British Front.

LONDON, July 9.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

Hostile raiding parties succeeded in entering one of our advanced posts west of Warneton and our trenches east of Laventie last night. Four of our men are missing.

The enemy's artillery was active during the day in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, Ypres, and Nieuport. Owing to thick mists and low clouds, no aerial activity was possible on either side yesterday.

In a successful raid by us last night southeast of Hargicourt we captured thirty-six prisoners, including one officer. A hostile raiding party was repulsed early this morning southeast of Loos.

American Casualties Announced.

OTTAWA, July 9.—American names in today's casualty list are: Wounded—C. J. B. Crowley, Soo, Mich., and J. E. Muth, Deckerville, Mich. Presumed to have died—T. Odland, Glenham, S. D.; A. Roach, Somerville, Mass.

Another Hospital Unit Arrives.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 9.—Cable messages were received today by the families of the ranking officers of the Johns Hopkins Base Hospital unit announcing their safe arrival abroad. The unit left this country several weeks ago for France.

'GARDEN CITIES' FOR FRANCE

Co-operative Communities Proposed in Place of Ruined Towns.

PARIS, June 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Nationalization, or State ownership of land, decentralization of the population, and the replacing of ruined towns by spacious "garden cities," are among the propositions put forward in the discussion of the reconstruction of Northern France.

The French Parliament has adopted the principle of indemnities in full to property owners for the amount of their losses by the war. This, in the opinion of advocates of the measures, gives the State an excellent opportunity to take over the land and thus be able to extend on a larger scale experiments in the establishment of garden cities through co-operative enterprises such as that of Draveil, in the Department of Seine and Oise. This co-operative town started in 1909 with a capital of 20,000 francs; it now has a capital of 800,000 francs, in which 300 different families are interested.

The essential features of the Draveil Society were the purchase of land and construction of buildings on the installment plan. The State had nothing to do with this except by facilitating loans through the public loan institution.

In the project for the devastated regions of the north of France, it is proposed that the State, after acquiring the land, lease it to the different communes, which in turn would let it to co-operative societies or to individuals for farming or for building, under restrictions that would prevent the concentration of too great a population, and could reserve to every settlement ample spaces, public parks, and playgrounds with the most improved hygenic installations.

WILL CONFER ON BALKANS.

Entente Allies to Discuss the Points Raised by Russia.

LONDON, July 9.—The Entente Allies have decided to hold a conference in Paris for the consideration of questions of military and political interests in connection with the Balkans.

The subject of an Entente conference, such as was proposed by Russia, was brought up in the House of Commons today. Answering a question, Foreign Secretary Balfour let it be known that the Allies had been considering such a conference.

Jonnart Returns for Conference.

PARIS, July 9.—The Foreign Office announces that Charles C. A. Jonnart, Entente High Commissioner in Greece, who was instrumental in bringing about the abdication of King Constantine, is returning to Paris to confer with the Government as to the further pursuance of his mission. During his absence from Greece M. Clausse, Counselor of the Legation, will represent him and carry out his instructions.

RUSSIANS TAKE 7,131 MEN, 48 GUNS

Continued from Page 1.

have been occupied by the Russians after two days of violent fighting, says the official statement from Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters today. The statement reads:

In the Carpathians and on the Upper Bystritza-Solotvina the Russians threw out strong reconnoitring detachments.

Northwest of Stanislau, after two days of fierce struggling, the first positions of our defensive works had to be left to the enemy yesterday. Extensions of the Russian gain of ground were prevented by the interference of reserves.

North of the Dniester, especially in Galicia, there was strong artillery activity.

FIRST BATTLE STILL RAGING.

Russians Continue to Press Foe on Front East of Lemberg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russian advance on the southwestern front, (north of the Dniester,) is progressing normally. The attack continues steadily pressed on a front of about a score of miles, the section running almost north and south and roughly following the line of road connecting two main railways which eventually meet in Lemberg.

The northermost point of the Russian line of attack in this region is at a place unmarked on map about six miles east of Pomorzany facing the village of Urlov, the enemy tried yesterday to deliver a strong counterattack. From this point Russian line runs almost due south to Godge and onwards to a forest lying between Urmen and the village of Koniuchy, which the Russians took by storm in the first dash a week ago. Thence it runs southwards through byssaki and to point west of Shibalin, which is only a couple of miles east of Brzezany. Where exactly the Russian line involved in present advance ends not in evident from the official bulletins, but it is, I understand, not far from Podaice. The southern part of the line of attack has the toughest work before it, as this part is held by Germans, being the key to the whole position.

West of Shibalin, where road, river, and railway meet, is the scene of continuous fighting at the present moment. This keeps the Germans at full stretch and enables good progress to be made toward Zlocow, the approaches to which are defended by Austrians and Turks, with some Austrian Slavs. It is from this section that the greater part of the prisoners came in. The Czech prisoners promptly petitioned to be admitted to the Czech battalions fighting on the Russian side.

A correspondent writes me that prisoners who had reached the forward base had had a pretty long march and done little fighting. In some cases they endeavored to represent themselves as working parties who had been surprised by the Russian advance, but their equipment plainly negatived this statement for any military eye. They frankly admitted they expected to have a much better time as prisoners of war in Russia than as soldiers fighting under their own flag.

Belgian armored cars took a leading part in the attacks last week upon the Austrian sections of the front, and suffered several casualties one way or another.

The whole southern front from Pinsk to the Carpathians is now engaged against the enemy, but the expected activity on the remainder of Russia's European front has not yet developed. The armies as fighting armies have not hitherto been worthy of the ancient traditions of the Russian Empire.

One battalion of women has already left for the front, and others are forming, both here and at Moscow. The women declare their intention of actually fighting, but it is generally believed their best service will be to shame hangbacks at home.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED ON PERSIAN BORDER

Turks Reoccupy Panjwin, Khanikin and Kasr-i-Shirin After Fierce Battle.

PETROGRAD, July 9.—A withdrawal of Russian forces on the front near the border between Persia and Mesopotamia is announced by the War Office today. The text of the statement reads:

Caucasian Front — Under Turkish pressure our troops evacuated Panjwin, Khanikin and Kasr-i-Shirin, which towns had been occupied by our advanced observation posts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9, (via London.)—The Turkish War Office today issued the following official statement:

On Friday we attacked and defeated the Russians east of Panjwin. Four guns and a number of prisoners were captured. In a nine-hour fight sixteen miles west of Sardasht (north of Panjwin) the Russians were repulsed with enormous losses.

BILLION BUSHELS OUR GAIN IN CROPS

Continued from Page 1.

able in the Gulf Coast section of Louisiana and Texas owing to low water in the rivers, permittin gan inflow of sea water, raising the salt content so high as to make it unsuitable for irrigating rice. The conditions in Arkansas and California are high and the present crop promise is 34,400,000 bushels, being less than the prenomenal crop of 40,700,000 last year, but more than 5,000,000 greater than any previous year.

"The barley promise remains unchanged at the high figure of 214,000,000 bushels. Rye, as a result of unfavorable conditions in North Dakota, has declined almost four million bushels to a present promise of 56,100,000 bushels, this being, however, still about 15,000,000 bushels above the average and half that above last year's crop."

Production forecasts of the various crops, with comparative figures giving the forecast of each crop made last month and the final production figures of last year, with the average production for the previous five years, (expressed in millions of bushels, i. e., 000,000 omitted,) follow:

Crop.	July Forecast.	June Forecast.	1916 Crop.	Average 1911-15.	Acreage, in 1,000s.
Winter wheat	402	373	482	542	27,653
Spring wheat	276	283	158	264	19,039
All wheat	678	656	640	806	46,692
Corn	3,124	...	2,583	2,754	...
Oats	1,453	1,381	1,252	1,230	43,161
Barley	214	214	181	197	8,379
Rye	56.1	57.9	47.4	41.4	3,772
White potatoes	452	...	285	363	...
Sweet potatoes	82.2	...	71.0	60.3	...
Tobacco (lbs.)	1,215	...	1,151	984	...
Flax	17	...	15.5	18.6	...
Rice	34.4	...	40.7	25.3	...
Hay (tons)	103	102	110	86.6	68,717
Cotton (bales)	11.6	...	11.4	14.2	34,600
Apples (bu.)	200	208	202	214	...
Peaches	43.5	45.4	36.9	49.0	...

Condition of the various crops on July 1, with comparative figures for the same date last year, the July 1 ten-year average condition, and the June 1 condition this year, follows:

Crop.	1917.	1916.	Ten-Year Average.	June 1.
Winter wheat	75.9	75.7	80.9	70.9
Spring wheat	83.6	89.0	84.2	91.6
All wheat	78.9	79.9	82.0	78.5
Corn	81.1	82.0	83.5	...
Oats	89.4	86.3	88.6	88.8
Barley	85.4	87.9	84.6	89.3
Rye	79.4	87.0	89.4	84.3
White potatoes	90.1	87.8	87.3	...
Sweet potatoes	81.9	90.4	86.1	...
Tobacco	86.8	87.6	82.5	...
Flax	84.0	90.3	86.5	...
Rice	85.1	92.7	89.1	...
Hay, all	84.3	93.5	81.3	85.1
Cotton	70.3	81.1	80.0	69.5
Apples	64.0	68.1	58.7	73.9
Peaches	55.2	52.2	56.4	60.5

WILL INCREASE LIVE STOCK.

Promise of Great Corn Crop Welcomed by Chicago Packers.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The indicated crop of 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn, as shown by today's Government crop report, was received with satisfaction at the Union Stock Yards. It was thought that the livestock market would be materially benefited. L. H. Heymann, Vice President of Morris & Co., said:

"Such a crop as the Government indicates should have an immediate tendency to relax conditions which have worked against the increase of herds. Corn is an essential cattle food, and, owing to its recent high prices, due to crop shortages, much immature live stock has been rushed to market. In time this big crop ought to make its appearance among allied war resources in the form of increased meat animals."

KANSAS TO USE EVERY ACRE.

Next Year's Plans Call for Furnishing $2,000,000 in Seeds.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9.—Details of a plan to utilize every available acre in crop production next year were worked out at a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Kansas Council of Defense today. An organization will furnish seed to farmers unable to obtain funds through ordinary financial channels.

Two million dollars needed by farmers with land but unable to buy seed or borrow money will be furnished through the State organization.

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¶ Considering the present high cost of woolens, and unprecedented labor costs, this is the most remarkable sale of Saks' suits ever held. They are all *this season's suits*, produced wholly and without exception by the Saks' tailoring organization, in a splendid variety of woolens and patterns.

A small charge for alterations.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

F.R. TRIPLER & Co.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

"MANSCO"

Made by the Manhattan Shirt Co.

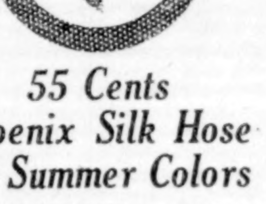
Athletic Shirts — Knee Drawers

75c per Garment and Up

Sheer Fabrics in Slide-Back Union Suits

$1.00 per Garment and Up

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE



55 Cents
Phoenix Silk Hose
All Summer Colors

INCLUDING every standard color and exclusive novelty shades to match Suit, Cravat or Shirt—55c. pair. Others at 80c. and $1.15 pair. *Women's Hose* — 80c., $1.15, $1.65 pair.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

FRAME REGULATIONS FOR 'SAMMIES' MAIL

War Department Chiefs Aim to Prevent Sending of Military Information.

MEN'S STATIONS CONCEALED

Efforts Will Be Made to Facilitate Correspondence That Is Within the Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Careful instructions are being prepared by the War Department to cover the conduct of personal correspondence by mail or cable with the "Sammies" constituting the American military forces abroad, in addition to regulations for correspondence with men in the naval service, already announced. The instructions will be published in the form of a bulletin by the War Department. They are being prepared with a view to facilitating this correspondence as much as possible, and at the same time concealing military information.

Relatives of American soldiers in Europe will not know where they are stationed or to what units they are assigned, as this sort of information is not to be sent by soldiers in their letters, but if in some way those who write to the soldiers should happen to know their station or military organization they are under no circumstances to give this information in the addresses on letters sent abroad.

The War Department today authorize a statement summarizing the substance of the new rules as follows:

"Mail addressed to members of the expeditionary forces should bear the complete designation of the division, regiment, company or other organization to which the addressee belongs.

"In the upper left hand corner of a letter should be placed the usual form of return request and the name and address of the sender.

"Under no circumstances will the location or station of a military organization be included in the address on a letter for a person or organization in Europe.

Postage at Domestic Rates.

"Postage should be fully prepaid. The rate on letter mail to our military forces in France is 2 cents the ounce or fraction thereof. Newspaper mail is carried for 1 cent for four ounces.

"Letters, post cards, and printed matter originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to the United States expeditionary forces in Europe are subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage.

"No other than United States postage stamps are available for the prepayment of postage.

"The correct manner of addressing a letter is as follows:

Return to
Mrs. John Smith,
..... St.,
New York City.

Stamp

To John Smith, Jr.,
Co. X, ... Infantry,
American Expeditionary Forces.

"Mail for the American military personnel in Europe will not be forwarded in care of the Adjutant General of the Army as a general rule. This may be done, however, in cases where the writer does not know that the addressee has actually embarked.

"Mail addressed to persons in the United States or any of its possessions will be addressed in the usual way, but nothing will be written in or on a letter to indicate the place or station of the writer, or any person or organization of our own forces or those of our allies.

Mail Service for Soldiers.

"The United States mail service established in France is prepared to sell postage stamps, post cards, etc., to our military forces. In cases where the soldier may be unable to purchase stamps to prepay postage the letter may be indorsed by the proper officer and forwarded to its destination, where the single rate of postage will be collected on delivery. This is provided for in the postal regulations.

"Mail from Europe may bear the name and organization of the sender in the upper left hand corner. It is subject to domestic rates and to the use of United States postage.

"Money orders payable at the United States postal agency or its branches in Europe will be sold to purchasers in the United States or its possessions, and money orders payable in the United States or its possessions will be sold to purchasers at the agency or its branches in Europe, under regulations provided by the Post Office Department, at domestic rates.

"Money and valuables will not be accepted for transmission by registered mail. Important papers which can be duplicated if lost may be accepted for registration, but indemnity will not be paid for lost registered mail. Postal money orders should be used.

"There is no provision at present for parcel post service between our forces in Europe and the United States or its possessions.

"Private telegrams to be cabled to members of the American Expeditionary Force in Europe will be addressed 'Amex Force, London,' with the addressee's name and the official designation of the unit to which he belongs appearing as the first words of the text. When so addressed they will reach an official who knows the location of the various American units and who will forward the message by mail to the proper destination.

"Under no circumstances will the location or station of a unit be designated in the address or body of a telegram."

Specimen Cable Messages.

Examples are given as follows:

"A telegram to Captain John B. Jones, Medical Corps, United States Army, Base Hospital No. 10, American Expeditionary Forces, would be in the following form:

Amex Force, London,
John B. Jones, Base Hospital No. 10:
Have followed your instructions.
MARY JONES.

"Or for Private H. K. Smith, Co. K, 47th U. S. Infantry:

Amex Force, London,
H. K. Smith, Co. K, 47th U. S. Infantry:
Will not change address.
JANE SMITH.

"To comply with European censorship regulations, all messages must be written in plain language (English or French) or in an international code, and must be intelligible to the censors. The use of two codes or two languages or of combinations of code and plain language in the same message is forbidden. Telegrams without text or with but one plain language text word are not admitted. Code language may be used only in full-rate messages.

"Codes authorized by the British censorship are:

"A B C 5th; Scott's 10th; Western Union; Lieber's; Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, (not including the Oil and Mineral Supplements); Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code; Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, Rubber Edition; Myers Atlantic Cotton Code, 39th Edition; Riverside Code, 5th Edition.

"In case of a code message, the name of the code must be designated when the message is filed. It is pointed out that it is useless to make use of codes unless the person to whom the message is addressed is stationed in a city where he may have access to a code book.

"The War Department is considering the feasibility of authorizing the use of the Army and Navy Code, which has been in use for trans-Pacific messages, in addition to the nine codes mentioned.

"Every telegraph message must be signed. The surname alone may be used, but such a signature as 'John, Mary, Mother,' will not be passed.

"Attention is called to the fact that there are three classes of service available, full rate, deferred rates, and week-end rate.

"It is the intention of the War Department to detail an officer especially to care for army mail matters."

SAILOR SAYS HE WAS BARRED

Causes Arrest of Restaurant Man Who Excluded Him.

Louis Hugot, owner of a restaurant at St. George, S. I., was arraigned in Police Court there yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Mark Hopkins, a sailor on the U. S. S. Columbia, who alleged that because he wore a uniform he was excluded from the restaurant and assaulted by Hugot and some of his employes. The assault was alleged to have occurred on July 4 last and was said to have been witnessed by a marine who was also in uniform. The name of the marine was not disclosed, but he was alleged to have received the same treatment as the sailor.

According to the story told by Hopkins he and the marine were met at the door of the restaurant by Hugot, who shoved him away with the remark: "No drunken sailors can enter here."

The two then tried to enter a saloon next door, also owned by Hugot, where Henry Winsweiller, the manager, and bartender met them. There was a fight, it is said, in which Hopkins and his companion were the losers.

687,000 WILL SERVE UNDER FIRST DRAFT

More Than a Million Men Will Be Summoned to Allow for the Exemptions.

MAJORITY FOR NEW ARMIES

Rest Will Make Up Regular Force of 300,000 and Bring Guard to 400,000 Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—When the first draft is made under the conscription law 687,000 men will be called to the colors, it was unofficially admitted this afternoon. Most of the men will be for the national army and the rest will be used in filling up the ranks of the regular army so as to bring it to full war strength of 300,000 men and to round out the National Guard to 400,000.

In order to obtain this number of men it will be necessary to draft more than 1,250,000. This would allow for the exemption of one man in every two on account of failure to pass physical examinations or for other reasons. It may be necessary to draft as high as 2,000,000 to obtain the necessary 687,000.

The law empowers the President to draft men to fill out both the National Guard and the regular army. About 100,000 men are needed for the guard and 40,000 for the regulars. This would leave about 547,000 men theoretically for the new national draft army. As the army is obtaining about 1,000 men a day by volunteers and recruits also are being obtained for the guard, it is expected that the number taken into the first force of the national army will be nearer 600,000.

A total of 600,000 men in the national draft army, 300,000 in the regular army, and 400,000 in the National Guard would give the Government 1,300,000 in the armies of the United States at home and abroad by Sept. 1. The bulk of the troops to be sent to France in the beginning will be regulars. The National Guard forces will be the next in order, and the national army will be third.

No date for the draft will be fixed until after the Exemption Boards have been sworn and organized in each State and until Washington has been notified officially that every local board has numbered the cards in its jurisdiction in red ink in a series running from one to the numeral representing the total number of cards in its jurisdiction.

Only eighteen States have completed the work of their exemption boards so far as the numbering of cards and preparation of lists are concerned. The notifications are slow in coming into Washington. To save time it is the intention not to wait until duplicate copies of the numbered lists have reached Washington by mail. When Washington has been notified that the lists have been prepared with serial numbers and posted, it will announce the draft date.

It was stated in a high official quarter tonight that there was no reason why the call for the draft should not be made within twenty-four hours after Washington is notified that every State is ready.

DRAFT WORK STARTED HERE.

Registration Cards Ordered Turned Over to Exemption Boards.

The machinery of the Selective Draft was started in New York City yesterday on receipt of instructions from the Adjutant General that registration cards be turned over to exemption boards in each election district in order that the work of examining the cases of men to be excluded from service be undertaken as soon as possible. The instructions were received by Edward F. Boyle, executive officer of the Board of Control of the Registration Boards of the City, and forwarded by him to the headquarters of registration boards in each Assembly district. They follow:

TO ALL REGISTRATION BOARDS,
City of New York.

From the Adjutant General to the Custodian of Registration Boards. Subject: Surrendering Cards to Exemption Boards.

(1.) Upon proof satisfactory to you that local boards of exemption have been properly organized in accordance with instructions prescribed by the President—that the persons making the demand are the persons appointed as members of such boards and that these persons have accepted the appointment, taken the prescribed oath, &c.—you are authorized and directed upon demand of the Chairman and clerk of said board to deliver over into their possession all registration cards and copies thereof, and records in connection therewith, now in your possession and custody.

(2.) You will demand and require a proper receipt to be signed by the Chairman or the clerk of such board.

(3.) The boards under your jurisdiction are attached hereunto.

(4.) The local exemption boards within your Assembly district are described in the accompanying memorandum, together with names and addresses of the members of such boards.

You are directed to proceed in accordance with the instructions contained in the Adjutant General's order above indicated, and to report to the undersigned immediately you have compiled fully therewith.

Although the registration was conducted by assembly districts and the Exemption Boards have been organized according to election districts, it is believed that the work of examining cards and those eligible for exemption will be carried on with little confusion.

Applications for the use of school buildings as offices for the local Exemption Boards began yesterday, and as none of the board members had any idea as to when and where they were to meet, Isadore M. Levy, Chairman of the Committee on Care of Buildings of the Board of Education, stated that those local and district Exemption Boards that desired the use of school buildings should proceed as follows:

"Application for a specific school building should be made on a prescribed form issued by the Board of Education, which can be had upon request. Buildings can be used between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. on week days, and from 9 A. M. to 12 M. on Saturdays. No charge will be made for the use of the buildings between those hours.

"Before deciding definitely upon a school building inquiry should be made as to whether the building is being used for any activity which might conflict with the use of the building for the meetings of the Exemption Boards. In cases where the use of the building is desired at night arrangements should be made to cover the cost of the cleaning that may be necessary. All applications will be acted upon immediately. They should be addressed to the Committee on Care of Buildings, 500 Park Avenue.

"For the Federal registration and for the State census janitors volunteered their services free of charge. Most of them will probably do the same thing for the Exemption Boards. In those cases where janitors refuse to volunteer, or where there is any difficulty about the compensation, the committee should be notified immediately and arrangements will be made for the use of a building where no such difficulty exists.

"So far as giving notice of the places of meeting of the local exemption boards are concerned, the Board of Education will gladly make public the list of schools and their addresses. This list, however, will not be available for a short time."

In his statement Mr. Levy pointed out that no one in Manhattan appeared to have much grasp of the draft situation, and said that it seemed as if it would be wiser to let the people know all about it well in advance so that no mistakes would be made at the last moment.

USURPER GIVES UP CONTROL IN PEKING

Chang Turns Over the City to Wang, a Friend of the Republican Chief.

RESIGNS ALL HIS OFFICES

Fighting Ceases and Washington Hears of a Compromise Which May Spare Monarchists' Lives.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 10.—General Chang Hsun, leader of the attempt to place the Manchus again on the throne of China, has resigned all his offices and handed over the administration of affairs in Peking to General Wang, who is a friend of Tuan Chi-jui, leader of the Republican forces. Special dispatches from Peking and Tientsin add that the fighting between the Republicans and Imperialists has ceased and that the Republicans surround Peking.

The railway station in Peking is held by the Republicans and trains are now running between Tientsin and the Chinese capital.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Final overthrow of the abortive movement in China for restoration of the Manchu dynasty, it is believed, is only a question of a few days. Both official and unofficial dispatches have led to the conviction that the fighting is practically over and that a solution will be found soon by compromise, since both sides are faced by extremities which neither cares to meet—the Monarchists by fear of the death penalty and the Republicans by fear of the destruction of Peking.

Latest advices received here report the Republicans blocking all four lines of railroad out of Peking.

If the revolution is settled by a compromise, officials are inclined to feel that it will have had a beneficial effect on China, routing the last remnants of Manchuism and establishing the republic more firmly than ever before. Many previously discordant elements in China have been brought together against the Monarchist danger and a period of unity is expected to follow.

Official dispatches reaching the State Department today confirmed reports that Vice President Feng Kuo-chang had assumed the office of acting President of China on July 7 and established the Provisional Government at Nanking.

TOKIO, July 6, (delayed.)—Denial that Japan had assisted the Northern or any other Chinese party was made by Premier Terauchi in the Diet today. Japan's policy, he said, was to let China be governed by the Chinese.

GIRL APPOINTED LIFE SAVER.

Miss Wheeler, 18, Gets Job with Salary from the Government.

Miss Dora June Wheeler of Hollis, who in the Summer of 1915 went overboard in Great South Bay to save Charles Holder of White Plains, has been appointed instructor at the life-saving station at Ocean Beach, Fire Island. She is said to be the first young woman to receive such an appointment, with a salary attached, from the United States Government. Miss Wheeler, who is 18 years of age, was graduated last month from the Jamaica High School. Her father was the late James Cooper Wheeler, author of sea tales, and her grandmother was Mrs. Candace Wheeler, a well-known artist and author.

TESTIFY FOR COAL MEN.

U. S. Senators and a Governor Called by Defense as Trial Closes.

After several distinguished citizens had testified in the Federal District Court yesterday as to the good character of the defendants in the Government's suit against the smokeless coal operators on trial for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, the taking of testimony was closed and summing up began.

Early in the afternoon Judge Grubb dismissed the indictments against D. W. Boone and the two companies, the River Valley Colliery Company and the Sewell Colliery Company, of which he is President and General Manager. He also released from indictment the Ashland Coal and Coke Company, the Pemberton Coal and Coke Company, and the Dry Dock Colliery Company. The indictment against W. T. Williams, an officer of these companies, was dismissed last week. At the same time the court reinstated as defendants six companies which were provisionally released on Friday. They were the Crystal Coal and Coke Company, the Iroquois Coal Mining Company, the Flat Top Coal Mining Company, McDowell Coal and Coke Company, the Thomas Coal and Coke Company, and the Mill Creek Coal and Coke Company.

Those who testified to the good character of the defendants were United States Senators John W. Weeks of Massachusetts and Howard Sutherland of West Virginia, Governor John T. Cornell of West Virginia, ex-Congressman Henry E. Flood of Virginia, Judge William L. Lee of West Virginia, and others.

Henry A. Wise, in summing up for the defense, denied that the defendants ever met for the purpose of restraining trade. He declared that the defendants produced less than 20,000,000 tons of coal a year, while the district in which their mines were located produced in 1916 250,000,000 tons, less than half of the total production of smokeless coal in the entire country.

He told how the defendants used to fight each other until the idea was conceived of forming an association to put a stop to methods which resulted in constant loss, and where the various phases of the business could be discussed.

Today John B. Stanchfield and James A. O'Gorman of counsel for the defense will sum up. They will be followed by Isaac M. Oeland, John Lord O'Brian, and Robert P. Stephenson for the prosecution.

EIGHT HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Head-On Collision Occurs at Switch in Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Eight persons were injured last night when an eastbound Bergen Street car jumped the track at Bergen Street and Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, set all of its wheels on a track used by cars going in the opposite direction, and came in collision with a westbound car before either of the motormen could put on the brakes. The eastbound car had reached a switch leading to the other track and the forward trucks had passed over the junction of the rails when the car left the track and started across the roadbed.

Two of the injured persons suffered fractures of the legs and were taken to St. John's Hospital. They were Mary Feeney of 676 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, and George Cashaw of 1,802 Park Place, Brooklyn. Most of the other persons had only bruises or cuts from flying glass.

TWO QUIT EXEMPTION BOARD

Bronx Doctors Say Politics Figure in Choice of Physicians.

Charging that politics had entered into the final selection of the physicians appointed to serve on the exemption boards in Bronx County, under the provisions of the selective draft law, Dr. J. Lewis Amster, President of the Bronx County Medical Association, and Dr. W. A. Goodall resigned yesterday from the Central Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, saying they would have nothing further to do with the manner of making the exemptions of men under the law.

Dr. Goodhall was not at his home at 300 East 158th Street, the Bronx, last night, but Dr. Amster of 2,055 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, gave an explanation of the action of both physicians. He said that Dr. Goodall had been asked by Mayor Mitchel to submit the names of forty-four physicians who might serve on the exemption boards. Twenty-two of these men were to be chosen. Accordingly Dr. Goodhall had run over the lists of the 650 members of the Bronx County Medical Association and sent forty-four names to the Mayor. When Dr Goodall found that only ten of the men on his list had been accepted he resigned.

It was denied in the office of Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury in Albany yesterday that politics had entered into the selection of physicians to serve on the Bronx County exemption boards. It was said that some of the names on the original list of the Bronx County Medical Association had been eliminated by the Mayor's committee. Others were taken off by the State Department of Health, and the list was then sent to the office of the Adjutant General with new names added.

DRAFT CARDS DISAPPEAR.

Fifty Found to be Missing by Chicago Exemption Board.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Adjt. Gen. Dickson tonight demanded an investigation of the disappearance of approximately fifty draft registration cards. It was intimated that the cards perhaps were missing as a result of a scheme to evade operation of the military service law.

Discovery that some of the cards were missing was made when the exemption boards began to number the cards furnished them by the precinct registration boards. It was found that the sequence of registration numbers was broken in many precincts.

WILSON CALLS ON BAKER.

Only Routine Matters Discussed, President Says After Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—President Wilson called on Secretary Baker at the War Department this afternoon, but protested smilingly to a group of newspaper correspondents who besieged him afterward that only routine matters were discussed at the conference.

"There is no mystery," said Mr. Wilson, "and I am giving you a straight tip this time."

The President remained for several minutes chatting with the correspondents. He insisted that he had come across to the department only to save Mr. Baker the trouble of going to the White House.

Asks Congress Inquiry on Riots.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Representative Dyer of Missouri, introduced today a joint resolution for Congressional inquiry into the recent race riots in East St. Louis, Ill. In the Senate Mr. Sherman, of Illinois, submitted a resolution from the East St. Louis Chamber of Commerce deploring the riots.

A Book for Your Summer Holiday

Zane Grey's
WILDFIRE

A book which takes your mind vacationing into the open, among wild scenes and wild people. If you wish sport, ride Wildfire—in imagination—and you will declare no more glorious horse ever lived. His story and the romance of the man and the girl who won him will carry you far from the ordinary dull highway of habit you tramp each day.

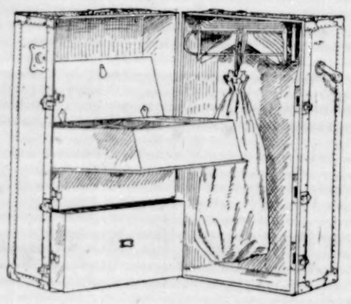
$1.35

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817

Neverbreak Wardrobe, Vacation and Dress Trunks

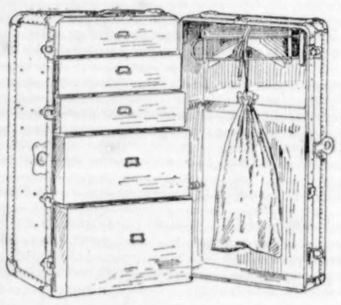
Are now being offered in the Saks' Luggage Department at very moderate prices. Included are:

Neverbreak Security Lock Wardrobe Trunks, $22.50



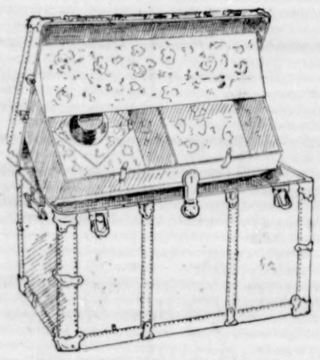
All hard-fibre covered, and fitted with Security Locking device, which fastens the trunk at four different points with one turn of the lock. Equipped with swinging removable trolley, six hangers and laundry bag. Size 40 inches high.

Neverbreak Wardrobe Trunks $27.95



Hard vulcanized fibre covered and fitted with Security Locking device, five roomy drawers, swinging trolley, ten five-ply veneer hangers and laundry bag. 45 inches high.

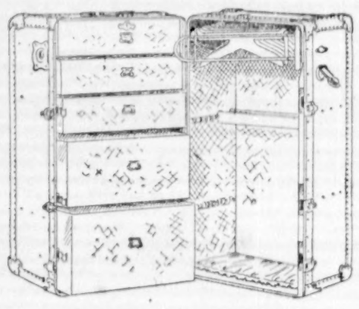
Neverbreak Round-Edge Dress Trunks, $15.95



An exceptionally well constructed trunk. Made of two-tone vulcanized fibre. Closely studded to insure maximum service. Fitted with two separate trays; top tray has separate hat compartment.

Neverbreak Security Lock Wardrobe Trunks, $31.50

Extra Large Size



A round-edge trunk with five large drawers and shoe pockets, 12 five-ply veneer hangers, and Security Lock, which fastens the trunk at four different places with one turn of the lock.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

End-of-the-Season Clearance Sale of

Men's & Young Men's High Class Clothing

Presenting the Best Values We Have Ever Offered in Suits Designed and Tailored Particularly for Discriminating Dressers

Our Entire Stock of Spring and Summer Suits

(Excepting Evening Clothes, Silk and Palm Beach Coats and Trousers)

Nothing added to or taken from our regular stock.

$25.00, $22.50 and $20.00 Suits.....Reduced to $16.75
$30.00, $27.50 and $25.00 Suits.....Reduced to $20.75
$32.50, $30.00 and $27.50 Suits.....Reduced to $24.75
$37.50, $35.00 and $32.50 Suits.....Reduced to $28.75
$40.00 and $37.50 Suits.....Reduced to $32.75
$50.00 and $45.00 Suits.....Reduced to $36.75

No Charge for Alterations

Men's Daylight Clothing Shop
Fourth Floor.

Clearance of Men's Low Shoes

Comprising some of the regular lines carried in stock.

Oxford Ties in dark tan or black Russia Calf, white buckskin, Sport Oxfords with rubber soles.
$5.50
Usually $6 and $7

450 Pairs Oxfords in dull or vici kid
$3.85
Usually $5.00

Low shoes, best grades in white buckskin, tan or black Cordovan, tan or black calfskin, black kidskin.
$7.25
Usually $8 and $9.

Ground Floor.

ARMY'S 'LIVE WIRE' TELLS OF RECRUITING

Sergeant Hafner Says the Idea of a Call to Duty Appeals to Most Men.

FEW HELD BACK BY FEAR

New York City Has Nearly Doubled Its Quota of Enlistments for the Navy.

In order to find out what methods the Army is employing to persuade men to volunteer, a reporter obtained from Sergeant John Hafner yesterday, with the consent of his superior, Colonel R. D. Walsh, who is in charge of army recruiting in New York, the first newspaper interview Sergeant Hafner ever gave.

Sergeant Hafner is the "live wire" of Colonel Walsh's squad of recruiting orators among the enlisted men of the army. In the last month he has made some 500 speeches from the top of his automobile bus to crowds gathered on street corners in every part of New York, from the Bronx to Coney Island, and, with some reluctance, he was persuaded to talk about his experiences in persuading men to come into the army and what he had found to be the most effective arguments for use to New Yorkers. A few minutes before he was interviewed the Sergeant had received official notification from the War Department of his promotion to Second Lieutenant, in which rank he will be commissioned in a few days.

"What have you found to be the strongest argument you can use in persuading men to volunteer?" was the first question asked of the Sergeant.

"I think it is the argument that if they enlist in the regulars now they can always have the satisfaction of thinking that they came into the army at this time of their own accord, because they believed it was the right thing to do."

"Then you find that really, all in all, the argument that this is the call of duty brings the best response, right here in New York?"

Appeals to Men's Pride.

"Yes," said the Sergeant, "I think it is. I tell them, more than anything else, that this is their country; that it is up to every man to defend it, and that they must realize that as well as I do. And as soon as I feel I've got them with me, I single out individual men in the crowd that I can see are feeling the thing, and I talk directly at them.

"I try always to be considerate of them, however, and if any man hangs back I don't push him too hard. Of course, I get some hostile questions, but I keep my temper and stay good-humored, and make allowances for their point of view not being the same as mine, and I find they usually stay good-humored with me."

"Have you ever had any internationist Socialists or other pacifists try to argue with you?"

"Lots of 'em," said Sergeant Hafner with a grin, "lots of men that think they have a grievance against the Government and want a chance to criticise it. But I tell them that this is their country, and even if they think it is not perfect, it is the best country in the world today, and if needs improving they had better keep it and improve it themselves rather than leave it for the Germans to try their hands on.

"I tell them that they may be dissatisfied with some things about this country, but that at least there is more freedom for the individual here than anywhere else in the world, and more chance for any man to try to better anything he isn't satisfied with. And when I get somebody like that I always wind up by asking them point-blank if there is any other country in the world they had rather be in. I've never had anybody yet tell me there was."

"Do you talk much about the good pay and the chances for promotion and the fact that the Government takes good care of you when you're in the army?"

"No, I don't," said the Sergeant. "I find that the idea of a call of duty appeals to more persons than the idea that there is something in it for themselves."

"Have you ever come across a man who frankly admitted he was afraid?"

None Says He Is Afraid.

"Not a one. There have been a lot of them I may have thought had that troubling them, but I didn't try to show 'em up, because I don't think it is fair. I suppose it wasn't all their fault if they were. But I do try, in a sort of way, to offer a little comfort to the fellow who thinks going to the trenches means sure death. I tell them that even the trenches aren't as bad as they are made out to be, that there is excitement and adventure, and the feeling that you are taking part in the biggest thing in the world. I don't pretend its any better than it really is, but I try to show them the danger and unpleasantness are not always to the fore.

"And then I tell them that if we don't lick the Germans over there it is only a question of time when the Germans will be over here, and that we are really lucky that we can do our fighting over there and have our wives and families safe at home. I tell them they are fighting just as much to protect their own country over in France as if they were fighting right here in New York."

Besides Sergeant Hafner four other enlisted men under Colonel Walsh's orders yesterday were notified of their promotion to Second Lieutenancies. They are Sergeants P. H. Callongne and William Darrock, and Corporals Peter M. Timmons and Frederick Smith. One hundred and thirty-one men enlisted in the army in New York yesterday.

New York enlisted 171 men in the navy last week, rejecting 554 out of 806 applicants, the remaining 71 men passing the physical examination but failing to enlist. Lieut. Taylor now has 491 new recruits in and around New York, awaiting orders, as room is made for them in the navy machinery. Cleveland, Portland, Me., and Richmond, Va., are the only cities in the Eastern Division which have not exceeded their quota for the navy, and New York has nearly doubled hers, with 3,932 enlistments to a quota of 2,000.

It was announced yesterday by the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense that it had agreed to furnish one recruiting speaker a day this week for a week's Chautauqua now being held at Port Washingtn, L. I. George W. Wickersham, ex-Attorney General of the United States, is the speaker on Wednesday, and Colonel William T. Stewart of the Canadian Army on Thursday.

The Mid-day Minute Men will have Augustus Thomas and John Philip Sousa, with Benjamin Chapin, the "movie" actor, who looks like Lincoln, as stars of their daily recruiting rally at 57 Chambers Street today. Mr. Sousa will lead the boys' band of St. Malachy's Orphan Asylum in his own march tunes.

About 3,000 persons attended a big recruiting rally held last night by the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense in the Tent Evangel, at 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Colonel William T. Stewart of the Eighty-fourth Battalion of Canadian Infantry told some stories of his experiences. The Colonel went to France with the first Canadian contingent, and a number of his stories illustrated the manner in which his men first got acquainted with European ideas, and their coolness and good humor under fire. "War is not a pleasant pastime," he said, "but I am telling you these things to assure you young men who contemplate entering the service of your country, that fighting really has an attraction for the seasoned man."

Job Hedges also spoke.

FEAR COST OF EQUIPMENT.

Many Plattsburg Students Unable to Buy Officers' Outfits.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 9.—Candidates at the training camp are anticipating some of the trials of an officer in purchasing his equipment with the salary allowed him by the Government. Many of the men who will receive their commissions the middle of the next month will find that the $300 accumulated from their three monthly paydays will be wiped out completely by the cost of equipment.

It is said that serviceable uniforms and complete outfit for an infantry officer will average about $200. A cavalry officer's equipment is higher, because riding boots and saddle are essential. A suitable outfit for an artillery officer will total nearly $300, for, in addition to cavalry boots and saddle, he must purchase special field glasses containing the mile scale.

During the four years cadets are at the Military Academy $8 a month is taken out of their pay and the total turned over to them at graduation for the purchase of their equipment. Similar provisions have not been made in the officers' training camps, and many candidates say that they will have no money on Sept. 1 with which to buy uniforms and other supplies.

With some New York companies on the rifle range today, New England infantry battalions engaged in an attack and defense problem. The attacking battalion was commanded by Major Reginald Barlow, U. S. R., and the retreating battalion by Major Rhinelander Waldo, U. S. R.

RECRUITING KEEPS UP 1,000 A DAY AVERAGE

Total Obtained 140,598, Still Needed 43,300—New York Leads Saturday-Sunday Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Figures on army recruiting issued today show that since April 1 an aggregate of 140,598 men have enlisted in the regular army, leaving 43,300 to be obtained to raise the army to full war strength, 293,000. New York led in army recruiting Saturday and Sunday, reporting 159 enlistments. The only other State reporting more than 100 enlistments was Pennsylvania, with 111. But the average of more than 1,000 men a day was maintained throughout the country.

Twelve States have filled their quotas, but have not stopped recruiting. These twelve have over-recruited their quotas by a total of 8,446 men. New York undoubtedly will fill its quota this month, as it needs only 2,811 men to do so.

California has overfilled its quota by 181 men, Idaho by 121, Illinois by 1,890, Indiana by 2,119, Michigan by 710, Montana by 324, Nebraska by 108, Nevada by 514, Oregon by 1,030, Pennsylvania by 419, Utah by 622, and Wyoming by 207.

The daily statement of regular army recruiting follows:

	Obt'ned July 7-8.	Tot. to July 8.		Obt'ned July 7-8.	Tot. to July 8.
Alabama	18	1,428	*Nebraska	21	2,492
Arizona	..	201	*Nevada	3	677
Arkansas	4	846	N. Hamp.	23	365
*California	69	4,935	New Jersey	41	4,656
Colorado	8	1,306	N. Mexico	1	221
Conn.	28	1,428	New York	150	15,415
Delaware	2	256	N. Carolina	1	1,061
Dist. of C.	1	321	N. Dakota	5	501
Florida	32	1,125	Ohio	46	6,269
Georgia	31	3,478	Oklahoma	33	1,822
*Idaho	5	771	*Oregon	14	2,374
*Illinois	66	13,166	*Penn.	111	15,749
*Indiana	40	7,519	Rhode Isl'd	8	539
Iowa	26	3,883	S. Carolina	7	709
Kansas	14	2,979	S. Dakota	15	768
Kentucky	31	2,491	Tenn.	21	1,865
Louisiana	14	1,429	Texas	26	5,065
Maine	14	637	*Utah	11	1,368
Maryland	20	892	Vermont	3	85
Mass.	55	6,006	Virginia	2	1,089
*Michigan	32	6,330	Washingt'n	12	1,612
Minnesota	25	2,836	West Va.	17	1,414
Mississippi	7	849	Wisconsin	9	1,536
Missouri	34	6,140	*Wyoming	6	498
*Montana	12	1,106			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained for July 7 and 8, 1,183.
Total obtained since April 1, 140,598.

TIFFANY & CO.

WATCHES AND WRIST WATCHES
PLAIN AND JEWELED

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564 566 568 Fifth Avenue. AT 46TH ST N.Y.

are now holding

More Important Sales—than have previously been in force!

Suits — Regularly $55 to $150 at $25 and $45
Over two hundred smartly tailored garments—suitable for street, sports and semi-dress.

Coats — Regularly $45 to $125 at $25 and $45
The balance of many regular lines—styles for all occasions.

Dresses — Regularly $55 to $145 at $35, $50, $65
Light Summer Frocks, including hand-made effects—Tailored Dresses—Silk Afternoon Gowns and Summer Evening Dance Frocks.

Wraps — Regularly $75 to $195 at $45, $75, $95
Of taffeta, satin and gros de Londres; in beautiful shades.

Light Summer Hats—at $15 and $20.
Street and Sport Hats—at $5 and $10.
Parasols—formerly to $35—at $10.
Blouses—formerly to $18—at $5 and $10.
(Imported Handmade Blouses—at Important Reductions.)

Going cruising?
stock the locker with

Club Cocktails

and never fear the doldrums

Excels in Volume and Growth

In June The New York Times published 998,392 agate lines of advertisements, a gain of 61,191 lines over June, 1916, and a gain of 223,297 lines over June, 1915, and, deducting Help and Situation Wanted advertisements, a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for the six months ended April 1, 1917, was 344,436 copies — a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Half-Yearly Disposal

Men's Highest Grade "Gimbel Standard" Suits

An Opportunity for Investment!

"Gimbel Standard" Suits Priced $19.50 and Higher
now $15.00

"Gimbel Standard" Suits Priced $35.00 and Higher
now $27.50

Men's Clothing—4th Floor

MEN

JULY CLEARANCE SALE OF SUITS

FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR
OR
For Men Who Wear Clothing of the Same Weight the Year Round

Suits That Were All Season $17.50 **$13.75**	**Suits** That Were All Season $19.75 **$16.75**	**Suits** That Were All Season $24.75 **$20.50**
Suits That Were All Season $29.75 **$24.50**	**Suits** That Were All Season $34.75 **$28.50**	

Every Garment in This Sale Was Taken From Our Regular Stock

If We Purchased Them To-day They Would Sell for 15% to 20% More Than the Original Prices

A Sale Every Saving Man Should Attend
For the Following Plain, Sensible Reasons:

In the first instance, Men's Clothing to enter our stocks must pass rigid style, fabric and tailoring tests.

Every garment in this event is entered on this basis and has been reduced only because we must have the space for Autumn clothes and because our stocks must be kept up-to-the-minute.

General conditions have left a larger selection this season than in any previous event.

Finally Because—

Our Regular Prices Are Lower, Quality for Quality, Than Sale Prices Elsewhere.

NOW ---- Every Man Should Take Advantage of These Sale Prices on Regular Stocks

The Models
English Soft Roll Sacks, Conservative Styles, Pinch Backs, Norfolk Models and Double Breasted Coats. All sizes—but not every size in every style at every price.

The Fabrics
Fancy Mixed Cheviots, Fancy Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds, Cassimeres, Homespuns and Flannels. No Blues or Blacks are included in this sale.

Extra Salesmen and Extra Fitters to Save the Time of Busy Men

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway Front — Direct Elevators on 35th Street Side

On Sale To-day 8:30 A. M.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square — B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Store Opens 8:30 A. M. Closes at 5:30 P. M.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

TODAY
Almost Seven Thousand Men's Shirts at 89c

It's hard to find a man who can get enough shirts — the warm weather calls for so many changes—but you will have no difficulty finding enough patterns and colorings that will please you in this lot of

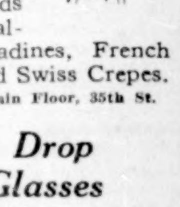
Summer Shirts With Soft Cuffs
Well tailored of Madras, Mercerized Fabrics, Crepe Weaves and other Shirtings in coat style models, sizes 14 to 17.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Athletic Underwear
All the freedom of movement an active man could wish for goes with these finely finished garments of silk mixtures. White only. Sleeveless, coat style shirts, open knee length drawers.
$1.39 per garment.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

English Model Kit Bags, $34.50
Roomy enough to carry all a man might need for a week-end trip or all he might want to have close at hand on a longer journey. Well made of long grain imported cowhide, russet color, reinforced sewn-on corners, solid brass side lever lock and slides; two good quality straps encircle entire bag. English plaid linings, three pockets and double handles.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Paddle Your Own Canoe
But let it be an Old Town. We are now showing three sizes: $33.75 to $37.75; others with open gunwales, $36.75 to $40.75. In addition, you can get paddles, cushions, sailing outfits and other accessories at prices lower than elsewhere.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Smart Cravats Of Imported Silks, $1.89



A collection of flowing open-end Cravats, made of the elite of neckwear fabrics, Spitalfields Silks, Italian Grenadines, French Repps and Swiss Crepes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

If You Drop Your Glasses
bring the pieces or your prescription to our Optical Department, where a staff of experienced opticians is always ready to serve you promptly and efficiently. All our lenses are ground in our own workroom on the premises.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St., Rear.

A&F

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Keeping in Touch

From the Officers' Training Camps to Somewhere in France this house is keeping in close touch with the Army.

An Abercrombie & Fitch tent is pitched in Plattsburg—ready to supply the field wants of men who soon will be wearing their bars and stars.

Extended experience with men in the regular Army now stands us in good stead.

The clothing and equipment being furnished are in many instances the development of this organization working in conjunction with officers in the service.

Abercrombie & Fitch Officers' Custom-Made Uniforms

Made with all the care necessary to insure correctness as to detail and that well-groomed appearance prized by every officer.

Should be ordered at as early a moment as possible.

Olive Drab Serge Uniforms—blouse and breeches, medium weight, $47.50.

Heavy weight, $55.

Officers' Service Overcoat, custom made, $65.

Officers' Service Cap, $3.75.

Service Hats, $2 to $6.

Correct Insignia, Boots and Shoes, Puttees and Leggins, Handkerchiefs, Socks and Gloves.

"The Coleman 58" Officer's combination Tent and Bedding Roll—the invention of an Army Officer—recommended for every officer in the service—complete outfit, $40.

Aviation, Submarine and Destroyer clothing, approved by the government.

Practical gifts for soldiers.

Angling for the Subtle Bass

Beside a quiet stream—taking you to the heart of Nature's beauties in July.

This house is in constant communication with angling authorities the country over.

Aside from the largest line of bass tackle, special goods are made to order.

All the approved rods and reels, including the famous Touradif rods—quick in action, with unusual driving and retrieving power, $25.

Other fine rods, $16, $17 and $18.

A. & F. steel rods, $4 up.

English "dace" bait, rainbow and tango minnows, silver soldier and lobb spoons, ' lamper eels, stump dodgers—a hundred tried-and-true artificial baits.

In the Field of Summer Sports

Clothes for women, as well as men, smart and trim as any sporting landscape.

Women's tennis and golf dresses, skirts and shirts which show intimate acquaintance with country club use.

Skirts of white khaki drill, $6; of English repp, wash gabardines or Bengalines, $12.

Cotton crepe shirts, $2.50; white Madras shirts, $4; silk shirts, $7 up.

Hunting, fishing and camping apparel—assortments unapproached in this country or Europe.

Write for New Booklet on Officers' Outfits

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and 45th St.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

JAPANESE TO SEEK FULL ACCORD HERE

Mission Will Take Up Every Important Question Pending with United States.

GERMAN SCHEMES BLOCKED

Effort to Estrange the Two Nations Has Failed, Says Ishii at Farewell Dinner.

TOKIO, July 6, (delayed.)—An enthusiastic farewell dinner was given tonight by the American-Japan Society in honor of Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, head of the mission soon to visit the United States. Viscount Ishii spoke at length. Another speaker was Eki Hioki, former Minister to China, who predicted that the visit of the mission would be crowned with success.

Despite the indefatigable efforts of the Germans to bring discord between Japan and the United States, said Viscount Ishii, the two countries were now practically allied, making common front against Germany.

"My mission, I consider, is a military one in one respect," continued the Viscount, "and one of peace in another—military as against the Central European system of militarism and domination, but one of peace to be consolidated and reaffirmed as between the Pacific powers—Japan and the United States."

It was inopportune, Viscount Ishii said, to speak of the official aspect of the mission. Dwelling on the non-official side of it, which was none the less important, he desired to emphasize that the Japanese nation unanimously and enthusiastically welcomed the decision to send a mission to America as wise, proper, and eminently useful. He was, therefore, proud that part of his duty would be to convey to the 100,000,000 Americans the sympathy and good-will of the 70,000,000 of Japanese. The intercourse between Japan and America had gradually come to assume a more popular character, which he considered a happy augury of the consolidation of a genuine friendship, since that friendship no longer hung perilously on the caprice of individual statesmen, but rested on the well-understood mutual interests and reciprocal respect of the two nations.

Banishing Germany from Asia.

After tracing the benefits of exchanges of visits between Americans and Japanese, Viscount Ishii concluded:

"It is gratifying to think of one great benefit with which the war has already endowed Japan and the United States. I mean the disappearance of Germany in this quarter of the world. Now that Germany, the universal disturber of the peace, has been completely and once for all driven out of her Asiatic bases, there remains no longer any one who will venture to cherish the design of estranging Japan from America. Consequently, the Pacific henceforth will have the noble destiny to join the two great nations and never to separate them."

Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, member of the House of Peers and a Privy Councilor, who presided at the dinner, emphasized the nobility and uprightness of the attitude of America, which, he said, was fighting for the individual liberty, national freedom, peace, and civilization of mankind. The appearance of an American army at the front was certain to breathe new life into the gallantry and patriotism of the Allies. When Germany was crushed and the belligerents sat in a council of peace, he believed the voice of the United States would have great weight in determining the terms of peace, not for the belligerents only, but for the peace of the whole world.

"A clear and good understanding with the United States is most important for the present and the future," he added. "This may be the reason and aim of Viscount Ishii's mission."

Predicts Frank Discussions.

Former Minister Hioki expressed the opinion that, in addition to the questions of the day, no question of any importance existing between the United States and Japan would escape either settlement or discussion while Viscount Ishii was in America. The mission was a difficult one because of the vastness of the field and the complexity of the problems to be handled, he said, but the two groups would not be throwing dust into each other's eyes. There would be plain dealing, just and fair, actuated by mutual respect and sympathy.

M. Hioki continued: "We can confidently rely upon the ability of Viscount Ishii, who is an astute, experienced diplomat, to turn the present opportunity to the best advantage for both countries, for no transaction which does not tend to the advantage of all concerned can form the basis of a lasting peace and friendship. The days of Michiavellian diplomacy are over, especially in the United States, and the best diplomacy to use with such an eminent personality as President Wilson is to bring the force of truthfulness and sincerity to bear upon the situation."

As former Minister Hioki is attached to the Foreign Office, his speech is regarded as authoritatively indicating the wide scope of the mission.

REFUSES TO SUMMON SPANISH PARLIAMENT

Cabinet Threatens Proposed Rump Assembly with Punishment for Sedition.

MADRID, July 9.—The Government decided yesterday that the present time was inopportune to summon Parliament. The question was considered at a Cabinet meeting after a request had been received from a number of Catalonian Senators and Deputies asking that the legislative Assembly be convoked. They announced that if the Government did not immediately summon Parliament they would call upon the members to meet in Barcelona July 19.

The Government took the ground that if the Deputies and Senators held the proposed extraordinary meeting at Barcelona it would be considered a seditious act liable to punishment under the Penal Code.

ROME FEELS EARTH SHOCK.

Pope Benedict Awakened and Many People Leave Homes.

ROME, July 9.—Pope Benedict was awakened by an earth shock which shook the whole of Rome early Sunday morning. Many people dressed, others left their homes, fearing a second shock. The Pope inquired as to the extent of the earthquake and learned there was no damage or victims.

The shock was especially felt at Avezzano, which was practically destroyed in the earthquake of January, 1915.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 9.—Up to the present no news has been received that last night's earthquake caused serious damage or casualties, but considerable apprehension is still felt, as, since the Messina earthquake in 1908 and that of Avezzano in 1915 the mere mention of an earthquake terrifies the population in the districts liable to it.

In Rome, although the shock was not very strong, it was sufficient to wake most of the people from their slumbers and arouse anxiety among those having relatives in the provinces who are trying to obtain news from home. After a similar shock felt in Rome on Jan. 13, 1915, twenty-four hours elapsed before news reached the city of the Avezzano and Abruzzi disaster.

BAKER REBUKES SOLDIERS.

Must Not Interfere with Anti-Conscription Meetings, He Orders.

Soldiers in uniform are hereafter barred from interfering with the progress of anti-conscription or other meetings, according to a letter which Secretary of War Baker sent yesterday to Harry Weinberger, counsel for the American Legal Defense League. The letter was in reply to a protest filed by Weinberger, and said in part:

"It has come to my knowledge that in New York City and elsewhere a few men wearing the uniform have taken it upon themselves to disturb public meetings and interfere with the rights of assembly and free speech. They have, of course, no authority for such behavior and no excuse. Whatever the patriotic motives on which they may believe themselves to be acting, the fact is that they are breaking the law; but their wearing the American uniform makes such rowdyism all the more intolerable."

WILSON TO DRAFT GUARD AUGUST 5

Continued from Page 1.

has been drafted. Those who are not wanted by the Federal Government will be notified by the War Department that they will not be drafted. The officers of the Guard not above the rank of Colonel who are drafted and whose offices are provided for in like organizations of the regular army, and whose services are to be utilized by the Government will be appointed officers in the United States Army in the arm, staff corps, or department, and in the grades in which they now hold commissions as officers of the National Guard. These appointments are to be effective from Aug. 5, and they are to be assigned to the organization in the United States Army composed of members of the National Guard organization in which at the time of the draft they hold commissions.

The President's Proclamation.

The President's proclamation follows:

Whereas, The United States of America and the Imperial German Government are now at war, and, having in view the consequent danger of aggression by a foreign enemy upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for proper protection against possible interference with the execution of the laws of the Union by agents of the enemy, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and through the Governors of the respective States, call into the service of the United States as of and from the dates hereinafter respectively indicated all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard reserve of the following States who are not now in the service of the United States, except members of staff corps and departments not included in the personnel of tactical organizations, and except such officers of the National Guard as have been or may be specifically notified by my authority that they will not be affected by this call, to wit:

On July 15, 1917—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

On July 25, 1917—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

The members of the National Guard of the various States affected by this call will be concentrated at such places as may be designated by the War Department.

Guard to be Federalized Aug. 5.

II.—And under the authority conferred upon me by Clause 11 of Section 1 of the act of Congress 'to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States,' approved May 18, 1917, I do hereby draft into the military service of the United States, as of and from the fifth day of August, Nineteen Hundred and Seventeen, all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard reserve of the following States, except members of staff corps and departments not included in the personnel of tactical organization and except such other officers of the National Guard as have been or may be especially notified by my authority that they will not be drafted, to wit:

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and California.

III.—All persons hereby drafted shall, on and from the 5th day of August, 1917, stand discharged from the militia and, under the terms of Section II. of the act of May 18, 1917, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by law.

IV.—The members of each company, battalion, regiment, brigade, division or other organization of the National Guard hereby drafted into the military service of the United States shall be embodied in organizations corresponding to those of the regular army. The officers not above the rank of Colonel of said organizations of the National Guard, who are drafted and whose offices are provided for in like organizations of the regular army, are hereby appointed officers of the army of the United States in the arm, staff corps or department, and in the grades in which they now hold commissions as officers of the National Guard, such appointments to be effective subject to acceptance, on and from the fifth day of August, 1917, and each of them, subject to such acceptance, is hereby assigned as of said date to the organization in the army of the United States composed of those who were members of the organization of the National Guard in which at the time of draft he held a commission. The non-commissioned officers of the organizations of the National Guard, the members of which are hereby drafted, are hereby appointed non-commissioned officers in their present grade in the organizations of the army, composed of said members, and shall in each case have the same relative rank as heretofore, and all other enlisted men are hereby confirmed in the army of the United States in the grades and ratings held by them in the National Guard in all cases where such grades and ratings correspond to grades and ratings provided for in like organizations of the regular army, all such appointments of non-commissioned officers and confirmations of other enlisted men in their grades to be without prejudice to the authority of subordinate commanders in respect of promotions, reductions and changes in enlisted personnel.

V.—Each organization of the military force hereby created will, until further orders, bear the same name and designation as the former organization of the National Guard of whose members it is composed.

VI.—All necessary orders for combining the organizations created by embodying therein members of the National Guard and National Guard Reserve hereby drafted in the military service of the United States into complete tactical units will be issued by the War Department.

CALL FOR HOME GUARDS.

Jersey Wants a Force to Take Place of Militia Called to War.

TRENTON, N. J., June 9.—Confronted by the fact that within a few weeks every National Guardsman in the State will be called into Federal service and taken from the control of the Governor, Adjt. Gen. Charles W. Barber, who is soon to become Brigadier General of the guard, is struggling with the problem of forming out of Home Guard units throughout the State a force of 5,000 men who will be available for intrastate police protection work after the soldiers go into service.

General Barber has written to every Mayor having Home Guard units in his municipality asking for information. His letter says:

"We are not trying to force your organization to perform services which you may deem impracticable because of other individual responsibilities, but the emergency is here and must be met and we first desire to give every opportunity to portions of organizations already to be of immediate and practical service."

In some replies the acceptance of the idea of unification into State service depends upon the local organizations knowing in advance just what work will be required of them. Compliance with this is impossible by either the State or the National Government, because no one can tell in advance what contingencies may arise. General Barber says he feels that the sentiment shown by the demand for this definite advance information indicates there is no great hope of forming a well-knit organization out of Home Guard units.

NEED SUPPLIES FOR CAMP.

Wrightstown Cantonment Will Offer Market for Jersey Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 9.—New Jersey farmers will be called upon to furnish supplies for the soldiers who are to be sent to the Wrightstown camp. Copies of the specifications for the supplies which will be needed have been received by the State Department of Agriculture. The War Department will ask for bids, and the specifications will enable the farmers to grow the crops and varieties which are needed.

It is expected that there will be 38,000 men quartered at this cantonment besides 11,000 horses and mules. The bulletin issued by the State Agriculture Department says:

"Millions of pounds of beef, mutton, and pork will be required for these men, and in addition immense quantities of vegetables and fruits will be consumed. The men and officers are well paid and the tendency will be to vary the ration allowed by the Government by purchasing other kinds of foods."

ASKS ABOUT TRAINING CAMP.

War Department Indicates Madison Barracks Will Be Retained.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 9.—The War Department intends to use Madison Barracks, Plattsburg, Fort Niagara, and many of the other officers' training camps for either base hospitals for soldiers wounded on European battlefields or places to train parts of the draft army.

The department today wired Colonel William R. Sample, camp commander, and Colonel William P. Chamberlain, the medical officer in charge of the hospital here, asking that they make reports on whether it would be advisable to use the camp for such purposes, and to report just what the facilities for housing and taking care of troops it afforded. In the replies it was stated that the camp would make an ideal place for wounded and convalescent patients for about nine months in the year. Colonel Sample informed the department, it is said, that the present camp would accommodate about 3,000.

As a training camp for raw troops the camp site is conceded by army men to be ideal. The sleeping accommodations are barely sufficient for the 2,000 or more men now here. There is, however, plenty of room for more buildings, which, it is believed, could be constructed within a short time.

It is believed here that if the War Department decided to use Madison Barracks for training purposes Plattsburg, Niagara, and other camps would be used for similar purposes.

The ninth week of the training period opened today. A heavy rain fell almost all day, and the candidates remained indoors in conference and study. The cavalry troop and Company No. 7 got away to an early start for the Stony Point rifle range, but only had the opportunity of firing a few rounds before the rain started.

Captain W. F. Martin, a West Point cavalry instructor, arrived this afternoon and reported to Colonel Sample.

GIVES ALL HE HAS; ENLISTS.

Red Cross Gets Young Greek's Auto, Watch and Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—John Lampas, a Young Greek, today gave the Red Cross his touring car, his gold watch, his bank deposit of $521, and $25 in cash. Having thus, he said, disposed of all his worldly possessions, he enlisted in the army.

"That's all I have," he said, "and I'm glad to give it."

A Factor in Real Estate

is the way in which it is handled. Our organization is giving special thought and effort to make the buildings in its care produce the best results for their owners.

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SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Lawyers Mortgage Company

RICHARD M. HURD, President

JULY 1, 1917

The total sales of Guaranteed Mortgages for the first half of 1917, including extensions, amounts to $22,396,555 and the total Guaranteed Mortgages Outstanding now amount to $147,436,660.

Never has the value and security of our guarantee on New York City mortgages been better demonstrated than during the present period of the European War. The Company continues to supply conservative investors with mortgage securities of undoubted safety and to fully and promptly protect these in case of any shrinkage in the value of the real estate.

The main feature of strength of the local real estate market is the renting condition, which has never been stronger than at the present time. The vital importance of high rents and few vacancies is that it enables real estate owners from their excess rents to reduce the principal of their mortgages by instalment payments, and this increased rent should tend to higher valuations on the properties. The Company has collected during the past five and one-half years reductions of $7,241,025, and borrowers have obligated themselves to pay $1,944,537 additional in reduction of the principal during the life of their present loans. The total of foreclosed real estate is less than one-half the amount owned by the Company one year ago.

EARNINGS

	First Half 1917.	First Half 1916.	First Half 1915.
Premiums for Guarantees	$343,428	$339,019	$340,546
Interest on Mortgages	152,800	107,749	159,178
Fees, etc	70,883	92,698	73,120
Profit on Real Estate	.....	.....	3,904
Gross Earnings	$567,111	$539,466	$576,748
EXPENSES			
Operating Expense	$172,026	$151,597	$160,588
	$395,085	$387,869	$416,160
Loss on Real Estate	143,740	19,622	.....
Net Earnings	$251,345	$368,247	$416,160

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
N. Y. City Mtges	$6,006,189.13	Capital	$6,000,000.00
Accd. Int. Receivable	333,544.06	Surplus	2,750,000.00
Co's Bklyn Bldg. cost	175,000.00	Undivided Profits	252,816.35
Real Estate	1,231,752.92	Mtges. sold, not del.	327,519.84
Real Est. und. contract	78,550.00	Res. for Prems., etc	21,199.93
Cash	1,526,500.01		
	$9,351,536.12		$9,351,536.12

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company have been verified and the Company's accounts certified as of June 30th, 1917, by The Audit Company of New York.

The Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company are divided among the customers of the Company as follows:

46	Savings Banks	$16,483,650
1476	Trustees	37,111,354
4448	Individuals	65,623,310
235	Charitable Institutions	12,651,757
15	Insurance Companies	7,160,800
30	Trust Companies	8,405,789
6250		$147,436,660

On Jan. 1, 1917, the Company had under foreclosure 36 mortgages amounting to $442,600. The Company has now under foreclosure 44 mortgages amounting to $888,162, some of which will probably be settled prior to sale. The foreclosed real estate owned by the Company on Jan. 1, 1917, amounted to $1,828,716 and since then real estate amounting to $673,370 has been added, making a total of $2,502,086. From this, during the past six months, the Company has made sales amounting to $1,191,784, so that the amount now stands at $1,310,302. Of this $78,550 is under contract of sale, leaving a net amount of $1,231,752. The amount of interest delinquent for more than one month is $31,795.

Since December 12, 1894, when the Company began business, 17,446 mortage loans have been made, aggregating, including extensions, $490,000,000.

The increase in the amount of Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages, which now exceed ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS, evidences the public confidence in the safety of the Company's mortgage investments.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THEODORE C. CAMP, GUY CARY, EDWARD DE WITT, WILLIAM J. DUANE, CECIL C. EVERS, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, JULIAN E. FAIRCHILD, ROBERT WALTON GOELET, CHARLES P. HOWLAND, GEORGE A. HURD, RICHARD M. HURD, D. IRVING MEAD, A. HENRY MOSLE, ROBERT L. PIERREPONT, THOS. N. PHINELANDER, SAMUEL RIKER, JR., HENRY L. STIMSON, CHARLES H. VAN HISE, WILLIAM I. WALTER

This report in pamphlet form mailed on request.

59 Liberty Street, New York

If you have skin trouble just use Resinol

No remedy can honestly promise to *heal every case* of skin ailment. But Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, usually gives relief, and so *generally* succeeds in clearing the eruption away that it is the standard skin treatment of thousands and thousands of physicians. Why not try it?

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

MAXIMUMS OF MILEAGE

THIS muscular hand-built tire is made with the sole purpose of giving the maximum mileage per dollar of cost. Sixty per cent. of its cost of production might be saved and its appearance—but not its mileage—would remain the same.

GLOBE TIRES GUARANTEED 6000 MILES

REDUCE THE OPERATING COST OF YOUR CAR

It is the height of economy for all cars, large and small, to travel on these hand-made, brain-built tires. Unique features of construction explain their exceptional service. Premiums for perfect work, and close inspection of each tire, explain why hardly a tire ever comes back for adjustment. Only the very best raw materials are tolerated.

Globe Tires are actually the best tires that can be made. They have never been cheapened—reduced in mileage—to meet the pressure of big-volume competition, or the advance of construction cost. That is why they embody service that stands alone.

Long Mileage Tires MUST Be Hand Made

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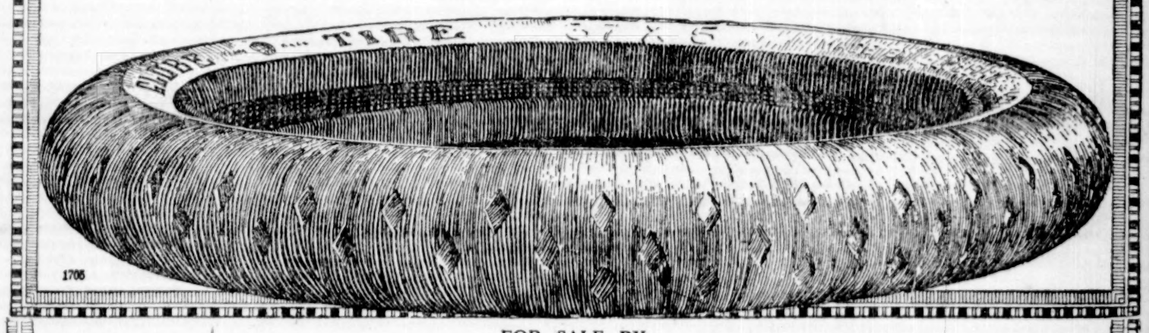
Executive Offices: 1851 Broadway, New York City

Factory: Trenton, New Jersey, U. S. A.



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Audubon Auto Supply Co., 168th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
H. P. Baren & Co., 8 Central Park West
Bergen & Zeager, 243 West 56th Street
Brickner's Auto Supply Co., Inc., 5015 Broadway
Bridge Tire & Tube Works, 177 Delancey Street
Crescent Tire Co., 1771 Broadway
John F. Driscoll, 2304 Broadway
John B. Elsey, Inc., 344 East 149th Street
Fellsen Tire Co., Inc., 1993 Broadway
Imperial Auto Supply Co., 95 Chambers Street
Indian Head Tire Co., 157 West 51st Street
King Tire Co., 1985 Broadway
Joe G. Lavin, 157 Cedar Street
Lenox Auto Tire Works, 113 West 116th Street
George Leveene Co., 125 West 68th Street
Pendleton & Pendleton, 1834 Broadway
H. Phillips Rubber Works, 1989 Broadway
Progressive Tire & Repair Co., 321 West 59th Street
W. A. Ronback Co., Inc., 956 Eighth Avenue
E. Schoonmaker Co., Inc., 835 Seventh Avenue
United Anchor Tire Co., Inc., 111 Chambers Street
Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co., 152 West 55th Street
Richards Auto Supply Co., 1785 Broadway
A. C. Schwartz, 980 Eighth Avenue
Sullivan-Butler, Inc., 1864 Broadway
Tire Specialty Company, 757 7th Avenue
Tuxedo Auto Tire Exchange, 304 West 54th Street

MR. AND MRS. STOKES LEAVE SOCIALISTS

Resign from Party Because It Declared Against War and the Draft.

CALL IT "UNDEMOCRATIC"

"Take Themselves Too Seriously," Morris Hillquit Says, Accusing Them of Party Ignorance.

Rose Pastor Stokes and her husband, J. G. Phelps Stokes, following the lead of John Spargo, lecturer and writer, announced their resignation from the Socialist Party last night. They gave as their reason the fact that a majority of the members in the party, in a referendum completed last Saturday, had voted to uphold the resolution against war and the selective draft adopted at the Socialist convention at St. Louis recently, and they added that in many other respects they had lost sympathy with the organization.

Their letter of resignation was sent from Caritas Island, Conn., their Summer home, to the Stamford local to which they belong, and members of the Socialist Party in New York only learned of the letter from reporters. The letter said in part:

A majority of the votes cast in the referendum on the reports on military affairs and preparedness having favored the so-called majority report, which has thus been adopted as an authoritative expression of the position of the Socialist Party, and many declarations in that report being, in our judgment, unwise, undemocratic, and intolerable, we hereby regretfully tender our resignations from the Socialist Party. We withdraw not because we have ceased to be Socialists, but because we have lost faith in the Socialist Party as an effective instrument for advancing the Socialist cause.

The essence of socialism is democracy. The world is at present rent with the greatest of all struggles between the opposing principles of democracy and autocracy, and the future of the democratic cause everywhere depends largely upon the issue. In this moment of crisis, when the faith to which we are committed is in its crucial hour, the Socialist Party of the United States has recorded itself, to all practical intents, as unconcerned as to whether autocracy or democracy triumph in the issue of the war.

Not only has it failed egregiously in the present crisis, but during the last few years it has departed increasingly from democratic methods within its own organization, until in certain of its recent procedures it has been more arbitrary and undemocratic than any other political organization in the United States. Witness, for example, the party's recent expulsion of Charles Edward Russell, without a hearing, without affording him opportunity to be either present at his "trial" or represented at it by authorized counsel, and without even communicating to him the fact that the charges of violating party discipline, on which he was tried, were pending against him.

Witness, as further evidence of the party's flagrant disregard nowadays of the methods of democracy, the manner in which the party machine supported Messrs. Hillquit and Berger in electing themselves delegates to the Stockholm conference. That "election" being exclusively in the hands of the National Executive Committee, of which they were members, only three persons besides themselves were privileged to vote in it. Messrs. Hillquit and Berger needed but one vote besides their own to control the election and secure the appointments which they desired. One member of the National Executive Committee rebelled against so flagrantly undemocratic a situation, and, being powerless to remedy it, refused to participate in the proceedings. As a result, but two votes were cast besides those of the principal candidates themselves, on1 yone of these additional votes being required. So it came about that the two principal candidates, aided by the vote of about one-seven-hundredth of 1 per cent. of the membership of the party, elected themselves (practically speaking) to represent the party at Stockholm. And the majority of the party acquiesced in so flagrantly undemocratic a procedure.

"The statements made by Mr. and Mrs. Stokes as to Mr. Russell, Mr. Berger, and myself," Morris Hillquit said last night at his home, "indicate that they have not the slightest idea what transpires in the party, because these statements are misstatements. I do not say they were deliberately made, but only that Mr. and Mrs. Stokes are ignorant of party procedure. As a matter of fact, the charges against Mr. Russell were served on him, and he did appear through his counsel, Henry L. Slobodin, a party member and a lawyer retained by Mr. Russell.

"Now, so far as the election of delegates to the Stockholm conference is concerned—I was not elected by the National Executive Committee. I was elected more than three years ago as the International Secretary of the Socialist Party, and as the representative of the International Socialist Bureau. That election was held by the membership of the party, and so far from receiving a fraction of a per cent. of the voting, I received the votes of a majority of the party workers. I expected to go to the Stockholm conference in my capacity of International Secretary. I did not require the vote of the National Executive Committee, and it did not vote for me.

"Mr. Berger did not vote for himself, but a majority of the remaining members of the National Executive Committee did vote for him. His nomination was not submitted to the membership of the party because there was no time for it."

Speaking generally of the letter written by Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. Hillquit said that the fact that they had written a three-page typewritten letter of resignation proved they took themselves too seriously.

The resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes follows by one month that of Mr. Spargo, who quit the organization because, he said, it had committed itself to a war program that was "unneutral, un-American, and pro-German." Like him, Mr. Stokes has been very active in the Socialist Party. In 1904 he was a candidate for Presidential elector on the Populist ticket. Later he became Vice Chairman of the Municipal Ownership League and its candidate for President of the Aldermen of New York in 1905. He was Vice Chairman of the Independence League in 1906, but in the latter part of that year joined the Socialist Party, and was one of the founders of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, of which he has since been the President. He was a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in 1908, and was the Socialist candidate for the New York Assembly in 1908, for Mayor of Stamford in 1912, and for Representative in the Connecticut Assembly in 1916.

VICTORY FOR MISS RANKIN.

McAdoo Puts Bureau of Engraving on 8-Hour Work Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary McAdoo tonight ordered the Bureau of Engraving and Printing placed on an eight-hour basis as to all men and women employes. This action came as a sharp and sudden end of the fight that Miss Jeannette Rankin, Representative in the House of Representatives from Montana, has made in behalf of the women employes of the bureau who have been compelled for many weeks to do overtime work in the stress of printing connected with the Liberty Loan bonds and Federal Reserve notes for issue to take care of advances to the Allies.

Miss Rankin was appealed to by representatives of the employes and made a careful personal investigation in the bureau, with every facility afforded her by Director Joseph Ralph. She was convinced of the truth and justice of the complaints and at once sought a conference with Secretary McAdoo in which she had before him evidence she had gathered in support of the claim that men and women were being forced against their will and in detriment to their health and personal responsibilities to work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day. The Secretary at once ordered an investigation to be made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Oscar T. Crosby, the auditor for the Interior Department, Oscar A. Price, and the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, John L. Wilmeth.

This committee met today at the Bureau Building, Miss Rankin being present, and decided that the shortest method of ascertaining the facts was to examine the service cards of the employes, which show every hour of work performed by all persons on the rolls. The committee also received a delegation of more than seventy girls, who told their story in a manner which at once won the committee to their view of the situation.

JAIL FOR WOMAN AUTOIST.

Mrs. Harrison, Accused of Speeding, Refused to Pay Fine.

Because the word of a policeman was taken against hers when she was arraigned in Police Court at Stapleton yesterday afternoon charged with speeding, Mrs. Sarah Harrison 27 years old, refused to pay a fine of $25 imposed by Magistrate Evins, and accepted the alternative of two days in jail. She had plenty of money with her, but she said there was a principle involved, and that she would not pay the fine, and would not permit her husband to pay it for her. She was allowed to stay in the Magistrate's Court until 5 o'clock in the afternoon to think it over, but when that time came she still was obdurate, and was taken to the Richmond County Jail.

Mrs. Harrison told the Court that she had been operating an automobile for a year or more, taking her husband from their bungalow, at 329 Barnes Avenue, Midland Beach, to the ferry at St. George every morning and bringing him back every night. She denied she had exceeded the speed limit.

The Magistrate told her that he would have to accept the statement of the policeman who arrested her. He said the law imposed upon him no alternative other than to fine her $25 or send her to jail.

Benefit for a London Hospital.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen will lead the grand march at the concert and dance to be given for the benefit of King's College Hospital, London, on Thursday evening at the Hotel Majestic. The affair is given under the patronage of the Hon. Charles Clive-Bailey, British Consul General; Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, and others. The artists will include Miss Beatrice Bowman, of the Montreal Opera Company, D. Wolf, pianist; Miss Lilian George, Mrs. Wyndham Martin, Savoli Wolevitch, the Russian singer, who recently returned from the trenches; Mrs. Cecil Blossom, and Miss Christine Atkinson.

SOCIALISTS TO TEST THE ESPIONAGE ACT

Editors of Radical Publications Would Establish Their Right to the Mails.

PLAN UNITED LEGAL ATTACK

Action of Solicitor Lamar in Declaring The Masses Nonmailable Stirs Its Publishers.

The exclusion by the Post Office Department of several incendiary issues, among the last being the August number of Max Eastman's anarchist magazine, The Masses, is causing some radical editors to hesitate before publishing attacks on the Government. Becoming more restive every day under the restraint of the Espionage act of June 15, 1917, they now plan to make, through a committee of lawyers, a concerted legal attack upon the action taken by Solicitor Lamar in declaring "nonmailable" all publications that might be interpreted as seditious.

Inasmuch as most of these radical publications are opposed to war and persistently attack conscription, they have come into direct conflict with that section of the Espionage act, now incorporated in the Postal Laws and Regulations as Section 481½, which declares "nonmailable" all matter which is intended to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies, or which is intended to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, or which is intended to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States."

Solicitor Lamar has already made use of the section. Ever since the passage of the Espionage act, he has barred from the mails issues of The Appeal to Reason, The American Socialist, The International Socialist Review, The Four Lights, and The Masses. Recent issues of many other radical publications have been held up pending further inquiry into the exact nature of their contents.

The editors and publishers of these magazines are now bitter in their denunciation of the Solicitor. They assert that the Espionage act is in itself so general and so vague that it remains purely a matter of interpretation on the part of the Post Office Department as to whether or not a publication shall be declared "nonmailable."

The management of The Masses made every effort to convince Solicitor Lamar that the August issue was innocent of wrong. Merrill Rogers, business manager of The Masses, went to Washington and begged Mr. Lamar to point out just what in the issue was objectionable under provisions of the Espionage act. The Solicitor, according to Mr. Rogers, refused to specify, but insisted that the entire tone and spirit of the August issue was such as to render it "unmailable." He even threatened the editors of The Masses with indictment if they endeavored to put the issue before the public in defiance of the order.

Floyd Dell, managing editor of The Masses, said yesterday that nothing had been done with the August issue thus far. No attempt will be made to put it through the mails, as such defiance of the Solicitor's injunction would make the editors liable to five years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000. If the magazine is put on sale on the news stands the Department of Justice, it is believed, will take immediate action against the editors.

Mr. Dell insisted yesterday that there was nothing in the paper tending to interfere with the success of recruiting for the army and navy. The issue, however, contains several cartoons on the subject of conscription, one of them being the picture of a boy tied to the mouth of a cannon, with the figures of a man and woman, representing, respectively, labor and democracy, chained to the gun carriage. The magazine also contained several caricatures which were likely to hold army and navy recruiting up to ridicule.

Postmaster Thomas G. Patten said yesterday that the Post Office declares no publication "nonmailable" without first having the authority to do so from Solicitor Lamar. No policy of exclusion or suppression is pursued against a publication as a whole, but each issue is accepted or rejected by the Post Office on its own merits.

WANTS CONKLING REMOVED.

Charge That as Guardian He Neglected Daughter's Education.

Charges that Alfred Ronalds Conkling, lawyer and nephew of the late Senator Roscoe Conkling, has neglected to send his youngest daughter, Vivian, to school, and that, although she is now 16 years old, she is unable to write her own name, were made before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday by Max D. Steuer, counsel for Mr. Conkling's oldest daughters, Muriel and Olga, to remove their father as their guardian under the will of their uncle, George Lorillard Ronalds, who left them the bulk of his estate.

Mr. Steuer was asking for the adjournment of the hearing on his application in behalf of the Conkling daughters, and in explaining the importance of the application said that he would prove neglect and carelessness in handling the estate. He also asserted that the daughter Vivian was now recuperating from the effects of an operation and was in the care of her mother at Spring Lake, N. J. In addition to the bequest of about $200,000 from their uncle the three girls also inherited a large sum from their great-aunt, Catherine Wolfe. The Surrogate fixed July 26 as the date for the argument.

Mr. Conkling, as guardian for his daughters, applied in 1912 for permission to use the entire income of $16,000 a year for the support of his children, but the Surrogate allowed only $500 increase for each, making a total of $11,500. Mr. Conkling and his wife, Mrs. Ethel Johnson Conkling, daughter of the late Eastman Johnson, portrait painter, are living apart under a separation agreement entered into when a separation suit brought by Mrs. Conklin in the Supreme Court was discontinued. By this agreement Mrs. Conklin gets $350 a month alimony and each daughter is permitted to choose the parent with whom she wishes to live.

"RICH BOY" LOSES FATHER.

William Mills, Heir to Million, Is Now an Orphan.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 9.—William Mills, Jr., who died suddenly at the home of his parents in New Rochelle on Saturday night from a hemorrhage of the brain was the father of William Mills, who has for some time been known as the "Poor Little Rich Boy," on account of his having inherited a million or more dollars from the estate of his grandfather, William Crossman, who was known as the "Coffee King." The boy's parents were divorced, and a short time ago his mother died. After her death a legal fight began for his custody, and his stepfather, T. Frederick Lee, sought to have his name changed to William Crossman Lee. There has been a wrangle in the courts ever since, and the boy is now in the custody of De Witt H. Lyon of Port Chester, who was appointed his guardian by Surrogate William A. Sawyer.

The boy was recently before Supreme Court Justice A. S. Tompkins in an effort by the father to get possession of him. At the last hearing the boy testified that he wanted to go with his father, but at a former hearing he said he wanted to live and be brought up by his stepfather. The legal expenses, it is estimated, are already about $75,000. The father, William Mills, Jr., was for many years a member of the New York Athletic Club and a well-known oarsman and swimmer. His brother, Charles V. Mills, was drowned when the Lusitania was sunk.

MURDER 'SILENCER' ECHOES IN COURT

Maxim Attachment Shows No Diminution in Sound When Shots Are Fired at Baff Trial.

FAILS IN DEMONSTRATION

Expert Explains That Muffler Was Not in Good Condition for Test —More Plot Testimony.

The trial of Joseph and Jacob Cohen, David Jacobs and Abraham Graff, charged with instigating the murder of Barnet Baff, was enlivened yesterday when Captain William Jones, the firearms expert of the Police Department, illustrated to Justice Tompkins and a jury the operation of the Maxim silencer. Placing a thick block of wood against a chair Captain Jones fired two shots from a rifle, the second time with the silencer attached. There was scarcely an appreciable difference in the volume of sound, but the witness said that this was due to the fact that the silencer was not in a good condition.

In answer to a question by Frank Moss, of counsel for the defendants, Captain Jones declared that a Maxim silencer, such as the one he used in the demonstration, would have deadened the sound of a shot fired from a .22-calibre rifle so that it would hardly be heard by a person a few feet away.

The demonstration was introduced by the State as the result of previous testimony to the effect that an attempt had been made on one occasion to shoot Baff from a loft with a Maxim silencer attached to the rifle. Captain Jones also examined the overcoat worn by Baff on the day the latter was killed. He said that the fatal shot had been fired from a revolver so close to the shoulder that the cloth was singed. Another hole in the coat indicated, he said, that the shot, in this instance, had been fired from a distance of possibly six inches.

Sticks to Death Trap Testimony.

Daniel Jones, a negro, who testified last week that Abraham Graff had hired several gunmen to shoot Baff from a loft and that at the direction of Graff he had made a hole through a drainage leader large enough to admit a rifle, was put through a grilling cross-examination by Mr. Moss and Harry Kopp, of counsel for the five men. Jones admitted that he was a heavy drinker, but added that he was sober when the incidents to which he testified took place.

Herbert A. Emerson, formerly associated with the Live Poultry Auction Company, testified that he was near West Washington Market on the night Baff met his death. A few minutes after he had been told by a friend that Baff had been killed the witness said he met Joseph Cohen.

"'Joe,' I said," Emerson continued, "'this is an awful thing that has happened.' 'What's that,' he asked, and I said, 'I mean the killing of Baff.' 'Oh, yes,' Cohen said, 'I did hear something about that.'"

When Cohen said this he looked away, according to the witness, who added that nothing more was said about the murder. J. O. Marshall, who was employed by the Live Poultry Auction Company, said that as soon as he had heard of the murder he went to the spot where it occurred. He said he found Cohen standing with several other men within seventy-five feet from where Baff's body lay.

"What was Joe Cohen doing at the time?" asked Deputy Attorney Becker.

"Looking at some poultry," was the reply.

"What was said about the killing of Baff?"

"There was something said about it, but I can't recall the exact words," Marshall said.

"Do you remember that Joe Cohen said, 'Oh, I've heard something about that,' when Mr. Emerson said the killing of Baff was an awful thing?" Mr. Becker asked.

"Yes, something like that," Marshall answered.

More About the Silencer.

Detective Felix Di Martini testified that on a visit he made soon after Baff was killed to the loft over Jacobs Brothers' and Charles Werner's stands, he found a hole in one of the joists from which he said he extracted a bullet. The bullet was offered in evidence.

Di Martini's testimony corroborated the story told last week by Antonio Cardinale, the gunmen, who said that Graff fired a single shot while in the loft to test the Maxim silencer. Detective Ferdinand Romano, another witness, told of an alleged visit he had made on March 4, 1916, with Joe Sorro, a gunman, to Joseph Cohen's place when Sorro was said to have asked Cohen for some money due him for his part in the bomb plot to blow up Baff's home in Arverne. Romano said he posed as a cousin of Sorro.

"Joe Cohen greeted Sorro with a smile," the witness said. "Sorro said, 'Hello, oc, how are things in Harlem?' Then something was said in a low tone and Cohen shouted so everybody could hear: 'What are you trying to do, frame me?' Sorro said, 'They've got me right; I've been identified.' Then Cohen said, 'I've got nothing—I spent all I owned.'"

On another occasion when he and Sorro visited Cohen in Brooklyn, Romano said Cohen asked why Sorro had not been over to New York on the previous Saturday night. Cohen told Sorro, the witness declared, that "the boys" had collected $28.50 for him.

The trial will be continued this morning.

FUSION TO PICK CANDIDATES

Committee Hopes for Statement from Mayor at Thursday's Meeting.

Action looking to the selection of candidates for Mayor, Controller, President of the Aldermen, and Presidents of the five boroughs to oppose the Tammany ticket this year will be taken at a meeting of the Nominating Committee of the Republican Fusion Committee of 1917, to be held Thursday afternoon at Fusion Headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue, it was announced yesterday by William H. Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee. The Fusion leaders are anxious to fix up their slate and get everything ready for the primaries in September. The attitude of Mayor Mitchel in refusing to state if he would be a candidate for reelection has delayed proceedings, and the activity of Tammany Hall, as well as the threatened bolt of Brooklyn Republicans, has caused the Fusionists to worry. A definite statement regarding the Mayor's intentions, even although he is on vacation, is expected on Thursday.

Mrs. Murray Died of Natural Causes

An Investigation made by Coroner Feinberg into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Margaret Murray, who died in her apartment at 530 West 136th Street some time between the night of June 23 and the afternoon of June 25, disclosed that she died of natural causes. Michael Flaherty, a brother, of Amsterdam, N. Y., asked the police to investigate when he was unable to find some valuable jewelry which Mrs. Murray owned. Coroner Feinberg learned yesterday that some time before her death Mrs. Murray gave the jewels to a friend for safekeeping. The articles were turned over to Mr. Flaherty yesterday.

43,000 Alien Males in Newark.

Newark's registration of alien males over the age of 14 years, completed by the police yesterday, shows that there are approximately 43,000 males there who are not citizens, and of whom about 8,500 are classed as "enemy aliens."

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP

Sold in convenient bags and cartons

Red Raspberry Preserves are delicious and nourishing.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Select Your Winter Apartment Now

Determine this question, so important to your comfort, before you leave the city for the Summer.

Enjoy your vacation with a mind unburdened with the thought of the tedious ordeal of searching for an apartment on your return.

Consult The New York Times for announcements of suitable apartments.

Exceptional aid and service are offered through the number and character of apartments advertised.

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MEN'S FANCY SUITS

$40, $35 & $30 Suits Reduced to	$28 & $25 Suits Reduced to
$27.50	$22.50

These include all our Men's Fancy Suits of this season's manufacture.

We offer them at Reduced Prices on a Rising Market, thus affording in effect a double saving.

In all probability we shall not be able to reproduce these goods next season at these prices, but we prefer to give our customers the present advantage and to start the next year with cleared decks.

Many important price reductions have been made in our Furnishings and Children's Departments as well.

Men's Straw Hats at greatly reduced prices.

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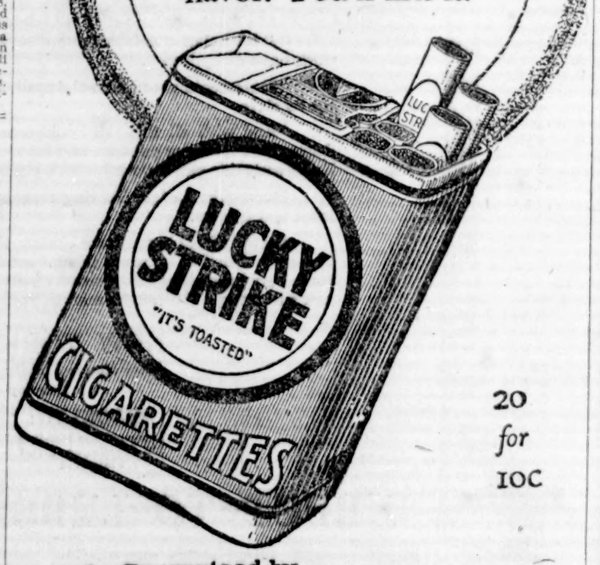
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton St., Brooklyn

It's Toasted

—to seal in the delicious Burley flavor. You'll like it.



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America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Home life is happier where there is a Victrola

Victrola XVI, $200
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Mahogany or oak

There isn't a home anywhere that wouldn't be the better for having a Victrola.

Good music brightens every home, and with a Victrola you can readily satisfy your every musical desire.

You can have the kind of music you like best whenever and as often as you wish.

Hear your favorite music to-day at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly play for you the exquisite interpretations of the world's greatest artists who make records exclusively for the Victor. And if desired he will demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400.

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Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized by our special processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect Victor reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.
Warning: The use of the word Victrola upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.

ARREST 3 GERMANS IN GUISE OF DANES

Prisoners Sent to Ellis Island After Seeking Employment on American Ships.

CAUGHT AT WATERFRONT

U. S. Marshal Investigates Case of Man Accused of Taking Photographs About the Harbor.

Three German sailors, who posed as Danes, were arrested by agents of the Department of Justice yesterday afternoon, following efforts on the part of the Germans to get work on American steamships employed in the transatlantic trade. All of the men were arrested at the waterfront which is a barred zone, by order of the President, and into which no German subject is permitted to enter in any circumstances. Every vessel flying the American flag is also barred to all enemy aliens.

The men, all of whom were transferred to Ellis Island, pending a further investigation of their past activities by Federal agents, said they were O. J. Ihlow, E. Fuhrmann, and Fritz Blum. According to the information in possession of the Federal authorities the men sought work in several American ships, all of the ships being in the transatlantic trade and subject to Government call at any time for transport or other military purposes.

The Germans in their efforts to explain why they had tried to pass themselves off as Danes, and in that way secure employment in the American overseas service, said they were out of jobs and in need of money, and that being sailors by profession they knew of no other way to make a living. They knew, they pointed out, that as Germans they could not get employment on any of the American or allied ships, and so they tried to pass as Danes.

While there is a charge of spying lodged against the German sailors, the incident was commented on by Federal officials as indicating one of the many ways by which German Secret Service agents might get valuable information concerning the movement of American troops and supplies to Europe. It was pointed out, however, that it was believed that men placed on board American ships or vessels of its allies would, in nearly all cases, be citizens of one of the neutral countries.

"Before the United States declared war," said one of the Federal officials, "and the Germans were using this country as a base to spy on the Allies, you will recollect that the spies they sent to England and France were in nearly every instance American citizens who sold their services to the German Secret Service and who went to England and tried to get information concerning the movements of British steamships, which information was to be furnished to the Berlin authorities for use in their submarine campaign against allied and neutral shipping. Two of the German Secret Service men who hired the Americans are now in the penitentiary at Atlanta. Two of the Americans who sold themselves to the Germans are also in the penitentiary as a result of the part they played in the German spy plot."

While no particular Federal department is specially charged with enforcing the barred zone regulations, all the armories, forts, dock yards, and military reservations are under armed guard, and Deputy Collector Lamb's Customs Neutrality Squad keeps a watch on vessels anchored in the harbor, while special agents of the Department of Justice look after things along the waterfronts.

The "neutrality squad" men yesterday found Frank Gonzales, a Spanish sailor, who says he is a "cynicalist," talking to members of the crew of a steamship which is loaded with supplies for the Allies. He explained that he was trying to organize the men as members of the Seamen's Union, and admitted that although only 28 years of age he had not registered under the Selective Draft act. He was then arrested and charged with violating the conscription law. He was held in $2,500 bail for further examination.

United States Marshal James M. Power of the Eastern District of New York began an investigation of the activities of Carl Weller, 27 years old, of 169 Fingerboard Road, S. I., yesterday, after a detachment of National Guardsmen, stationed at a submarine chaser manufacturing plant, had reported that the activities of Weller around the factory had been suspicious. Soldiers had been watching Weller for two weeks when he made frequent visits to the vicinity of the submarine chaser plant, as well as to an airplane factory near by, and they arrested him yesterday when he came ashore after he had cruised in a yacht for several hours, taking pictures of factories, promontories and lighthouses.

Weller was held in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, and an expensive camera and six rolls of films that had been exposed were confiscated. These films will be developed at once, Mr. Powers said, to determine the information, if any, Weller was seeking. Five other men who were taken from the yacht with Weller asserted they had not met him until a few hours before soldiers had made the arrest, and they said that he displayed a suspicious eagerness to have the yacht sail close to lighthouses and promontories where coast defense batteries and munitions plants are situated. These men were allowed to go after they had given satisfactory explanations of their presence around the submarine chaser plant.

Frank Horn of 23 Foxall Street, Queens, owner of the boat that the soldiers had seen cruising along the shore, said that he was preparing for a sail yesterday, when Weller, whom he had never seen before, came up and asked to be taken along. Other members of the party objected to taking a stranger, he said, but he told Weller he could come. When they got out from the pier Weller expressed a desire to go near certain places, and the members of the party observed that he was continually taking pictures when the boat neared lighthouses and coves, as well as necks of land. He changed films several times, Horn said, and seemed to be expert in the use of the camera. The story of Horn was borne out by the versions given by his brother Frederick and by the other men in the party.

Marshal Power sent men to Weller's home on Staten Island to learn whether other evidence could be found there, but it was said last night that no films, maps, notes, or other incriminating evidence was found. Weller said he had taken out his first papers in citizenship and was employed in the factory of a button mold company. He said his father was a steel manufacturer in Germany, and that his brother had been interned in England at the beginning of the war. Weller said he had been in the United States for six years, but the United States Marshal was unable to verify the fact that Weller had taken out his first papers in citizenship.

Records of the Federal authorities in Staten Island last night showed that a Carl Weller had been arrested in July, 1916, for taking pictures in the Fort Wadsworth military reservation, but there was no note on the action taken in the case then. It was said last night that there was no proof that the Weller arrested at College Point was the same man taken at Fort Wadsworth, and Marshal Power awaited the records and photographs in the possession of the authorities in Staten Island.

WOMAN SPEAKER ARRESTED.

Accused of Telling Men to Resist Draft at Street Meeting.

Mrs. Agnes Bohan of 200 West Eighty-seventh Street was arrested at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway last night upon complaint of Patrick H. O'Connor of 42 West 100th Street, who asserted that Mrs. Bohan, in a street meeting, had urged her audience to resist the operation of the Selective Draft law. Mrs. Bohan told the police that she was not speaking for any organization or committee, but "merely because she loved one American boy more than all the 'high-hatted' Englishmen in the world."

A patriotic meeting to give an impetus to recruiting was being held on the other side of the street, and Mrs. Bohan, unaccompanied, and with two American flags wrapped around her shoulders, attracted all the persons from the other gathering. Professor Arturo Sergio of 65 West Ninety-sixth Street, who has a school of languages at 315 Fifth Avenue, reported to the police of the West 100th Street Station that a woman at Ninety-sixth Street was making seditious speeches against the Government, and reserves were sent to disperse the crowd and arrest the speaker.

PLEASED BY SITUATION HERE.

Attorney General Gregory Says Enemy Aliens Are Well in Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Attorney General Gregory tonight issued a statement covering the enemy alien situation in New York City, in which he asserts the belief of his department that the situation is in good shape.

"The enforcement of the President's proclamation," says the Attorney General's announcement, "restricting the activities of enemy aliens is receiving proper attention in New York City. The problem is a large one, and will of necessity take time to complete. The force handling the work has been augmented.

"Until the list of applicants for permits has been completed it will be impossible to determine which enemy aliens have permits to reside or work within the city and which have not. United States Marshal McCarthy is furnished, at his request, with 70,000 applications. This number was to meet the demand made not only by enemy aliens residing in his judicial district, but to supply also enemy aliens who reside in other judicial districts and work in New York, and to replace large numbers of blanks which were filled out incorrectly by applicants.

"Enemy aliens who may be found within forbidden areas without a permit are at any time liable to arrest, and will be so arrested without hesitation whenever such action may be deemed to the best interests of the United States. Any enemy alien who retains arms or ammunition in his possession does so at his peril, and is subject to arrest. The department would appreciate having any instance in which this provision of the proclamation has not been complied with called to its attention promptly. In a number of instances enemy aliens voluntarily surrendered arms. Immediately following the promulgation of the proclamation the police authorities of New York City were requested, as were the police of other cities, to assist in the enforcement of this publication of the proclamation. The Department of Justice feels that the situation is in good shape."

WIRELESS PLANT SEIZED.

Discovered on Wooded Hill Near Connecticut Naval Base.

NOANK, Conn., July 9.—Reports current today that naval officials yesterday seized a wireless plant located in an advantageous position near here were confirmed tonight by Naval Lieut. Com. Yates Sterling of the New London Naval Base. He refused, however, to discuss rumors that a German resident and his three sons had been arrested in connection with the seizure, saying that if arrests had been made the information would properly come from the naval commandant at Newport, R. I.

Flickering lights at night among the trees on a densely wooded hill, commanding a wide view of Long Island Sound, led to discovery of the plant. When seized the apparatus was in a partly dismantled condition, suggesting that it had not been operated recently. It was intimated that the outfit, while small, was sufficiently powerful to communicate long distances.

Rio Names Street for Wilson.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—As an indication of the friendly feeling created in Brazil by the visit of the American squadron, the State Department was advised today that the city authorities in Rio de Janeiro have changed the name of the Avenida Alhangabahu to Avenida Presidente Wilson.

CONGRESS HAS RIGID ANTI-SPY MEASURE

Approved by Members of the Cabinet and Agreed To by the House Committee.

MAY ELIMINATE THE EVIL

Prohibits Sending or Taking from the Country Any Information to be Delivered to the Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—An amendment prepared to combat the German spy system was offered in the House today by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce during debate on the Trading with the Enemy bill. The committee amendment, according to Representative Esch, ranking Republican of the House Committee, has the approval of certain members of the President's Cabinet and was agreed to by the House Committee with a view to eliminating, so far as possible, the spy evil.

The proposed legislation goes further than the provision in the espionage law making it unlawful, knowingly, to transmit any information of military value to an enemy of this country. There is little doubt of the adoption of the committee proposal, which probaly will pass tomorrow without a roll call. It reads:

That it shall be unlawful for any person in the United States to transmit or take, or attempt to transmit or take, out of the United States in any manner, any letter, document, writing, message, picture, diagram, map, or other device or form of communication, addressed to or intended to be delivered or communicated to any ally of enemy, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the intended recipient is an enemy or ally of enemy.

"Does not this overlap some of the provisions of the Espionage bill?" Representative Esch was asked.

"Perhaps it does to some extent," he answered, "but it has been suggested to our committee that it would be wise to include in this bill a provision prohibiting communications in writing from passing into the hands of the enemy and the committee recommends its inclusion in this bill."

Mr. Esch admitted that under the administration of such legislation the writers of harmless letters might suffer, but he said war conditions make it imperative to take unusual precautions against spies. Experience had shown, he said, that sometimes an apparently innocent message furnished valuable information to the agent of an enemy country. During the present war a cablegram reading, "Little Emily died and is buried in the cemetery," had proved to be the message of a spy revealing certain information, and this Government could afford to take no chances in the face of the present spy menace.

I. W. W. DENIALS.

Not Under German Influence, and No Revolution Planned, They Say.

GLOBE, Ariz., July 9.—Categorical denials were made today by the representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World that their organization was under German influence; that a revolutionary movement had been planned, and that guns and ammunition had been cached in mining camps and elsewhere.

This denial was made at the meeting of the I. W. W. committee and the State and Federal Joint Mediation Board, which is making an effort to settle the metal strike in this district. Frank discussion of the strike issues was held with James H. Chapman, local leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, acting as spokesman for his committee.

It was brought out that the I. W. W. has an interlocking plan for strikes in the Southwest by which a strike which has been won at one camp cannot be called off until strikes in other camps where I. W. W. demands have been made have been won. This applies to Butte, Mont., Bisbee and Globe, Ariz., and other Southwestern copper camps.

After the meeting Mr. Chapman said the I. W. W. was ready to consolidate with the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers in the strike. According to I. W. W. leaders, the plan of tying up the metal mines is only a part of the general plan to tie up railroad traffic and production of oil and coal throughout the Southwest.

ASKS MORE FOR AIR FORCE.

Navy's New $45,000,000 Budget in Addition to $640,000,000 Project.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Congress was asked by Secretary Daniels today to appropriate $45,000,000 for naval aeronautics, in addition to the amounts carried in this year's Naval Appropriation bill. The navy is working out a considerable air program of its own, aside from the great military aircraft project of the Defense Council.

"The value of aircraft has been abundantly demonstrated in the present war," said Mr. Daniels today, "and the navy is making efforts to build up an air force of sufficient size to operate as scouts from naval vessels, to patrol the waters off the extensive coasts of the United States and our insular possessions, and to co-operate with naval forces abroad in anti-submarine warfare.

"The $45,000,000 recommended will be required to maintain and expand existing aviation schools and stations, to establish new stations and training schools, and to purchase necessary aircraft—seaplanes, dirigibles, and kite balloons. The additional personnel required for the operation of the naval aircraft is being enrolled in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps."

Brig. Gen. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, and other army experts appeared today before the House Military Committee to advocate immediate action on the bill providing for the greater aviation program. At the request of General Squier the session was executive. General Squier explained that the 22,625 aircraft desired and engines for them would cost approximately $363,000,000, while $276,000,000 would be necessary to man the air fleets and provide for ammunition and supplies.

Secretary Baker, some of the French officers on duty here, and others are expected to appear before the committee later on. Chairman Dent hopes to report the bill the last of this week.

Keepers Held for Manslaughter.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 9.—Webster McPherson and Ray J. M. Keller, attendants at St. Lawrence State Hospital for the Insane, were arrested here today, charged with manslaughter in connection with the death on July 6 of George Jabbott of Morrisonville, N. Y., an inmate of the institution. It is alleged Jabbott died from injuries inflicted by the defendants. A Coroner's inquest disclosed that Jabbott had several broken ribs and ruptured intestines.

THE SAME principles underlie most businesses. And because all good business men have so much in common, this new trust company has assembled a board of directors in which the leading industries of the country are represented by active executives of the highest rank. With bankers schooled in the best traditions of sound banking, these men will see your business problems from your business viewpoint.

MERCANTILE
Trust & Deposit Co.
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War-Time Prohibition

An Appeal From Britain

America has done gloriously. Will you please help the "Strength of Britain Movement" to win wartime prohibition in Great Britain? Already we have succeeded in reducing beer from 36,000,000 to 10,000,000 barrels a year. See Printer's Ink, June 28, for our history.

All officials honorary. Donations urgently needed, and may be sent either to Hon. Secretary P. G. A. Smith, Bedford, N. Y., or direct to "Strength of Britain Movement," 20 Denman street, London, W., England.

CONVICT BERKMAN AND MISS GOLDMAN

Continued from page 1.

the court should know that this man, who now claims to be for universal peace and who says he is against the use of violence, in 1892 went into Mr. Frick's office and tried to shoot him down without giving his victim one single opportunity to defend himself. He shot him in the back, as he would a dog."

Mr. Content also called attention to the fact that Miss Goldman has served a term of one year on Blackwell's Island for inciting others to riot.

Court Pronounces Sentence.

Then came the sentence. Judge Mayer stood, while the defendants remained seated. Berkman appeared very much crestfallen. Emma Goldman was alert and her eyes flashed.

"In the conduct of this case," said Judge Mayer, "the defendants have shown remarkable ability, an ability which might have been utilized for the great benefit of this country had they seen fit to employ themselves in behalf of this country rather than against it. In this country of ours, we regard as enemies those who advocate the abolition of our Government, and those who counsel disobedience of our laws by those of minds less strong. American liberty was won by the forefathers, it was maintained by the civil war, and today there are the thousands who have already gone or are getting ready to go to foreign lands to represent their country in the battle for liberty. For such people as these, who would destroy our Government and nullify its laws, we have no place in our country. In the United States law is an imperishable thing, and in a case such as this I can but inflect the maximum sentence which is permitted by our laws."

As the Judge finished pronouncing sentence he declared the court adjourned and started to leave the bench. Emma Goldman at once arose.

"One moment, please," she shouted. Judge Mayer turned and faced her.

"Are we to be spirited away in a speedy manner? If so we want to know now, right now," she said.

"You have ninety days in which to file an appeal," replied the Judge.

"Well, how about the next hour or so?" Miss Goldman demanded.

"The prisoners are in the custody of the United States Marshal," Judge Mayer quietly answered, and for a second time he started to leave the room.

"One more word," Miss Goldman said, "and that is that I want to thank your Honor for your marvelous fairness in this trial. Also I want to thank his Honor for refusing us the two days which are given even to the most heinous of criminals. Again I thank your Honor."

The anarchists in the room swarmed about their convicted leaders. Marshal McCarthy ordered the room cleared. Eleanor Fitzgerald rushed over to Berkman. Twice she kissed him, and then she kissed Miss Goldman and rushed out of the room. A man also kissed the prisoners.

As soon as the court room was cleared Marshal McCarthy announced that both prisoners would leave New York soon after midnight. Berkman by the Pennsylvania Railroad for Atlanta and Miss Goldman over the Baltimore & Ohio for Jefferson City.

"I consider these persons a menace to the peace and safety of the United States," said the Marshal in explanation of his action, "and I believe that the sooner they are in prison the better it will be for all concerned. I have no desire to be unfair, and will put nothing in their way if they want to get a writ, but if they fail to get a writ they are going away tonight."

Berkman in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Frank Lawler left for Atlanta at 12:30 A. M., and Miss Goldman, in charge of Deputy United States Marshal John Whalen and Mrs. Whalen, the latter being sworn in as a special Deputy Marshal, started for Jefferson City at 1 o'clock this morning. To the last Miss Goldman was defiant, and denounced her Judge and jurors as prejudiced and unfair persons. Berkman was more subdued and had very little comment to make.

Anarchist Defendants Sum Up.

Hundreds of the friends of Berkman and Miss Goldman were unable to gain admittance to the court room at 10 o'clock yesterday morning when the final day's session began. Berkman and Miss Goldman summed up their own cases. Berkman spoke first. He compared the anarchists of America, and himself and Miss Goldman in particular, to the revolutionists of Russia.

"We are being tried for being lovers of liberty," he shouted. Berkman spoke for nearly three hours and was near collapse when he concluded. Miss Goldman, who followed, made an impassioned speech two hours long.

"No matter what your verdict is," she said, "it cannot have the least effect on the tremendous storm now brewing in the United States of America. Your verdict cannot affect the growing discontent in America."

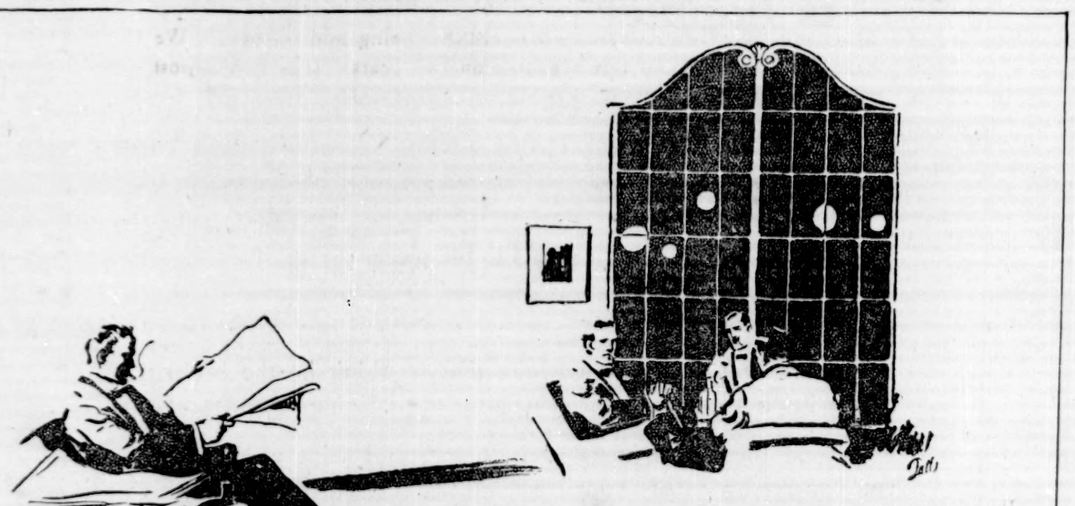
Mr. Content summed up for the Government in a speech not quite an hour long. Judge Mayer's charge to the jury consumed forty minutes, and at 3:15 P. M. the jury went out, to return a little more than half an hour later with the verdict of guilty.

Before they started for prison last night both Berkman and Miss Goldman issued statements. Both said they were citizens of "free Russia," and Berkman added that "we are going straight to Petrograd via Atlanta and Jefferson City."

"We are citizens of the world," Berkman said; "and Russia is a part of the world."

"Two years," said Miss Goldman, "is a long time, and Judges by then may realize that they are not the directing hand of God. This whole thing is cruelty added to injustice. They are shipping us away without giving us a chance to see friends or even to get our baggage."

A small crowd of anarchists gathered about the Federal Building last night to see their chiefs leave town. "Be of good cheer," Berkman shouted as the motor patrol started for the railway station.



END-O'-THE DAY COMFORT

A full, flavory smoke in which "nip" and coarseness never held a place—that's Fatima.

But Fatimas go beyond that—they are cool and taste-y *all day long*, from breakfast grapefruit to dinner demi-tasse.

Yes, Fatimas are sensible, as you can prove to your own pleasant satisfaction.

20 for 15¢

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

SWAMPED!

But Rescued by Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting

Like hundreds of other firms, Stevens & Co., manufacturers of automobile and cycle parts, 275 Broadway, came to realize the futility of trying to make pen-and-ink, hand-and-brain bookkeeping keep pace with automatic, mechanical production.

"Our bookkeeper," says John Macaulay, the accountant, "was the most accurate pen-and-ink man I ever saw—but he simply couldn't keep ahead of the work.

"We installed Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting to eliminate the usual delay in trial balance work and to speed up posting.

"It was more than successful.

"Our posting is cleaned up every day in three hours, entries made, *proved*, and the *balance due on each account computed and printed*.

"Trial balance delays have disappeared because errors in the daily work have disappeared.

"Statements are now in the mail on the first of the month—and are *up to date*.

"And with all this the bookkeeper's work was cut down to such a degree that we have put him and his machine at work on the stock records. Even with this extra work he isn't rushed."

Burroughs Ledger Posting machines are adapted to either card or loose-leaf ledgers.

Stevens & Company are among the hundreds of Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting boosters in and around New York. We can give you some very interesting information about any of these installations. A 'phone call will bring a Burroughs man to your office at any time.

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DIRECT-TO-LEDGER POSTING
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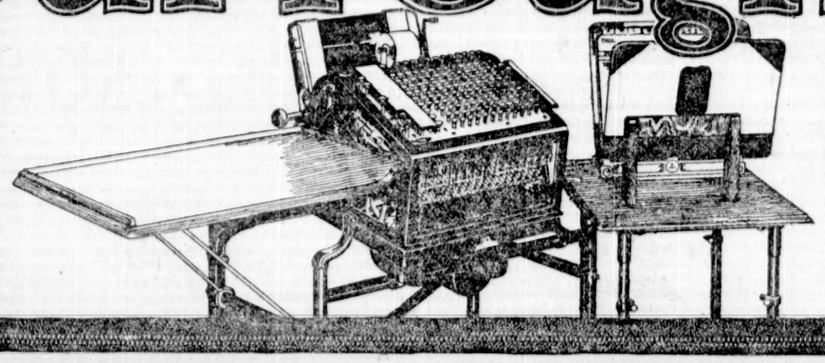

NEUTRALS AGITATED BY EXPORT ORDER

Fear Coming Events Will Force Them to Take Sides in the War.

RUSH FOR LICENSES BEGINS

100 Applications Already In—Britain Backs President by Holding Up Doubtful Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The great import of the proclamation issued yesterday by President Wilson placing under Governmental control the volume of foodstuffs and other wartime essentials which may be sent to other nations was realized in full today in official circles and caused a profound stir among the neutral diplomats, who have been agitated openly as to the status of their countries now that America is at war with Germany.

The words used by President Wilson in his supplemental statement "that our supplies will not become available, either directly or indirectly, to feed the enemy," were considered to have an ominous sound despite assurances that neutral nations would not be forced to suffer if they were "husbanding their own resources." The question uppermost in many minds today was how far the Exports Council created by the President would go, and whether forthcoming action before many months would leave certain neutral nations facing a situation in which they would have to decide which leadership to follow in a world war.

It developed today that Great Britain, foreseeing the attitude of America, had made it known that several cargoes for neutral countries were not acceptable to that nation and would not be permitted to pass its blockade unless they were held in port here until the President's proclamation went into effect next Sunday and the shippers had received the proper licenses.

Significant in this connection, also, was the fact that more than 100 applications for licenses have already been forwarded to Washington with the request for official sanction. One of these applications was for permission for the clearance of ten ships laden with oil cake and other cattle fodder consigned to Denmark. In this instance the British Government had made a flat refusal to let the shipments pass. Only recently figures were made public here from an official source showing that the exports of cattle fodder to neutral countries had increased amazingly since the war began, and the statement was made that Germany had obtained tons of fat from cattle fed by the products of America.

What action the Exports Council will take on this and other applications for the safe conduct of feed cargoes which have been refused passage by the British cannot be forecast. From some quarters every effort is being exerted to clamp down the lid tightly, unless the neutral countries involved can show beyond doubt that Germany is not, to use the word chosen by the President, obtaining "succor" at the expense of the United States.

The neutral situation was one of the main questions involved in the discussions which led to a delay in the issuance of the President's proclamation, and it was only after the conferences of last Saturday, in which President Wilson, Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, and Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce took part, that delay was put aside. It has been reported recently that Mr. Hoover, Mr. Houston, and Mr. Redfield are in favor of drastic action not only to conserve the American food supply, but also to end at all costs the leakage into Germany of foods and other wartime essentials to which American exports may contribute.

In the end President Wilson, who, in the executive order by which he created the Exports Council, stated that it would be merely advisory to the President, must make the decisions in regard to what shall and what shall not be permitted to go to neutral countries. He has given no further expression to his convictions than the statements contained in his proclamation of yesterday and the supplemental statement.

It had been the hope of the President, it is said, that the Food Administration bill would be a law by Sunday next, when the proclamation becomes effective, so that there would be no legal doubt as to the status as a member of the Exports Council, of Mr. Hoover, selected by the President also to head the Department of Food Administration, which the pending bill would create. The latest delays in Congress have made the President impatient, it was said, and he probably will take matters in hand regardless of what Congress may choose to do.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist among members of the council and other Government officials, it was indicated today, would be ironed out at the next few sessions when it is believed President Wilson will make his decisions upon the recommendations of the council. In the meantime those who favor severe restrictions on the trade to neutrals are not giving one inch of ground in face of the diplomatic protests. With America at war, they hold, a situation is created in which not an ounce of American exports should get into Germany in any form, whatever may be the consequence.

The United States, it is argued, is absolutely in the right in taking this position, as the first thought of America should be the feeding of its people and the people of its allies, and shipments diverted to neutrals would serve to shorten appreciably the rations which America and its allies need. America, it is stated, is in control of the food situation of the world, and in that position should see to it that Germany gets none of its products.

Heavy German purchases, it was brought out today, have been made in this country during the last year and earlier for the purpose of confusing American markets. The Germans, it is said, had planned to hold their purchases for use after the war, but the trading with the enemy act when passed by Congress will give this Government power to dispose of the commodities bought.

Some of the neutrals have raised the point that charges made against certain of them were untrue. It was denied, for instance, that German submarines were using Scandinavian territorial waters. Submarines coming from their base at Kiel, it was stated, passed through the Kiel Canal and did not enter Scandinavian waters. The German grand fleet was said to be lying behind Heligoland. The Baltic was referred to as a German sea, having been made such during the present war by the mining of the waters by Germany. Neither British nor other belligerent, it was asserted, had been able to furnish one scintilla of evidence that German submarines were using Scandinavian waters, and it was added that British war vessels did not dare to attempt to enter the Baltic.

These neutrals stressed the danger of forcing them into the war, urging the perils which would confront them if faced by the probability of a German invasion.

It was denied also that they were giving material assistance to Germany by selling war supplies and foodstuffs to her. Admission was made that in the Fall of 1914 and until July, 1915, when the supplies in the neutral countries became low, Germany did obtain considerable quantities of exports from them. During 1916, and at the present time, it was insisted, the help Germany had been able to obtain through exports from Scandinavia and Holland had been at a minimum.

The policy to be adopted by the Government when the provisions of President Wilson's proclamation go into effect was discussed at length today at meetings of the Exports Council and its Advisory Board. On the latter body E. N. Hurley, former Chairman of the Federal Trade Committee, will represent the Department of Commerce, Vance McCormick the State Department, John B. White the food administration, and Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor the Department of Agriculture. Dr. E. E. Pratt will be Secretary.

The proposal of a complete embargo at once on certain essential foods such as wheat was one of the topics under consideration. It is probable that the decision on that matter will be delayed until the applications for licenses received during the first few days give the members of the council a clearer idea of the actual conditions. Plans have been made to guard the wheat and grain supply by the most drastic action if it is considered advisable, and recommendations by the council may result in a temporary embargo on these commodities.

A war trade intelligence division, to assist the Exports Council's Advisory Board in the administration of the duties under President Wilson's proclamation, is being formed by the Commerce Department. The personnel has not been announced, but the membership will be composed of well-known economists and statisticians. The division will devote its entire study to the needs of European countries as related to American products; the use to which such neutrals put importations from this country and the trade of the neutrals with Germany and her allies. It also will advise as to the quantity of a stated commodity which ought to be permitted to go to a given neutral country after an examination of the home needs and the requirements of the Entente Allies.

The question of giving the Shipping Board membership on the Advisory Board was one of the subjects considered today. It probably will be settled by President Wilson soon.

Total Exports in Fiscal Years Named.

Prohibited articles.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	(10 Mos.)
Coal (a)	$85,693,000	$79,582,000	$91,082,000	$87,684,000
Coke	2,790,000	2,304,000	3,779,000	4,477,000
Fuel oils (a)	15,748,000	21,111,000	27,966,000	30,959,000
Kerosene	74,590,000	53,607,000	52,289,000	46,141,000
Gasoline	21,066,000	17,603,000	16,297,000	35,405,000
Food grains	108,452,000	474,200,000	344,215,000	371,750,000
Flour and meal	56,870,000	99,624,000	91,482,000	74,491,000
Fodder and feeds (b)	22,495,000	30,859,000	31,808,000	29,624,000
Meats and fats (c)	146,228,000	220,051,000	291,008,000	316,968,000
Pig iron	2,869,000	2,071,000	5,847,000	19,490,000
Steel billets	1,043,000	4,815,000	42,421,000	108,539,000
Structural shapes	12,332,000	6,289,000	12,011,000	20,804,000
Scrap iron and steel	841,000	359,000	2,481,000	4,295,000
Fertilizers	11,979,000	3,871,000	5,343,000	5,741,000
Arms	3,442,000	9,475,000	18,065,000	76,437,000
Ammunition and explosives	6,272,000	41,478,000	497,082,000	702,390,000
Total prohibited	$573,225,000	$1,067,297,000	$1,503,826,000	$1,934,595,000
All other exports	1,756,459,000	1,648,881,000	2,768,572,000	3,181,892,000
Total exports	$2,329,684,000	$2,716,178,000	$4,272,398,000	$5,116,487,000
Per cent. prohibited	24.6	39.3	35.2	37.8

The explanatory letters used in the bank's table were explained as follows: (a) includes bunker, (b) includes hay and oil cake, (c) includes all meat and dairy products.

SAYS WE MUST STOP EXPORTS TO NEUTRALS

Food and Other Supplies Smuggled Into Germany by Scandinavia, Marcosson Found.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—President Wilson should shut down on exports to neutrals adjacent to Germany without delay, as they are pouring foodstuffs and other war supplies into Germany, according to Isaac F. Marcosson, a magazine writer, who recently returned from a five months' trip abroad, during which he visited Norway and Sweden. Commenting on the President's embargo proclamation, he said today:

"The United States could not take a more definite or drastic step toward ending the war than by clamping the lid down hard on exports to neutral Europe. No phase of America's participation in the war is more important. One reason why Germany has been able to hold out so miraculously is that she has been able to get foodstuffs and other supplies through neutrals. Among the chief offenders have been the Scandinavian peoples.

"The other day I saw four German merchant vessels in the harbor at Bergen, Norway. They had run the blockade and brought manufactured articles to Norway and were loading with necessities for the German people. This sight I saw duplicated at Christiania. It means that Germany is far from being beaten and is a going force, both as regards fighting and feeding.

"Nearly every week 10,000 head of cattle are shipped from Denmark into Germany. These cattle are fattened on fodder, much of which is shipped from the United States. They provide the German people with food and the German Army with clothing, and supply the German munition makers with fats and other necessities for the manufacture of munitions. If the exports of fodder and fertilizers were prohibited Denmark could not continue to feed the Germans.

"Scandinavia regards the blockade of the North Sea as ineffectual and incidentally as a first aid to the greatest prosperity it has ever known. By this I mean that the rich Swedes are getting richer all the time, although the poor Swedes are becoming poorer. Sweden is straining her exports to Germany to the utmost, which is boosting the cost of living to a degree almost incredible.

"America has been playing into the hands of the food profiteers in all the Scandinavian countries, especially in Sweden and Denmark, and thus aiding Germany. Now that we are lined up in the great war, the chief obstacle to a complete tie-up of the North Sea is removed. It is only in the complete lockout of the North Sea that the smuggling of food and other supplies into Germany can be stopped.

"President Wilson is to be congratulated upon his swiftness and sagacity in establishing the food embargo. The average American does not realize that the great conflict has just begun, and that every ounce of American energy—all of our man, woman, and machine power—must be geared up to win.

"It is important to realize that every ton of food supplies permitted to go to neutral countries is an aid to our common enemy. It is a brutal injustice to the young men, the flower of American manhood, who have gone to France, and to hundreds of thousands of others who are to engage in the bloody conflict."

HOPE TO ISSUE LICENSES.

Report That Local Bureau Will Pass on Some Export Applications.

With the receipt late yesterday of an order from the Department of Commerce at Washington, authorization was given to the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce not only to receive applications for export licenses under President Wilson's proclamation, but also to issue licenses for some exports without reference to the Exports Council.

This action was construed as a concession to the request of the Merchants' Association that the actual granting of licenses be vested in the local bureau, the argument being that the referring of applications to Washington meant loss of time in getting merchandise aboard ships and increase in the congestion of freight.

A. J. Barnaud, commercial agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced yesterday that he would receive applications for licenses from shippers today. The printed forms for the applications had not been received yesterday, but in case they do not show up today Mr. Barnaud will have copies mimeographed. The understanding yesterday was that in cases where the agent was convinced intended shipments were of such destination and character as not to be likely to succor Germany, other conditions being even, licenses would be granted at once.

President Wilson's proclamation held chief interest yesterday in exporting circles. One phase commented on was the Government's power to withhold certain supplies and push forward others, against the normal working of private profits. It was believed in steamship circles that the right given the Government to withhold bunker coal would vest in the Exports Council the right to decide just what kinds of merchandise should be taken overseas in steam vessels. In other words, if it came to a question of a commodity like steel, paying a high freight rate, as contrasted with a product like lumber, calling for a low rate, the Government would be in a position to force a steamship company to ship the lower-rate freight if the latter was of more importance to the allied cause, than the higher-rate freight consigned to a neutral. This, it was argued, could be done under the threat to withhold bunker coal. Another phase of the bunker coal clause of the President's proclamation causing uneasiness here yesterday was the question whether the control over bunker coal would be used to divert ships from other routes to the transatlantic service. Whether the licensing board would force vessels now operating in the Pacific into the Atlantic service was said to be open to conjecture. It seemed to be regarded as doubtful whether the use of bunker coal would be used to further limit the number of vessels engaged in the South American service, since the latter is now at a minimum.

The National City Bank yesterday gave out the accompanying table showing the value of exports in each year of the war of all articles now under Government control.

SUFFRAGISTS TO SAVE FOOD.

The 500,000 members of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party are being enrolled in the movement for the conservation of food and the elimination of waste, the Chairman, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, announced yesterday.

Suffrage organizations are taking up the question of conservation in mass meetings, addressed by food experts who give directions for canning and preserving, and carried on by means of speakers' bureaus. House-to-house canvassing is being done in addition to letters of appeals and moving pictures.

WHISKY SEIZURE CLAUSE ILLEGAL

Continued from Page 1.

a two-thirds vote of the Senators present. Judging from the temper of Senators, it is doubtful if the Senate will consent to limit debate.

Denounced by Shields.

Discussing the Smoot amendment, Senator Shield said:

"This amendment is unconstitutional. By fixing the price at which whisky in bond is to be taken over by the President, the Senate has undertaken to arrogate to itself power that belongs to the courts. Congress may legislate power to commandeer and may authorize compensation, but when it attempts to fix prices it encroaches upon the authority of the judiciary.

"How can Congress say what is a fair price for property to be taken over unless there has been an exhaustive inquiry? To say that cost, plus 10 per cent., is a fair price is to arbitrarily hit upon a price without any real attempt to arrive at a fair circulation. Manifestly if any price is to be fixed by Congress it ought to be the market price and not the cost price. But Congress has not the right to fix any price.

"Does any one believe the owners of this whisky are going to allow their goods to be confiscated without challenge in court? No greater sophistry or heresy ever existed than to assume that we may commandeer without ample compensation.

"This whole affair has simply been an effort to force prohibition on the country at a time when the need of the country is for stern, logical legislation for food control, but not liquor control."

Senator Stone of Missouri, who had characterized the Smoot amendment as "flagrantly unconstitutional," blamed the advocates of "bone-dry" legislation for the situation that had arisen.

"The situation confronting us," he said, "very clearly illustrates the passion—the unwise, riotous passion—that influences too often the judgment of Senators who are bent at all hazards upon accomplishing an end. It is rather surprising to me that it took Senators twenty-six hours, including Sunday, to discover that the liquor amendment was a direct and absolute violation of the Constitution.

"The junior Senator from Missouri (Mr. Reed) placed before the Senate very elaborately a number of decisions bearing upon this question at the time the Smoot amendment was before us. I recall that several Senators protested against it as being unconstitutional in the five-minute speeches they were permitted to make. I myself urged the Senate that the effect of it would be to appropriate private property for a supposed private use without due process of law and without just compensation. When the matter was before the Senate at that time it ought to have been understood, and I repeat my astonishment that Senators voted for it.

"When I voted for the Smoot amendment I thought it constitutional, or I would not have voted that way," interposed Senator Kenyon. "Since Saturday I have become convinced that it is not worth the paper it is written on."

"I am surprised the Senator did not take the trouble to find out whether it was constitutional," rejoined Senator Stone. "If he had listened intently he would have heard other Senators dwell upon its unconstitutionality."

"I think I did not hear the argument the Senator alludes to," replied Senator Kenyon. "I was out of the chamber at the time."

"Well, it ought not have been necessary for anybody to make an argument to so acute and astute and able a lawyer as the Senator from Iowa," replied Senator Stone suavely. "He need not have taken thirty-six hours to find out that the amendment is, as he now says, not worth the paper it is written on."

"That is probably true. I had not given it sufficient consideration," assented Senator Kenyon. "But I followed the argument of the Senator from Tennessee very closely today, and I have been convinced by that."

"I only wish to emphasize," said Senator Stone, "how improvidently we act, how unwisely we act, when we have it in our minds to do something without regard to consequences. The Constitution is the way of some gentlemen who want to do a particular sort of work is inoperative and of no consequence. They just brush it aside and go on and vote. I hope this very pertinent, impressive situation will have a leveling and sober effect hereafter upon the judgments and actions of Senators."

When Senator Chamberlain, convinced, as he said, that the delay on the Food bill was becoming fatal to effective control of the food supply of the country, asked for general consent for a final vote on Friday, Senator Reed protested that the Senate might "fall into more mistakes like the Smoot amendment" if an attempt were made to rush passage of the bill.

"It seems to be conceded all around now that the Smoot amendment is unconstitutional in law," said Senator Reed, "and yet we seem to have bound ourselves by the unanimous consent agreement under which it was passed, so that we cannot bring it up again for reconsideration. That is unfortunate. The only way I see out of the dilemma is to refer the whole bill back to the Committee of the Whole, where the offending amendment may be taken out."

That procedure was objected to by Senator Chamberlain, who wanted quick action on the bill. He insisted on general consent to fix a date for final passage of the bill, even though, as he admitted, in doing so the offending Smoot amendment would have to stay in.

"I don't question the views of Senators on the unconstitutionality of the Smoot amendment," said Senator Chamberlain, "but I want the discussion on the whole bill to end somehow."

Senator Wadsworth opposed limiting debate at this time, saying there were many vital features of the bill that had not been touched upon and which must be thoroughly debated if the Senate wanted to avoid mistakes. He adverted to Section 3, under which the Food Administrator would be appointed.

"Under Section 3 a complete readjustment of the whole governmental machinery would be effected," said Senator Wadsworth. "It is too important to be confined to ten minutes of debate. If we are limited to consideration of the vital features of this measure we'll find ourselves doing as foolish things as we did on Saturday with the Smoot amendment. We cannot afford to make any more blunders like that."

Senator Wadsworth formally objecting to general consent for a final vote on the bill Friday, Senator Chamberlain moved for consent next week. Again Senator Wadsworth objected. It was then that Senator Chamberlain put in his motion for closure, which was signed by twenty-one Senators, as follows:

Democrats—Chamberlain, Owen, Hollis, Thompson, Robinson, Jones, Kendrick, Husting, Shafroth, Beckham, Gerry, Ashurst, Myers, Johnson of South Dakota, McKellar, Pomerene, Tillman, and Swanson.

Republicans—Kenyon, McLean, and Colt.

The motion, a substitute for one signed last week by forty-two Senators, asked that debate be brought to a close by closure, but does not charge that a filibuster has been instituted.

In opposing the closure idea, Senator Penrose took a fling at the bill, remarking that Section 1, which defines the powers to be conferred upon the President in food control, was "so awkwardly drawn as to be ridiculous.

"Its ungrammatical phrasing would put a coterie of schoolboys to shame," said the Senator. "It's impertinently ungrammatical."

That great harm had resulted to the wheat market since the food legislation had been under discussion was charged by Senator Nelson. Citing the drop in prices, he declared that the Government must buy the wheat or farmers would suffer, the millers being unable to absorb all the crop. The Senator said Herbert C. Hoover had told him his idea was to form a Government corporation, along the lines of the Shipping Board, which would purchase wheat.

The Senate accepted the committee amendment empowering the Government to take over and operate packing houses, oil and gas wells and pipe lines, in addition to mines, factories and other plants, if necessary to secure an adequate supply of necessaries for the army and navy. An amendment to permit the Board of Mediation and Conciliation to pass upon wages to be paid employes of plants commandeered by the Government was also adopted without a record vote.

If the bill is recommitted there may be an attempt to add a section giving Government control of coal and railway supplies. Federal Trade Commissioners Fort and Culver conferred today with the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which is endeavoring to agree upon an amendment to permit such regulation. Separate bills for this purpose have already been introduced by Senators Pomerene and Cummins.

Senator Curtis presented the proposed resolution for submission of a national prohibition constitutional amendment, and asked its immediate consideration, stating that in view of Congressional action upon the liquor question the time was opportune. Objection by Senator Penrose blocked the request.

WILL CONTROL WHEAT BUYING

Hoover Forecasts End of Speculation if Food Bill Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Herbert C. Hoover said today that if Congress gave him the power it was his intention to put an end to speculation in wheat. He had obtained information from Western States that credence was being given to a report that an arbitrary price was to be fixed on wheat for the 1917 crop, and that it would be less than $2 a bushel. He said:

"It is not the intention of the Food Administration to fix the price of wheat, nor is it expected that it will have any such power. If the Food bill passes Congress, however, we certainly shall not stand for speculative buying of wheat."

It is understood here that agencies must be established to control the buying of export wheat, lest the power in the single hand now buying for all the Allies be used against the interests of the American farmer. There are no longer a hundred foreign buyers in the market in competition, for it has been reduced to one man. It is understood that the allied Governments have already fixed the price at about $1.80 a bushel for their own 1917 domestic crop and that the Canadian authorities last Autumn offered to sell the Allies the Canadian harvest at about that price.

The feeling wih Mr. Hoover and such of his associates as have conferred with him is that the export price must be maintained at a figure which will serve as an inducement to the farmer to stimulate to the maximum the production of wheat.

Can't Take Liquor Into Dry States.

FARGO, N. D., July 9.—Carrying liquor into dry States, though intended only for personal consumption and not for sale, is interstate commerce and a violation of the Federal "bone dry" law, according to an opinion handed down today by United States Judge Charles F. Amidon, said to be the first dealing with the subject.

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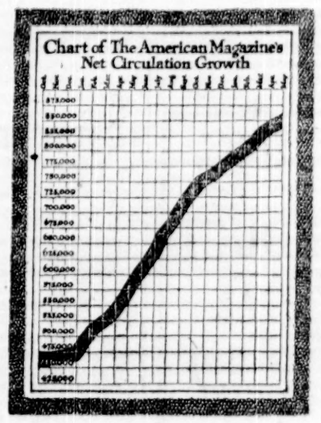

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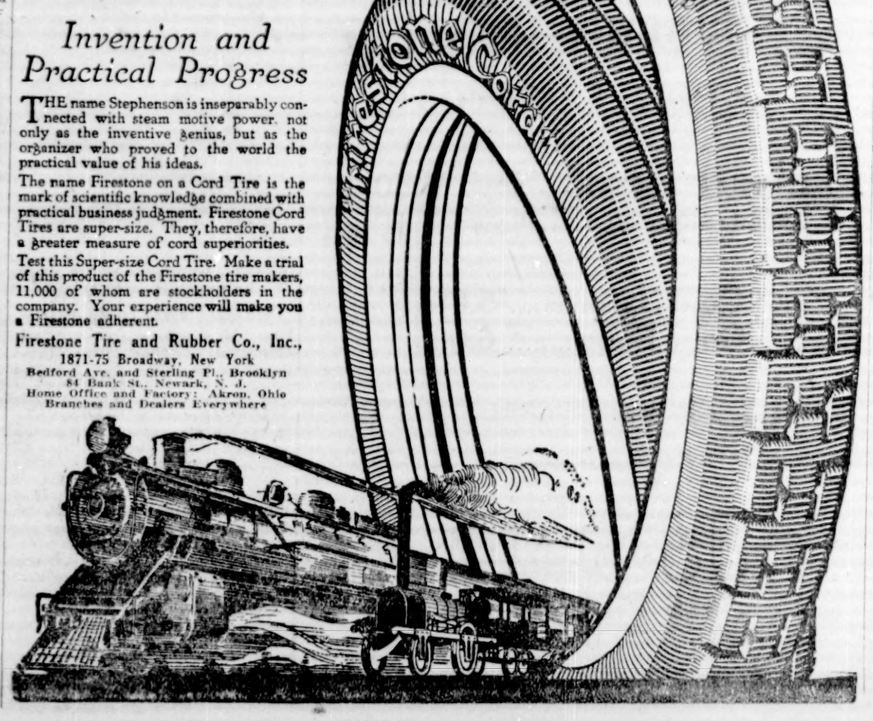

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EDWARDS BOYS LEAD OUIMET OVER THE MIDLOTHIAN GOLF COURSE

TWO BROTHERS LEAD ON WESTERN LINKS

K. P. Edwards Wins Qualifying Round of Title Play with 72—Donald Second with 76.

OUIMET HAS CARD OF 77

John G. Anderson, Arthur Lee, and F. J. Douglass in Tie with Boston Golfer—Few Low Scores.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Kenneth P. Edwards of the Midlothian Club today led a field of 145 golfers in the eighteen-hole elimination round of the Western amateur championship, playing the 6,503-yard Midlothian course in 72 strokes, par for the links. His brother Donald, also of the home club, was second, with 76.

Francis Ouimet of Boston, playing by invitation as an amateur, although held a professional by the United States Golf Association, had a card of 77, thereby tying for third place with John G. Anderson of New York, Arthur Lee of Detroit, and F. J. Douglass of Chicago. Addison Stillwell and Albert Seckel of Chicago, a former Western champion, were next with 78. The only others to get under 80 were Perry Adair of Atlanta and E. H. Bankard of Chicago, each with 79.

The international entries finished well, Jack May of Buenos Aires, Argentine champion, and J. S. Worthington of England each obtaining 82. Scores above 87 were eliminated from the eighteen-hole medal play tomorrow forenoon, which will qualify the best thirty-two for match play. Bobby Jones, the youthful Atlanta golfer and Southern champion, played consistently through the fairway, but erratic putting held him to a card of 40, 40—80. Tom Prescott, another Atlanta entrant, also made 80, while Richard Hickey of Atlanta made the round in 42, 40—82. The fifth Southern player, G. W. Adair, father of Perry, was close behind with 83. Reuben G. Bush of New Orleans, Southern champion in 1916, had 42, 43—85.

The Eastern contingent nearly lost one representative when Jess E. Guilford of Boston, champion of Massachusetts, ran amuck on the incoming journey. He went out in 38, two over par, but got tangled with a log and other difficulties on the 538-yard sixteenth hole and was rewarded with a 9. He finished with 84.

Among the surprises was the failure of James D. Standish, Jr., of Detroit, former Michigan champion, and twice runner-up to Chick Evans, to qualify. Standish took 90 strokes for the eighteen holes.

Of other Eastern players entered by invitation, because there was no other national tournament this year, S. R. Hollander finished with seven men tied at 87 for last place, while C. E. Van Vleck of Baltusrol had 86.

Kenneth Edwards started inauspiciously taking five strokes on both the first and second holes. But after this he played in faultless style being even with par on all holes except the fifth which he holed out for a four against a par five. He completed the outward journey in 37, one over par. The Midlothian star continued his excellent work on return trip, taking 35, one stroke under par. On the home green, Edwards missed a three-foot putt for a four. His card follows:

Out ....5 5 3 4 4 3 5 4 4—37
In ....4 3 4 3 4 3 5 4 5—35—72

Ouimet started well, but soon encountered trouble. On the eighth hole, for instance, he had a 6 and his outgoing journey was made in 40. He improved a bit after the turn, with the result that he registered a 37. His card follows:

Out ....4 4 4 5 3 4 5 6 5—40
In ....4 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5—37—77

Another 77 card was that turned in by John Anderson of Siwanoy. It read:

Out ....6 4 2 5 5 3 4 5 5—39
In ....4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—38—77

Tomorrow morning the second half of the qualifying round will be decided, with the lowest thirty-two in the championship flight. The first round of match play will follow in the afternoon.

The qualifying scores were:

Kenneth P. Edwards, Midlothian, 37, 35—72; Donald Edwards, Midlothian, 36, 40—76; Arthur Lee, Jr., Detroit, 39, 38—77; Francis Ouimet, Woodland, 40, 37—77; Frank J. Douglas, Bob o' Link, 38, 39—77; J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 39, 38—77; Addison Stillwell, Chicago, 40, 38—78; Albert Seckel, Riverside, 38, 40—78; Perry Adair, Druid Hills, 40, 39—79; E. Hoover Bankard, Midlothian, 39, 40—79; Runcie B. Martin, Marquette, 40, 40—80; Paul Burnett, Maywood, 38, 42—80; Robert T. Jones, Druid Hills, 40, 40—80; K. J. Pederson, Maywood, 39, 41—80; A. S. McIntyre, Hinsdale, 41, 39—80; Joe McDonald, Calumet, 38, 42—80; Thomas H. Prescott, Druid Hills, 41, 39—80; D. E. Sawyer, Bob o' Link, 42, 38—80; Paul Hunter, Midlothian, 42, 38—80; Charles Grimes, Flossmoor, 38, 43—81; Walter Crowdus, Olympia Fields, 41, 40—81; J. Mays, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 40, 42—82; R. E. Rolfe, Ridgmoor, 42, 40—82; Dr. B. A. Duffy, Beverly, 42, 40—82; J. S. Worthington, Sunningdale, England, 41, 41—82; J. H. Douglass, Jr., Midlothian, 41, 41—82; Richard Hickey, Druid Hills, 42, 40—82; John T. Henry, Jackson Park, 39, 43—82; G. Decker, French Rock Island Arsenal, 42, 40—82; Frank D. Burgess, Wheaton, 40, 42—82; R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, 43, 39—82; Anthony Haines, Rockford, 43, 40—83; Paul Gardner, Onwentsia Club, 43, 40—83; A. H. Lockerby, Highlands, 40, 43—83; Jesse P. Guilford, Woodland, 38, 46—84; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, 40, 46—86; S. R. Hollander, Siwanoy, 43, 44—87.

CHICK EVANS IS BEATEN.

Loses Best Ball Foursome Match, Paired with Harry Legg.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9.—George Sargent and Otis George, local professionals, defeated Chick Evans, Chicago national amateur and open golf champion, and Harry G. Legg, Minneapolis amateur, in an eighteen-hole best ball foursome, 2 up and 1 to go, on the Interlachen Links here today. The match was for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Evans scored the lowest medal card with a 72, two below par. Legg turned in an 80, Sargent a 73, and George a 75. Tomorrow afternoon Evans and Legg will be paired against Thomas Stevens and Arthur Clarkson, Minneapolis professionals, in a similar benefit match.

MORE GAMES SCHEDULED.

International League Series Extended to September.

Edward G. Barrow, President of the International League, announced yesterday a supplemental schedule of games which will prolong the season for the eight clubs in the circuit until the middle of September. This list was arranged following the abandonment of the original plans of the league officials to hold a series of post-season games between clubs in the American Association and those in the International League. According to the original schedule, both circuits were to have played through about one-half of the season and then begun their post-season contests.

The new schedule starts on Aug. 6. Baltimore and Newark, the two teams now fighting stiffly for the leading position in the pennant chase, will meet in six additional games. These will be contested on four playing days. A double-header is scheduled for Baltimore on Labor Day and a single game follows in Sept. 4. At Newark one game will be played on Sept. 8 and two the following day, Sunday.

In all, the league teams will play a total of forty-two games on the additional schedule, this number of contests being equally divided between home and out-of-town games.

American Association.

St. Paul, 4; Kansas City, 0.
Louisville, 4; Columbus, 0.
Minneapolis, 2; Milwaukee, 1.

Giants To-Day with St. Louis, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN RING.

Gaddi Outclasses Munce in New York Athletic Club Bout.

An unusually large crowd of followers of amateur boxing saw a war-time boxing bout last night at the New York Athletic Club's bi-weekly tournament when Gordon Munce, formerly of the People's Palace, but now of the Seventy-first Regiment stationed "somewhere in New York," appeared in the ring against John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's Club, holder of the national, New York State, and metropolitan light-heavyweight and heavyweight championship titles.

They were opponents in the only bouts staged in the heavyweight class, and after three interesting rounds Gaddi received the judges' award. When introduced by Announcer Joe Ruddy, who made known the fact that Munce was to leave within a short time for France the soldier boy received a great ovation. He was entirely outclassed, however, by Gaddi in their three-round bout, and at the final bell the three-time champion won by a wide margin.

In other classes short bouts were the rule, and in a number of the exhibitions the referee was called upon to use his discretionary powers. One of the upsets of the evening came in the final bout of the 135-pound class, in which Frank Cassidy, Ozanam A. A., New York champion, was outpointed by F. Verona, Bronxdale A. C., in three rounds.

The summaries:

110-Pound Class.—A. Golden, Brooklyn, defeated Arthur Farrell, Flatbush Boys' Club, Brooklyn, one round, referee's decision; T. McMahon, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., defeated A. Huretsky, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, referee's decision, judges disagreed.
Final bout.—A. Golden, unattached; defeated T. McMahon, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., three rounds, judges' decision.
125-Pound Class.—Adam Hill, Yoerger's Boxing School, defeated A. Klein, unattached, one round, referee's decision; I. Lambert, unattached, defeated C. Garavanti, Columbus Park, three rounds, judges' decision.
Final Bout.—A. Hill, Yoerger's Boxing School, defeated I. Lambert, unattached, one round, referee's decision.
130-Pound Class.—William Morris, East Side House, defeated N. Lipson, unattached, one round, referee's decision; L. Aldrin, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated J. Bernstein, unattached, one round, referee's decision.
Final Bout.—William Morris, East Side House, defeated Louis Aldrin, Norwegian-American A. C., two rounds, referee's decision.
135-Pound Class.—Frank Cassidy, Ozanam A. C., defeated T. Hughes, Paulist A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; F. Verona, Bronxdale A. C., defeated Jack Pruzan, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, one round, referee's decision.
Final Bout.—F. Verona, Bronxdale A. C., defeated F. Cassidy, Ozanam A. A., three rounds, judges' decision.
Heavyweight Class.—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew Club, defeated Gordon Munce, Seventy-first Regiment, three rounds, judges' decision.

DILLON IN RING TONIGHT.

Will Meet Jack Clifford at Broadway S. C.—Other Bouts.

Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light-heavyweight, who left this city several months ago after plans had been made for a ten-round bout between him and the late Les Darcey, will again be seen in action in a metropolitan ring this evening at the Broadway S. C. of Brooklyn, where the Indianapolis boxer is scheduled to go against Jack Clifford of Brooklyn in the main ten-round exhibition. Dillon arrived in New York yesterday, and declares he is in excellent physical condition after a long absence from ring competition. He has enlisted for service in the United States Navy and this will probably mark his last local ring appearance.

Vying with this contest will be the card arranged for the weekly show of the Pioneer S. C., which contains two ten-round exhibitions. In the principal one of these Frankie Burns, the veteran Jersey City bantam-weight, and Dutch Brandt, a sturdy Brooklynite, will be opponents, while in the other contest the principals will be Red McDonald, the sorrel-topped west side boxer, and Kid Henry.

At the Harlem S. C. of Rockaway this evening Young Fulton, the east side lightweight, and Paddy Burns of Rockaway will be opponents in the principal ten-round bout.

TO DISCUSS ATHLETICS.

National Collegiate Body Will Consider Prospects Aug. 2.

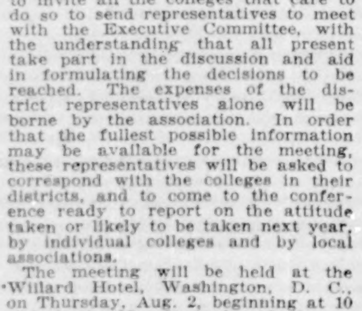
A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association will be held in Washington on Aug. 2 to discuss the prospects for intercollegiate athletics during the next collegiate year. The conference will be held as the result of the suggestion offered at the meeting of graduate athletic managers in this city some weeks ago.

The date of the meeting is announced in a letter sent to the colleges by Major Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., of the War College at Washington, D. C. The letter, describing the purpose of the meeting, follows:

A letter was sent some weeks ago by the undersigned to the colleges of the country, suggesting the advisability of a conference this Summer, to discuss the prospects for intercollegiate athletics during the next college year, and to recommend, if possible, a program that would appeal to all parts of the country as best suited to safeguard the country's interests in the present critical situation and at the same time to preserve college athletics, so far as they may be kept up without detriment to the military needs. A large number of replies were received, practically all favoring such a conference.

It has been suggested that a meeting of the whole association be held, rather than that of the Executive Committee. An expression of opinion on this point was asked from the district representatives, and from a number of other gentlemen prominent in collegiate athletics. The large majority of those consulted favor the original plan of a meeting of the Executive Committee. However, in order that there may be a general expression of opinion, it has been decided to invite all the colleges that care to do so to send representatives to meet with the Executive Committee, with the understanding that all present take part in the discussion and aid in formulating the decisions to be reached. The expenses of the district representatives alone will be borne by the association. In order that the fullest possible information may be available for the meeting, these representatives will be asked to correspond with the colleges in their districts, and to come to the conference ready to report on the attitude taken or likely to be taken next year, by individual colleges and by local associations.

The meeting will be held at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Aug. 2, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. It is hoped that a large number of college men may be able to attend, so as to aid with their advice in the solution of this important and pressing problem.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GIANTS PULL GAME OUT OF THE RAIN

Cardinals Tie Tally After a Shower, but New York Wins Out in End, 3 to 2.

The Giants defeated the combined opposition of the Cardinals and a rainstorm at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The shower helped the St. Louis Club only inasmuch as it deferred their daily defeat by about forty minutes. The score was 3 to 2. When the Giants were leading by a score of 2 to 1, in the fifth inning, the rain came down hard, and after all the players had been well soaked Umpire Bill Klem discovered it was raining and called a recess.

The game was held up for more than half an hour, during which time the spectators were entertained by Groundkeeper Henry Fabian and his corps of assistant grass cutters. They dressed the diamond up in its rainy-day mackintosh and baffled the rain in its effort to make a quagmire out of the infield. When a half hour had passed the Giants assumed that the game was all over, and they formed into a mass formation and started for the shower baths, so as to be home for an early meal.

It just happened that Umpire Bill Klem wasn't as hungry as the ball players, so he ordered them all back to finish the game. By this time Manager McGraw had taken it for granted that the game was over at the fifth inning, and he disappeared. Captain Charley Herzog then had a spirited face-to-face argument with Klem about playing in the mud puddles.

Herzog pointed out to the umpire that one of the fundamental indications of intelligence in the human race was to get in out of the rain. He also pointed out that the Giants' laundry bill would be something staggering if the colonial cream uniforms were left to the mercy of the mud. Both arguments went over Klem's head like a kite. Then they stripped the diamond of its rubber coat, and the Cards proceeded first to tie up the score, only to be defeated a moment later.

While the game was held up two brass bands had a playing duel. The game was attended by a flock of soldiers from the Fifteenth Coast Artillery and another bunch from the Twenty-second Infantry. Both had their brass bands with them. The honors of the concert competition went to the Coast Artillery band, as it had a bass drummer who got in two left jabs to the other fellow's one.

It was perhaps a fortunate thing for the game that Manager McGraw left before Klem ordered the game to continue after the rain stopped. For if McGraw insisted it was raining, it would be raining, that's all there is to it, and, again, if he insisted hard enough that it was raining, even if the sun was shining, it would take more than Umpire Bill Klem and a staff of lawyers to even hint to McGraw that it wasn't raining.

Slim Sallee pitched for the Giants, and in his long roller-coaster career in baseball he has never pitched a better game. The old left arm was working with the precision of a Swiss watch. His best work was done with men on the bases, when he cut them down just at times when they were entertaining ambitions to run the bases at random. The Cards' heavy hitters, Cruise, Jack Smith, and Hornsby, were all blind to Sal's flinging.

The Cards sent the old Giant pitcher, Leon Ames, to the mound, but, as Red has always been associated with hard luck in his pitching, hardly any one expected him to beat the Giants at the pace they are going now. Ames did the best hitting for the Cards, but the three times he got on the bases Jack Smith forced him out at second.

The Giants satisfied their first run thirst in the third inning. Rariden hoisted a fly between right and left fields, and Jack Smith and Cruise held a convention in the outfield as the ball was coming down. Smith said, "I got it," and Cruise retaliated with the crisp answer, "Get out of the light, I got it."

As the boys didn't have time to flip up a nickel to decide just who would take it, the ball fell safely between them and Rariden reached second base.

Sallee rolled a bunt to Ames, who tossed the ball to third to get Rariden, but Betzel evidently had an idea that it was a force-out play, for he didn't even try to tag Rariden, so he was as safe as a Liberty bond. Burns slapped a single to centre, scoring Rariden, while Sallee went to second. Herzog laid down another bunt to Ames, and when Red threw the ball to first Paulette double-crossed him and muffed it. The bases were filled. Benny Kauff's sacrifice fly scored Sallee, and when Burns tried to plow his way to third on the play he was doubled up in the attempt. Zimmerman's rocket to Long ended the session.

In the fourth Sallee lost his grip on the ball for a while, and the Cards got a run. After Cruise fanned, Miller singled through short and Snyder walked. Paulette flied to Kauff, and Ames shot a single to right. Robertson made a diving attempt to nab the ball, but he landed on his left ear and the ball got away from him. Miller scooted home while Davey was doing his gymnastics. That's the way the game stood when the rain came at the end of the fifth.

In the first inning after the deluge the Cards tied the count. With one gone, Dots Miller walloped a two-bagger to right, the muddy going in the outgardens making it impossible for Robertson to get up his usual speed. Snyder smashed a single to right which scored Miller. The Giants tightened up with this danger confronting them, and Paulette hit into a double play.

The Giants won the tilt in the seventh. After Hornsby had tossed Robertson out at first, Ames issued his first pass of the game to Holke. Rariden welted a double to the left-field fence and Holke romped home with the victory.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	0	1	0	0	Smith,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Herzog,2b	3	0	0	4	2	Betzel,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Long,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Hornsby,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	5	6	Cruise,cf	3	0	0	3	1
Rob'tson,rf	3	0	2	1	0	Miller,2b	4	2	2	3	2
Holke,1b	2	1	0	8	1	Snyder,c	3	0	1	0	1
Rariden,c	3	1	2	6	0	Paulette,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Sallee,p	2	1	0	0	2	Ames,p	2	0	2	0	2
						aGonzales	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	3	6	27	12	Total	31	2	8	24	12

a Batted for Ames in ninth.
Errors—Betzel, Paulette.

New York..........0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 .—3
St. Louis..........0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Rariden, (2,) Miller. Sacrifice hits—Betzel, Herzog, Sallee, Cruise. Sacrifice fly—Kauff. Double plays—Cruise, Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller; Hornsby and Paulette; Holke, Fletcher, and Holke; Fletcher and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 3; Ames, 1. Earned runs—Off Sallee, 2; Ames, 3. Struck out—By Sallee, 5. Time—2 hours 20 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

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Grand Stand, $3. Ladies, $1.50.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago at Brooklyn. (Postponed; rain.)
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 0.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia. (Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Boston, 3.
Washington, 8; Detroit, 1. (First game.)
Detroit, 10; Washington, 2. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	45	23	.662
Philadelphia	38	30	.559
St. Louis	40	35	.533
Cincinnati	42	39	.519
Chicago	40	38	.513
Brooklyn	31	36	.463
Boston	28	39	.418
Pittsburgh	23	47	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	48	28	.632
Boston	46	28	.622
Cleveland	42	37	.532
New York	37	34	.521
Detroit	37	37	.500
Washington	31	41	.431
St. Louis	30	47	.390
Philadelphia	26	45	.366

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Brooklyn. (Two games, first at 1:30.)
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.

REDS HOLD A BATTING BEE.

Hammer Nehf for 14 Hits and Rout Braves by 4 to 0.

BOSTON, July 9.—Cincinnati hammered out 14 hits today off the delivery of Nehf, of Boston, and won 4 to 0. Garry Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati club, former Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, sat with fellow Elks from this city behind the visitors' dugout and enjoyed the slugging of the Ohioans, who made a total of 23 bases. Groh and Kopf led with two doubles and a triple and two triples respectively.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	2	3	1	2	Mar'ville,ss	4	0	0	3	4
Kopf,ss	4	1	2	2	5	Bailey,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Roush,cf	4	0	2	3	0	Wilhoit,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	11	0	Magee,lf	3	0	2	2	2
Griffith,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Thorpe,lf	4	0	0	4	0	Smith,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Shean,2b	4	0	2	2	1	Rawlings,2b	4	0	1	5	1
Clarke,c	4	1	2	3	0	Tragesser,c	4	0	1	3	3
Eller,p	4	0	0	0	2	Nehf,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	36	4	14	27	10	Total	33	0	8	27	16

Error—Tragesser.

Cincinnati..........1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0—4
Boston..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Groh, (2,) Clarke. Three-base hits—Groh, Kopf, (2.) Stolen base—Thorpe. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Double plays—Shean and Chase; Magee and Tragesser, (2.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 9. Bases on balls—Off Eller, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Nehf, 14 hits, 3 runs, in 9 innings; Eller, 8 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Eller, 1; Nehf, 1. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

SOX DROP THIRD IN ROW.

World's Champions Bow Again to the Indians by 4 to 3.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9.—Cleveland made it three straight from Boston today winning, 4 to 3, by reason of an eighth inning rally. Wambsgans's error gave Boston two in the first, while a double by Walker and a single by Agnew added one in the eighth. With one out in the last half of the eighth, Chapman doubled and Speaker singled. Roth was safe on Janvrin's error. Guisto's out advanced Speaker and Roth and they scored on Graney's pop double.

Graney scored the winning run on Evans's single. A phenomenal stop and throw by Wambsgans in the ninth prevented Boston from tying the score and ended the game.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
W'gans,2b	4	0	0	2	2	Hooper,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Chapman,ss	3	1	1	1	9	Janvrin,2b	3	0	1	1	4
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Hoblitzel,1b	4	1	1	10	1
Roth,rf	4	1	0	1	1	Gardner,3b	5	0	1	1	3
Guisto,1b	4	0	1	10	1	Lewis,lf	2	0	0	3	0
Graney,lf	3	1	2	2	0	Walker,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Evans,3b	3	0	1	1	1	Scott,ss	4	0	0	2	1
O'Neill,c	2	0	0	1	0	Agnew,c	4	0	2	5	0
Billings,c	0	0	0	2	0	Mays,p	4	0	0	0	3
Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	2	cMcNally	0	0	0	0	0
Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0						
aHoward	0	0	0	0	0						
bSmith	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	28	4	6	27	16	Total	33	3	8	24	12

a Ran for O'Neill in seventh.
b Batted for Klepfer in seventh.
c Ran for Hoblitzel in ninth.
Errors—Wambsgans, Chapman, Guisto, Janvrin.

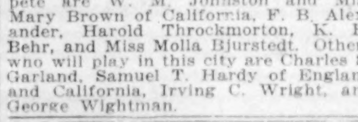
Cleveland..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 .—4
Boston..........2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Two-base hits—Walker, Chapman, Graney. Stolen bases—McNally, Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Janvrin, 2; Lewis, 2; Evans. Double plays—Janvrin, Scott, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Cleveland, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 5; Klepfer, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mays, 6 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; Klepfer, 5 and 0 in 7; Gould, 3 and 1 in 2. Struck out—By Mays, 4; Klepfer, 3; Gould, 2. Time—2 hours 3 minutes. Umpires—McCormick and Dineen.

JOHNSTON COMING EAST.

Will Play in Exhibit Tennis Matches at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., July 9.—A series of exhibition matches has been arranged to begin in Utica July 20, when for two days ten of the leading players will appear here. Among those who will compete are W. M. Johnston and Miss Mary Brown of California, F. B. Alexander, Harold Throckmorton, K. H. Behr, and Miss Molla Bjurstedt. Others who will play in this city are Charles S. Garland, Samuel T. Hardy of England and California, Irving C. Wright, and George Wightman.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REVISED YANKEES NOSE OUT BROWNS

Shifted Lineup at Last Brings Victory to Donovanites Without Extra Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—After failing in twelve consecutive games to score a victory over the nine-inning route, the Yankees put one over this afternoon in the third game of their series with the Browns. Fine pitching by Allen Russell, stellar fielding by his mates, and timely hits by Pipp and Hendryx carried Donovan's team to success by the close score of 2 to 1.

Donovan rearranged his line-up and shook up his batting order previous to the game. Fritz Maisel, who had not missed an inning of any championship game played this season by the Yanks up to today, suffered the fate of all light hitters and was benched. Bauman, who recently displaced Magee in the outfield, was moved in to second base and Angel Aragon sent to the left-field patrol. Elmer Miller was moved over to right and Tim Hendryx went to centre.

The new arrangement failed to produce any amount of hitting, but at least it won a ball game, and victories are very scarce with the Yankees these days. But for a lapse in thinking that might be pinned to one of several Yanks the score might have been more one-sided. Donovan still is under suspension, and Duke Farrell is running the team from the bench.

In the first inning, with one run in and two Yanks on the bases, Bauman sauntered up to the plate when Miller was supposed to hit. After Bauman had been hit by a pitched ball the mistake was brought to Umpire Connolly's attention, and the latter promptly declared Miller out, as another had batted in his turn, and with the mistake went a fine opportunity to add more runs, as Davenport was wabbling somewhat, but later events proved that they were not needed.

The Yankees had a long argument with Umpire Moriarty in the fifth inning, and before it was over Bob Shawkey had been chased to the clubhouse. Bob had come out from the Yankee dugout to plead the case for Farrell. The kick was brought about when Russell hit Severeid as the latter ran to first base after rolling to the Yankee pitcher. He ran far inside the base line and got away with it, the ball hitting him in the neck. Moriarty waved a threatening finger at several other Yankees before play was resumed. The decision did not cost anything, as the Browns were retired runless in this inning.

The Yanks began the scoring in the first inning. With one out, Peck shot a double to right, and, after Aragon had flied, Pipp chased Peck in with a single to centre. A wild pitch put Pipp on second. Baker walked, and then came the blunder in the batting which retired the side.

The Browns threatened in the sixth, when Austin beat out a bunt and Sisler doubled to right after Sloan had flied out. With runners on second and third, Pratt fouled to Baker, and Aragon, after running around in a circle, pulled down Jacobson's long hoist to left.

The Yanks put over the deciding run in the seventh. Miller drew a pass, and advanced on Bauman's sacrifice. Alexander popped to Lavan, and Russell got a scratch hit which put Miller on third. He counted on Hendryx's safe slam to left.

The Browns got their only run in the eighth inning. With one out, Sloan singled to centre, and advanced while Bauman was throwing Sisler out at first. Pratt's single to centre chased Sloan home.

Peckinpaugh's fielding was the feature. He handled nine chances faultlessly, one a high throw from Russell for a force-out, which he grabbed with one hand, and another a remarkable stop which robbed Severeid of a hit in the seventh inning. The stop of Severeid saved a run, as it was followed by an infield out and a long drive to right by Davenport.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hendryx,cf	3	0	1	5	0	Shotton,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Peck'gh,ss	4	1	1	2	6	Austin,3b	4	0	2	1	0
Aragon,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Sloan,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	10	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	2	11	0
Baker,3b	2	0	1	3	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	1	1	6
Miller,rf	3	1	0	1	0	aMarsans	0	0	0	0	0
Bauman,2b	4	0	0	1	2	Johnson,2b	0	0	0	0	1
Alexander,c	3	0	0	3	1	Jacobson,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Russell,p	3	0	1	0	3	Severeid,c	4	0	0	7	1
						Lavan,ss	2	0	0	3	3
						bRumler	1	0	0	0	0
						Dav'nport,p	2	0	1	0	3
Total	30	2	5	27	12	Total	33	1	8	27	14

a Ran for Pratt in eighth.
b Batted for Lavan in ninth.
Errors—Russell, Shotton.

New York..........1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
St. Louis..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Sisler. Stolen bases—Alexander, Austin. Sacrifice hit—Davenport. Double plays—Pratt, Lavan, and Sisler; Bauman, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 7. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1; Davenport, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 8 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Davenport, 5 and 2 in 9. Struck out—By Russell, 3; Davenport, 6. Wild pitches—Davenport, 2. Time—1 hour 51 minutes. Umpires—Connolly, Moriarity, and Nallin.

Pitcher Conelly Ties Record.

DALLAS, Texas, July 9.—Pitcher James P. Conelly of the Dallas Club in the Texas League has tied the major league record held jointly by Rube Marquard and Tim Keefe, having just won his nineteenth consecutive game. Conelly's seventeenth consecutive victory was a no hit game, in which only twenty-seven batsmen faced him. Conelly pitched for the Federal League in 1914.

Eastern League.

Worcester, 5; Hartford, 3.

TIGERS SHARE THE SPOILS.

Senators Win First Game, 8 to 1, but Detroit Gets Second, 10 to 2.

DETROIT, Mich., July 9.—Detroit and Washington divided a double-header here today, the visitors winning the first game 8 to 1, and the home team taking the second 10 to 2. The wildness of C. Jones, coupled with wretched fielding, decided the first game, while in the second game Detroit hit Shaw for 14 hits and won easily.

In the second inning of the final contest, Detroit made six runs on five hits, two bases on balls and a sacrifice fly. Rice, the Washington right fielder, made five hits in five times at bat in the first game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Judge,1b	2	1	0	13	0	Bush,ss	4	0	1	0	2
Shanks,ss	3	3	1	1	3	Vitt,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Milan,cf	4	2	1	1	0	Cobb,cf	4	1	2	3	2
Rice,rf	5	2	5	3	0	Veach,lf	4	0	3	0	0
Foster,2b	5	0	1	1	5	Heilman,rf	3	0	1	4	0
Leonard,3b	4	0	1	2	2	Burns,1b	4	0	0	15	0
Menosky,lf	5	0	1	1	1	Defate,2b	2	0	0	0	1
Henry,c	3	0	0	5	0	R. Jones,2b	0	0	0	0	1
Harper,p	4	0	0	0	1	Spencer,c	4	0	1	3	0
						C. Jones,p	2	0	0	0	5
						Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aStanage	1	0	0	0	0
						bCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
						cDyer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	10	27	12	Total	34	1	9	27	14

a Batted for Defate in seventh.
b Batted for C. Jones in seventh.
c Batted for R. Jones in ninth.
Errors—Bush, Cobb, Veach, Defate, Spencer.

Washington..........2 0 0 0 3 0 2 1 0—8
Detroit..........0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Menosky, Veach, Rice. Three-base hit—Heilman. Stolen bases—Rice, 2; Shanks. Sacrifice hits—Henry, 2. Double plays—Cobb and Spencer; Leonard and Judge; Burns, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Washington, 9. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 1; C. Jones, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off C. Jones, 8 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; Mitchell, 2 and 1 in 2; Harper, 9 and 1 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By C. Jones, (Shanks.) Struck out—By Harper, 3; C. Jones, 1. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	2	1	1	2	Judge,1b	4	1	1	8	0
Vitt,3b	3	0	1	2	2	Shanks,ss,cf	4	0	2	4	1
Cobb,cf	5	0	1	4	0	C.Milan,cf	1	0	0	1	0
Veach,lf	3	2	2	1	1	McBride,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Heilman,1b	4	1	1	8	0	Rice,rf	3	0	1	0	2
Harper,rf	4	1	1	5	0	Foster,2b	4	1	2	2	5
R.Jones,2b	4	1	3	2	3	Leonard,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Stanage,c	4	1	2	4	0	Menosky,lf	4	0	0	1	0
James,p	3	2	2	0	2	Ainsmith,c	1	0	0	0	0
						Henry,c	3	0	1	5	0
						Shaw,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	34	10	14	27	10	Total	34	2	8	24	12

Detroit..........0 6 1 2 1 0 0 0 x—10
Washington..........0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Stanage, Veach, Foster, Vitt. Three-base hit—Veach. Stolen base—Heilman. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Sacrifice fly—Vitt. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Detroit, 5. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Shaw, 14 hits, 10 runs in 8 innings; off James, 8 and 2 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Rice.) Struck out—By James, 3; Shaw, 3. Time—One hour, 36 minues. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

MACKMEN'S HITS TIMELY.

White Sox, Unable to Solve Bush's Offerings, Lose, 5 to 2.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Chicago was unable to hit Bush today, while Philadelphia hit Williams opportunely behind some erratic fielding, and won from the locals 5 to 2. Bates's timely single in the sixth inning sent two runs home and clinched the game for the visitors.

Felsch's home run following E. Collins's single gave Chicago its scores. Witt of Philadelphia wrenched his ankle in sliding into second base in the ninth inning, and had to be assisted off the field.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	5	1	2	3	2	Leibold,lf	4	0	1	4	1
Dugan,ss	0	0	0	1	1	Weaver,3b	2	0	0	1	0
Strunk,cf	5	0	0	4	0	E.Collins,2b	3	1	1	3	1
Bodie,lf	3	1	0	3	0	Felsch,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Bates,3b	3	0	1	0	3	J.Collins,rf	4	0	1	1	0
McInnis,1b	3	0	0	10	0	Gandil,1b	4	0	1	5	0
Meyer,c	3	1	1	2	2	Risberg,ss	4	0	2	3	1
Jamieson,rf	3	0	2	0	0	Lynn,c	3	0	0	8	1
Grover,2b	4	1	1	4	4	Williams,p	2	0	1	0	0
Bush,p	4	1	2	0	2	Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
						bRussell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	9	27	16	Total	32	2	8	27	4

a Batted for Lynn in ninth.
b Batted for Danforth in ninth.
Errors—Witt, Lynn.

Philadelphia..........0 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0—5
Chicago..........0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Meyer. Home run—Felsch. Stolen bases—Leibold, Bodie, Bates. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Witt. Double plays—Risberg, E. Collins, and Gandil. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 3; Williams, 2; Danforth, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 5 hits, 1 run in 6, (none out in seventh;) Bush, 8 and 2 in 9; Danforth, 4 and 1 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Danforth, (Meyer.) Struck out—By Williams, 3; Bush, 2; Danforth, 2. Time—1 hour 54 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Owens.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	2 2 0 0 0 0 3 2 .—	9	9	0
Baltimore	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—	2	9	4

AT ROCHESTER.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 .—	2	5	1
Montreal	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—	1	3	2

AT BUFFALO.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2 0 3 0 1 0 0 3 1—	10	11	7
Buffalo	2 2 0 5 0 0 0 0 0—	9	7	4

Richmond at Newark—Postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	46	27	.630
Baltimore	44	29	.603
Providence	43	32	.573
Toronto	43	32	.573
Rochester	42	39	.519
Buffalo	31	47	.397
Richmond	29	45	.392
Montreal	25	47	.347

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Montreal at Rochester.
Baltimore at Providence.
Toronto at Buffalo.

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OLD ROSEBUD WINS ON RED CROSS DAY

Threatening Weather Keeps Crowd Away from Benefit, but Racing Is Good.

Showers and threatening weather played havoc with the intentions of the racing authorities to provide a bumper benefit for the Red Cross Fund at Aqueduct yesterday, but could not prevent excellent racing by small fields in which the rejuvenated Old Rosebud was once more the hero.

This champion from the West disregarded the slow track, his heavy impost of 130 pounds, and all the gloomy surroundings. He turned out looking spick and span as ever and running a gallant race in the Red Cross Handicap, won by a head from Harry Payne Whitney's Bromo, which was running in the colors of L. S. Thompson.

It was a pity that such a good day's sport, and for a such a worthy object, should be marred by inclement weather. All the profits for the day were devoted to the Red Cross Fund, on the suggestion of Mrs. August Belmont.

Under these conditions one of the banner crowds that has made the present meeting notable might have been expected. But the weather spoiled all this.

John Sanford joined the notable list of sportsmen privileged to entertain other owners at dinner, when his two-year-old filly Stitch In Time proved true to her name and just got up in the last stride to beat J. E. Widener's Memories II. by the shortest of noses. This stirring race took place in the oddly constructed Astoria Dinner Stakes which was instituted in 1902 by the late Philip J. Dwyer at Gravesend. The subscribers raced largely for their own money, subscriptions at $200 each being by invitation, with $1,000 and a piece of plate added by the Queens County Jockey Club. A condition of the event called on the owner of the winner to be host at a dinner given to the other subscribers. The total amount won by Stitch In Time was $3,450, so that Mr. Sanford will have a little left over after settling the dinner bill to pay for the keep of his fleet filly.

Following closely on the exciting race for the Astoria Stakes and the Red Cross Handicap came a contest among selling platers that caused even more excitement for the crowd. W. Cahill's Blue Thistle was an even money favorite in the field of seven, but though he led with apparent ease in the early stages he weakened in the stretch. When Blue Thistle began to bear out in the stretch W. H. Hogan's Checks rushed up. It looked to nearly all but the judges that Checks had won by at least a neck. There were shouts of derision when Blue Thistle's number went up as the winner, but as in many previous instances when the judging has been criticised, it is probable that the ever present angle caused the adverse comment and the judges were right. This is the more likely as in the last few strides, when he appeared to be overhauling Blue Thistle, Checks himself was bearing out.

Though only three of the eleven carded for the Red Cross Handicap went to the post the event was well worth witnessing and gave further evidence of Handicapper Vosburgh's skill. It also proved Old Rosebud to be one of the gamest and most consistent horses that ever looked through a bridle.

He gave six pounds to Bromo and sixteen to Chiclet, according to the scale, but joined issue with the lightweights when they began to set a fast pace along the backstretch.

Chiclet led at first, but never got far enough in front to take the rail from Bromo, and Old Rosebud was forced to go outside of both. They were all abreast nearing the turn, but Chiclet began to look for a hole then and Old Rosebud had to continue racing on the outside of Bromo all the way around the turn. He raced so effectively that he was half a length in front turning into the stretch.

It was a drive all the way to the finish, but though Bromo got up to Old Rosebud's throat latch at the sixteenth pole the leader would not give way. In the last stride or two Knapp eased Old Rosebud a trifle, but he got safely over the line with the advantage of a good head. Chiclet was eight lengths behind.

In the two-year-old feature Memories II. led by a length until the eighth pole when Stitch In Time began to close and headed the Widener filly a sixteenth from home. Keogh touched Memories II. with the whip and she poked her head in front again. It looked as though she would keep it there to the finish, but Keogh tried to draw the finish too fine and Stitch In Time received the verdict.

It was a good day for the Sanford youngsters, as in the last race he started three two-year-olds and captured the purse with Nominee, an imported colt by Voter. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $1,033.33; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:21 4-5.
Roly, S. C. Hildreth's b. h., 5 years, 108 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Lotawanna, 1 to 2 and out (J. Butwell)............1*
Surprising, R. F. Carman's b. h., 6, 113, by Marta Santa-Strathlow, 2 to 1 and *1 to 5 (A Collins)............2½
Intriguer, E. F. Whitney's br. g., 3, 96, by Cyclades-Diplomacy, 8 to 5 third (C. Kummer)............3*
Grundy and Rockport also ran. Broomvale, Nonesuch, Andes, Sir Richard, Palisade, Master McGrath, Imperator, Mr. Specs, Englebert, Courtship, Hufa, Wanda Pitzer, Onwa, Checks, Traction, and Tobacco Box scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, selling, for four-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, with $600 added; about two miles and a half. Time—5:25.
Wolferton II., Glen Riddle Farm's blk. g., 4 years, 140 pounds, by Yankee-Ellie Wolf, 9 to 2, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5, (W. Keating)............1*
Syosset, L. W. Lissberger's br. g., aged, 158, by Migraine-Sister Stella, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, (V. Powers)............2*
Loch Earn, H. L. Pratt's ch. g., aged, 130, by Lochryan-Joyful Bird, 2 to 1, third, (A. Stretch)............3½
Ormead, Grey Leg, and Stucco also ran. Plaisir D'Amour, Ben Wyvis, and The Carmot scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Astoria Dinner Stakes, for two-year-old fillies by subscription of $200, with $1,000 added, and plate, value $250; five furlongs. Time—1:00 4-5.
Stitch In Time, John Sanford's b. f., 114 pounds, by Dalhousie-Pins and Needles, 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and out, (M. Buxton)............1**
Memories II., J. E. Widener's br. f., 114, by Rabelais-Wallflower II., 3 to 5 and out, (F. Keogh)............2**
Killarney, Andrew Miller's b. f., 114, by King James-Rose Prim, out for third, (A. Shuttinger)............3*
Oenone also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Red Cross Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed value $2,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 2-5.
Old Rosebud, H. C. Applegate's b. g., 6 years, 130 pounds, by Uncle-Ivory Bells, 4 to 5 and out, (W. Knapp)............1h
Bromo, L. S. Thompson's b. c., 4, 120, by Broomstick-Leayonara, out for place, (J. Loftus)............2*
Chiclet, J. E. Widener's b. h., 5, 110, by Spearmint-Nature, out for third, (F. Keogh)............3
Only three starters. The Finn, Roamer, Crimper, Hendrie, Daddy's Choice, Whimsy, Diversion, and Viewpoint scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward which have not won two races since May 17, 1917; claiming; purse $1,033.34; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.
Blue Thistle, W. Cahill's b. g., aged, 115 pounds, by Blues-Wild Thistle, 11 to 10, 1 to 2, and out, (J. Butwell)............1n*
Checks, W. H. Hogan's ch. g., 4, 110, by Marathon-Monarda, 5 to 2 and even, (G. Mergler)............2*
Armament, J. A. Coburn's b. g., 6, 110, by Armeath II.-Hot Bird, even money third, (M. Rowan)............3*
Libyan Sands, Carlton G., Solar Star, and Celtabel also ran. Star Gaze, Cliff Haven, Charmeuse, Jem, and Stalwart Helen scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $933.33; five furlongs. Time—1.01.
Nominee, John Sanford's ch. c., 115 pounds, by Voter-Love Apple, 9 to 2, 6 to 5, and 2 to 5, (M. Buxton)............1
Currency, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 115, by Sain-Gold, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, (L. McAtee)............2n*
Bully Boy, Glen Riddle Farm's ch. c., 115, by Ogden-Yankee Sister, out for third, (J. Butwell)............3*
Jasqu 'Au Bout, Arrowwood, Cum Sah, *Rockaway, Japhet, Thamar, and *Colk also ran. Cavan Boy, The Spinner, Assign, Trophy, Approval, Thundercloud, and Wood Violet scratched.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather cloudy; track slow.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Land Lubber, (imp.,) 115 pounds; African Arrow, (imp.,) 115; Rapid Firer, (imp.,) 114; Donnarella, 113; Lady Vera, 113; Dr. Muck, 112; Vocabulary, 111; Little Boy, 110; Ided, 109; Blue Jack, 108; Poor Joe, 108; *June Bug, 108; Paganini, 107; Capers, 105; Peace and Plenty, 105; Elizabeth H., 105; *Aileen O., 104; *Oriskany, 103; *Frostilla, 102; *Rita, 100.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; seven furlongs. St. Isidore, 123 pounds; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 123; Hendrie, 122; Trial by Jury, 120; Lucius, 115; Beaverkill, 112; Philippic, (imp.,) 111; Naturalist, (imp.,) 111; Pullux, 110; Holiday, 100; Diversion, 100.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Preston Lynn, 116 pounds; Star Gaze, 112; Cousin Dan, 109; Princess Janice, 107; Queen of the Sea, 103; Charmeuse, 102; *Muckross, (imp.,) 94.

FOURTH RACE.—Gazelle Handicap; for mares, three years old and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Regret, 129 pounds; Bayberry Candle, 123; Rhine Maiden, 104; Fairy Wand, 103; Crepuscule, (imp.,) 100; America III., 100; Queen of the Water, 100; Swan Song, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; one mile. [illegible]ng Baggot, 115 pounds; *Onwa, 114; *Bo[illegible], (imp.,) 114; Nashville, 112; Dan, 112; Muckross, (imp.,) 112; *Spectre, 109; *Lottery, 107; *Daybreak, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; conditions; one mile. Duettiste, (imp.,) 115 pounds; Viewpoint, (imp.,) 115; Achilles, 110; Acabado, 110; Philippic, (imp.,) 110; Sortie, 110; Harwood, (imp.,) 107; Mountain Rose II., (imp.,) 107; Leicester, (imp.,) 105; Gunrock, (imp.,) 105; Diversion, 105; Golden Rod, 105; Icarus, 105; Dixie II., (imp.,) 105.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

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473 JAPANESE JOIN NEW YORK RED CROSS

Their Action Pointed to as Conclusive Proof of Friendship for United States.

INVALID CHILD GIVES MONEY

Fourth Avenue Building Placed at Disposal of Society as Institute for War Cripples.

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross announced yesterday that 473 Japanese, resident in New York City, all members of the Japanese Association, had joined the society in a body, eight of them taking life memberships in the organization. Funds to cover the enrollment of all were turned over to the Treasurer of the chapter. Dr. T. C. Takamine is the President and H. Maidako the Secretary of the Japanese Association.

"This would seem to be a conclusive answer to those persons who have endeavored to stir up trouble between Japan and the United States," a statement issued by the New York Chapter last night reads. "Evidently those persons did not count on the loyalty and patriotism of the Japanese in America who are not only participating in Red Cross work but who were also an important factor in the recent Liberty Loan campaign."

It was announced that responses to the appeal issued to the working people of New York to contribute one day's pay to the Red Cross are coming in by every mail and that in only a few isolated instances have employers who were asked to co-operate in this campaign refused their assistance. The names of those employers who refuse to co-operate are withheld by the Red Cross. "To end the war, stop sending supplies to all the belligerents," one of those who refused his assistance wrote.

A little boy, poorly clad, came into the Red Cross headquarters at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street yesterday. He carried a small bag in which were several pennies. He said they had been contributed by his little sister, who is an invalid. The little girl, by a special ruling, was made a member of the New York County Chapter.

The War Finance Committee of the National Red Cross, of which Henry P. Davison is the Chairman, announced last night that the Red Cross unit of the New York Produce Exchange had turned over to the American Red Cross War Finance Committee yesterday contributions totaling $2,861.11. Checks for $1,611.86, representing 10 per cent. of the sales in the New York and Brooklyn stores of James Butler, Inc., for one day in Red Cross Week, are included in this amount. The Butler stores contributed $878.13 in addition through Red Cross Chapters in various towns.

A check for $1,500 from W. Gordon McCabe & Co. of Charleston, S. C., and another for $1,085, signed by Thomas Hale, Jr., Superintendent of the New York Stock Exchange, also were received. These funds were obtained through the sale of a bale of cotton for the benefit of the Red Cross. The largest individual contribution came from M. R. Bashford of 230 West Seventy-sixth Street, who sent in a check for $1,000. Other contributors were Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, $500; employes of Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, $188; Abraham Bauman, 110 Fifth Avenue, $200; Astoria Silk Works, $500, through F. D. Underwood's team, and Fannie Morris Murray, $550. It was formally announced yesterday that the building at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue formerly occupied by the Packard Business College had been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross by Jeremiah Milbank, a member of the General Council of the New York Charity Organization Society, as the place for the location of the institute for war cripples recently announced by the War Council of the American red Cross. The institute itself has been made possible by Mr. Milbank through a gift of $50,000. It will be devoted to the training and readapting to industry of men premanently crippled and disabled by the war.

Edward T. Devine, director of the New York School of Philanthropy, has charge of the organization of the enterprise. He returned yesterday from Canada, where, accompanied by Charles F. Winslow and Douglas C. McMurtrie, he has made a survey of the work that is being done there in adapting disabled soldiers and sailors to industry.

Fined $500 for Dispensing Drugs.

Dr. Howard James, who advertised, according to detectives attached to Lieutenant Scherb's narcotic squad, that he could cure the drug habit, was yesterday fined $500 or given the option of ninety days in jail by Justices Kernochan, O'Keefe, and Herrmann in Special Sessions on a specific charge of failing to account for drugs dispensed.

JOHN B. PIERCE LEFT MILLION TO EMPLOYES

Radiator Maker's Will Also Gives Them Part Income of $2,500,000—400 Beneficiaries.

BOSTON, July 9.—Appreciation for faithful services of 400 of his older employes by dividing $1,000,000 among them, with further provisions giving them 60 per cent. of the income of $2,500,000, this principal also ultimately to be distributed among them with certain limitations, was expressed in the will of John Bartlett Pierce of Peabody, Mass., Vice President of the American Radiator Company, who died June 23. Mr. Pierce's will was filed here today. Not a single one of the beneficiary employes had the slightest intimation of the contents of the document until after the testator's death.

Mr. Pierce, who was founder of the radiator business in the United States, left an estate estimated at $5,000,000. Seven-tenths of this fortune is given by Mr. Pierce to the men who helped him make it. To his associates and employes his will pays tangible tribute for their "keen business ability, combined with a fine sense of honor, a high quality of integrity, and a conscientious and loyal devotion to the performance of duty," and for "their splendid spirit of co-operation." The bequests consist of stock in the business.

In addition to the million dollars to be distributed at once among the employes, Mr. Pierce left $1,000,000 outright to his widow and $500,000 in various bequests to relatives and friends. The residuary estate of $2,500,000 is left in trust, 40 per cent. of the income to go to the widow and two half-sisters and 60 per cent. to be distributed among the employes in the same ratio as the outright million-dollar bequest. After the deaths of the widow and sisters the principal of the trust fund is to be distributed among the employes.

The will provides that the employes to enjoy these benefits must have been in the service of the company at least ten years at the time Mr. Pierce drew the will in December, 1913, and also places certain limitations on the amount, both as to income and principal, of the residuary estate each individual employe shall receive.

The surplus caused by this limitation, the will provides, is to be used for the John B. Pierce Foundation for technical research in heating, ventilating, and sanitation, "to the end that the general hygiene and comforts of human beings and their habitations may be advanced."

The executors and trustees of the will are Clarence M. Woolley and Frank M. Peters of New York and Rolland J. Hamilton of Chicago.

EIGHT OPERAS AT COLUMBIA.

"La Boheme" on July 17, the First in Series for Aviation Fund.

Comforts for wounded American aviators will be provided by the proceeds from the eight grand opera performances to be given at Columbia University beginning on July 17. The money received from the sale of seats will be turned over to Mrs. William Allen Bartlett, Chairman of the Aviation Committee of the National Special Aid Society.

The opening performance will be "La Bohême" on the evening of July 17 and repeated on July 19. The other performances will be given on the evenings of July 21, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 31, during which time the operas "Faust," "Tosca," and the double bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" will each be presented twice.

The performances are to be given in the university's gymnasium, which has been equipped with a large stage and seating accommodations for 2,100 persons.

The company to present the operas includes Claudia Muzio, Luisa Villani, Maggie Teyte, Luca Botta, and other prominent singers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Target," a new play by Samuel Shipman, was produced by A. H. Woods at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, last night. In the cast were Emmett Corrigan, Clara Joel, Harry C. Browne, Harry Mestayer, Maidel Turner, Dorothy Bernard, and James Spottswood. The New York presentation is scheduled for August.

The business of selecting a title for the new Potash and Perlmutter play by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman goes merrily on. The latest to be chosen is "Business Before Pleasure." The comedy will reopen the Eltinge in August.

Bayard Veiller read his new play, "The Chatterbox," to the players who will interpret it yesterday at the Hudson. It will be produced by William Harris, Jr., within the next five weeks.

Julian Mitchell has been re-engaged by Klaw & Erlanger for a term of three years. Mr. Mitchell has been associated with this firm as a stage director for eight years, during which time he has staged some of their most elaborate musical productions.

Cecilia Wright, who sang the requiem at the memorial services for the sailors of the Maine, has been engaged for one of the principal roles in the company that will present "Have a Heart" in the South next season.

Frank Evans and Bert Levy are in charge of the vaudeville show that will be given tonight on the deck of the recruiting land battleship "Recruit" in Union Square. A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee have contributed the services of some of their headliners.

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Bear Mountain	...	*12:30	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:35	6:45
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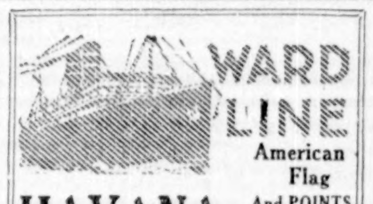

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"Forty-six," was the reply.

"How many families in the apartment?" was asked.

"Forty-six."

L. S. CASE,
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1917.

THE FOOD BILL MUDDLE.

The latest liquor amendments have made a hopeless muddle of the Food Control bill. Objections that have developed in the Senate to other provisions of the bill, therefore, seem comparatively unimportant. A deliberate effort is making to destroy the measure, to withhold from the President the power to control the food supply of the country while the war lasts. This is undoubtedly backed by every "interest" that would suffer from the enactment of the law. The food speculators, the exporters who do not intend to lose without a struggle the large profits from exportation of foodstuffs to neutrals who will send them in turn to feed the enemy's troops, the anti-war men of pro-German or pacifist tendencies, are as much to blame for this threat of national disaster as the fanatical prohibitionists, whose unwarranted use of their power in Congress has created a condition which will make the enactment of any reasonable prohibition legislation after the war practically impossible. They have aligned their cause with disloyalty.

Senator CHAMBERLAIN, who has borne himself in this disgraceful struggle with admirable dignity, seems firm in his resolve to get a final vote on the measure by Thursday. But the bill that will then be sent to conference will not be one that the President could sign. The conference will be heated and protracted, and it is not unlikely that both houses may be called upon to vote again on the measure. Congress is persistently blind to the peril the nation faces. All the preparedness legislation that has been forced through the two houses thus far has been opposed with bitterness. Before the Senate gets through with its present fight over the Food bill the provision to authorize the President to commandeer factories and packing houses if necessary, and that designed either to legislate the Council of National Defense out of existence or to make acceptance of the bill impossible, must be discussed. To compel the resignation of all the members of the Advisory Committee of the Council would be to put us back in the position we occupied in the war of 1898.

It is a shameful muddle. A sane law for the conservation of food supplies during the war is essential. The President can do something to stop speculation in foods and more to prevent reckless exportation, but the whole situation will soon be in hopeless confusion without a law for the complete control of food supplies. Meanwhile, it is worth noting that the denials of the prohibitionists of the enormous burden of expense that would be placed upon the Government by the enforced purchase of the liquor in bond and the loss of revenues will not bear a moment's examination. It would be wiser for the mischief-makers to admit frankly that they do not care what the cost would be.

THEORISTS AND PRODUCERS.

There are all sorts of technical objections to the calculation that under the excess profits tax the Steel Corporation must pay $113,000,000 taxes and then have left more than some think it entitled to keep. To go no further, it suffices to say that nobody knows what the year's earnings of the leading producer may be with sufficient exactness to estimate the amount of its taxes. But the proposal to enrich the Government from the earnings of rich and successful businesses throws a revealing light backward as well as forward. Would the industrial and military situation be better or worse if the smashing of the Steel Trust had prevented its profits? Suppose the Oil Trust had not been resolved into competitive fractions, what might not the excess tax upon it now be? If the Northern Securities had not been dissolved, or the Tobacco Trust, how many hundreds of millions might not have been collected from them and their like?

Lest any one should imagine that these reactionary ideas are seriously meant, fair warning is given that there is nothing serious about them except the thought that those who have controlled the country's economic destinies should accept responsibility for results under their control of affairs. They are estopped from pleading that they did not intend what has resulted, for they have not repented even yet, under ample demonstration that they are neither prophets nor producers of prosperity. Congress, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, are headed for collision on the single track road along which they are still working. In one direction they confront their own laws, which they are proposing to break rather than repeal. In the other direction they are opposed to the men of business at Washington who are doing a great deal that Congress is talking about doing, and which ought to have been done weeks ago. To be hampered by persistence with ideas of legislation which have falsified predictions in practice under the supervision of their projectors is all the thanks that they receive.

Victory is risked if we must depend upon theorists who forbid co-operation, and if the business of war is to be done by them instead of being intrusted to soldiers, financiers, traders, captains of labor and industry, each in his specialty, and each valued according to the patriotism shown. Confidence in winning the war will be increased if its management is intrusted to men with a record of success in the sort of work the war calls for, instead of to those who have not succeeded in their easier part.

IMPROVING CROP PROSPECTS.

There are improving crop years as well as years in which crops deteriorate as the harvest approaches. This year is of the improving variety, like 1912, when the June indications were falsified by an increase of a hundred million bushels of wheat, and 1915, when the increase was a quarter-billion bushels to the record round billion bushel yield. To the earlier prospects of a wheat calamity there now succeeds on the July indications a prospect of 39,000,000 more bushels in the total yield than last year. The extraordinary loss of 79,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat is recouped by a gain of 117,000,000 bushels in Spring wheat, and the season is still improving.

That is slight, however, compared with a gain of 500,000,000 bushels of corn. If the promise of July is that the record crop of 3,124,000,000 bushels shall be equaled, there is hope that it may be beaten. Early moisture and later heat are an almost unbeatable combination for corn, and they come together when the world's hunger was never greater. Customarily, animals would eat two-thirds of such a crop, but this year we may have to eat it ourselves to save it. Corn is not so well fitted for transportation as wheat, for it does not keep so well. Neither are foreigners so well accustomed to it as our[illegible] They do not know how to coo[illegible] so that it is a delicacy, and their utensils are not so good for its preparation as ours. We shall not suffer if we eat more than usual of this grain, so rich in oil, and savory, too.

Neither will animals suffer, for seasons like this are good for forage crops. There are 167,000,000 more bushels of potatoes promised; and unconsidered trifles like 33,000,000 more bushels of barley, as good for soup as for beer. There is comfort for everybody except the farmers in today's figures. Their hopes of three-dollar wheat are gone, between the dispensations of Heaven and Mr. HOOVER. It's lucky for them that their holdings of old wheat have been reduced to 15,520,000 bushels against 74,731,000 last year. To that extent they have cashed in, and ought to be satisfied by the increase in the quantities to be harvested.

Each succeeding crop report is more trustworthy as the harvest approaches. More chances of ill-luck are safely passed. If the August report betters July's as the July betters June's, there will be little left in reason to ask from the farmers. Their fair profits will not be grudged them, for as merchants they turn their stock but once a year, and must make one profit do for all.

HOW GERMANY IS RULED.

If the present demand for electoral reform in Germany should succeed, it will not make Germany one whit less an autocracy. It will wipe out the Junker influence in the Reichstag. It will do away with the rotten borough system by which 24,000 East Prussians can outvote 125,000 Berliners. But if the whole Reichstag were given over to the liberal element, Kaiser WILHELM would still rule Germany as an autocrat.

For the Reichstag, of which we hear so much, is not a Legislature; it is a debating society. It can talk, but it cannot act. The real legislative body of Germany is the Bundesrath, of which we hear hardly anything. The Bundesrath has not only legislative power, but executive and judicial. The Reichstag talks, but if it should pass a resolution, the Bundesrath can veto it. The reason we hear so much of the conversational Reichstag and so little of the potent Bundesrath is that the Reichstag meets in public to indulge in oratory, the Bundesrath in private to act.

The Bundesrath is not a body of representatives of the people. It is appointed by the Kings and Princes; its sixty-one members are nominated by, and directly represent, the monarchs of the twenty-five States composing the German Empire. When the Bundesrath meets, the Emperor and the Kings are in session; its members are their ambassadors, not in any respect the delegates of the people. When it is said that the Bundesrath has the power to veto any legislation passed by the Reichstag, what is meant is that the Princes have that power, for the Bundesrath is the German monarchy in session. The Reichstag is merely, what it has been bitterly called in Germany, "a hall of echoes."

There are officials who are called Ministers, but there is no Ministry. The so-called Ministers are merely heads of departments, whom the Chancellor is not obliged to consult about anything; they are there merely to receive orders, they are not much more than bureau chiefs. The Chancellor is the only Minister. He is responsible only to the Emperor. The Reichstag cannot remove him and cannot, as in liberal monarchies, compel his resignation by a vote of lack of confidence in him. It can only storm at him, so long as the Emperor is satisfied. Under the Emperor, he is supreme, accountable to no man.

Not even the Bundesrath can change the Constitution without the Emperor's consent, for no amendment can be passed if twenty votes in the Bundesrath are cast against it, and the Kaiser controls twenty—seventeen from Prussia and three from Alsace-Lorraine. As Professor HAZEN forcefully said in THE SUNDAY TIMES a week ago:

> If every individual in Germany except this one, and including the other Kings and Dukes, wanted a change in the Constitution, they couldn't get it if WILLIAM II. said No! This is the people's kingdom with a vengeance!

The United States is a union of the people of forty-eight States. Germany is a union of the Kings and Princes of twenty-five States, not of the people. The people have nothing to do with the Government, which is carried on by the Emperor, his servant the Chancellor, and the Bundesrath. The Bundesrath has nothing to do with the people; it is a council of the Kings, and over even the Bundesrath the Emperor has a veto. This is the autocracy which can plunge Germany in war without being responsible to anybody, and plunge not only Germany but the world, warlike and peaceful nations alike.

If there should be electoral reform in Germany, it will give the people larger representation in the powerless Reichstag, the body which can only talk, the debating society, the "hall of echoes." But the power which alone can act will be wholly unaffected, and its ability to desolate the world whenever its own interests seem to dictate such a thing will be the same as before. No more than ever will the German people have any voice in the matter.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS.

Exports of foodstuffs, fodder grain, coal, iron, and many other products are now to be strictly controlled because we must not help our war enemies, and for the additional reason that only by careful regulation can the wants of our own people and of our allies be satisfied. The prohibition in Mr. WILSON'S proclamation covers a broad field. But a door is left open for fair and reasonable action by the provision that shipments may be made "at such time or times, under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe." And what he says about exporting to the European neutral countries deprives them of any ground for reasonable complaint. Our Government, he says, desires to assist them in "meeting their pressing necessities and deficits." But "it must assure itself that neutrals are husbanding their own resources and that our supplies will not become available, either directly or indirectly, to feed the enemy."

This relates to food. We must have the same assurance, of course, as to exports of iron, steel, copper, and any of the materials used in making explosives. An official report published yesterday shows that imports of metals and such materials from the United States to Sweden have been going to Germany, or have taken the place of similar Swedish products which Germany has received.

The condition of Germany's food supply and of her coming crops emphasizes the importance of controlling our exports. Quantities of food on hand are very small. Undoubtedly the crops will be deficient. It is estimated by the British Government that only 40 per cent. of a normal yield will be harvested. Recent official reports show that the neutrals have been sending to Germany food enough for the rations of the entire western army. While they ask us for wheat and fodder grain, they admit that their exports to Germany have not been checked. Selling to Germany meat, butter, milk, and cheese, they say that we ought to supply fodder grain for their cattle. Probably we shall have a surplus of such grain, but it must not be used to help Germany. As for wheat, there will be here only a little more than enough to meet the home demand, and only by cutting down domestic consumption can we supply what our allies will need.

Our steel industry is under severe pressure, owing to the war requirements of our own Government. Exports of its products must be withheld from all except our war partners. The neutrals' failure to resent the sinking of nearly a thousand of their ships by the nation which they have been feeding does not commend them to our kind consideration. Until a few days ago, Norway was supplying Germany with the nickel used in making the torpedoes by which more than 500 of her ocean carriers have been sent to the bottom of the sea.

We must be assured, as the President says, that no part of food supplies sent to neutrals will be used, directly or indirectly, to feed Germany. How can the assurance be obtained? Not a bushel of grain should be shipped to them until our Government is satisfied that it will not help the enemy. If safety can be gained only by an immediate discontinuance of food exports to Germany by the neutrals, this should be required.

THE EMPEROR OF A WEEK.

Poor little HSUAN TUNG, the Emperor of a week, has abdicated, and his patron, the Manchu General CHANG HSUN, the Dictator, is near his fall. General CHANG'S efforts as a General Monk and restorer of the Manchu monarchy were remarkably futile. He seems to be thoroughly hemmed in by the republican troops. He will be lucky to escape with his head. The alien Manchu monarchy was overthrown by a just popular discontent. It went the way of many predecessors. The divine right of the Chinese people to good government is an ancient Chinese political theory laid down by the sages. An Emperor is entitled to the throne so long as he rules well and is a father to his people; and no longer. In four thousand years the so "patient" Chinese have changed the ruling dynasty twenty-six times. It must be remembered that the revolution of 1911 was originally not a republican movement. The revolutionary societies sought to overthrow the Manchus. The talk of a republic was at first in great part a political "dodge." To stimulate hatred of the Manchus an entire change of the form of government was proposed.

It may be true, as Dr. FRANK J. GOODNOW, Constitutional Adviser to the Chinese Government, said in 1915, that the mass of the Chinese people has not the general intelligence and political knowledge to deal with a Presidential succession; that a military dictator will be the usual result of a Chinese Government without a hereditary executive, and that:

> China has during the last few years been attempting to introduce constitutional government under less favorable auspices than would have been the case had there been a royal family present which the people regarded with respect and to which they were loyal.

A rallying symbol such as Italy and England have in their royal families is a means of unity in those democracies. The discredited and detested Manchus cannot be such a symbol. Condottieri of the CHANG HSUN variety may try to use some member of the deposed dynasty as a figurehead for their own designs, but a real restoration is seemingly impossible.

Some leaders of the Kwo-ming Tang, or Nationalist Party, radical and revolutionary as it is, coquetted or conspired with the Manchus in 1913, and its thirst for the spoils of office is huge. Selfish politicians and unscrupulous Military Governors must not make us forget the immense honest mass of Chinese, who have never had a hand in the Government, but who are entitled to a strong, competent, central Government. Before a real constitutional Government is established in China, a period of struggle may be necessary. Strength and cohesion must take the place of the present, the long-continued centrifugal tendency. China is not. It is in process of creation, of "becoming."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Cuba's Present Government Is Good in Form.

Such significance as there may be in the proposal to change the Government of Cuba to the parliamentary form is due solely to the fact that it comes from Colonel AURELIO HEVIA, the Secretary of Gobernacion in General MENOCAL'S Cabinet and a stanch supporter of the President. To an outsider it seems that if Cuba cannot develop itself with a truly representative form of government modeled on the United States plan it would fail equally with a plan similar to that of Great Britain and France. Colonel HEVIA would have the Cabinet Ministers members of Parliament. The head of the Government would be there. The President in time would occupy a position like that of the President of the French Republic. A Prime Minister would soon come into existence, if not in name yet in fact. Presidential elections would be held separately. Not even the members of Parliament would be voted for on the day of the Presidential election. The President would often be apart from the actual Government, if not always.

There is a report in Havana that a bill may soon be introduced providing for an amendment to the Constitution which would ratify the change. Colonel HEVIA finds strong arguments in favor of it, but there are equally strong ones against it. Cuba would do well to make the best of the excellent form of government she now possesses. She has not many constructive statesmen. She has many politicians who would like to "form Governments." GOMEZ is still very much alive. Experience has not proved the cumbersome form of government the best for a republic, certainly not for a young republic which has not yet quite found itself. Undoubtedly the proposed change would be heartily welcomed by the politicians of all stripes. We are inclined to doubt if it will have the support of President MENOCAL, who is the best President Cuba has yet had and is thoroughly competent to administer the affairs of the nation if Congress is disposed to do its part fairly.

The Real Handicap of the Moving Picture.

According to The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the moving pictures have led many good people to wonder if the great public which finds its chief amusement there "must go on indefinitely feeding on vampire, vice, sex problem, dance hall, and gambling house plays, and wondering also what the harvest is to be." The reason why this evil influence must be greater than it could ever be when exerted through bad books is suggested: "The printed word, of course, may present vice and crime politely and get away with it, but it must be depicted in life for the pictures if depicted at all." The Post-Intelligencer might have added that the worst play cannot be as bad as a bad moving picture, for a somewhat similar reason.

Yet what is the remedy? The Post-Intelligencer says that motion picture producers are willing to produce a better class of pictures if they could get them. This is not quite what they mean. They are willing to produce better ones if they could get better ones that would be profitable. Is the trouble, then, with the public taste? In a way, but it is a little more complex than that. When a theatrical manager produces a play, he does not produce it for everybody; he produces it for a certain public, and he knows his public. But when a picture producer does the same thing, he has to produce it for everybody. His picture is released in hundreds of theatres all over the country. After people pay a dollar and a half to see it on Broadway it descends to ten-cent theatres. If it pleases only the dollar-and-a-half public, he loses money. And the biggest receipts are from spectators who can read and write, but not with pleasure.

Therefore there seems to be no hope of rescuing the movies until there shall evolve some natural precipitation of "audiences," so that pictures shall be produced, as plays are, for different kinds of publics. There are tendencies in that direction, but so slight that the makers of many of the better class of moving pictures are obliged to make some concessions to the coarser taste or lower mental development, which must be conciliated to some extent if the producer is not to have his losses for his pains.

What We Can and What We Must Do.

The flight yesterday morning of twenty-three United States army airplanes from Ashburn to Rantoul, Ill., 95 miles in about 95 minutes, is a fairly encouraging instance of the development of American aviation. We have had hitherto no demonstration of skill and discipline in our military air service to compare with it. But inevitably it will be compared with the flights of larger numbers of military airplanes in France at a speed of 125 miles an hour or more. Of course this flight was not for speed alone. A mile a minute is tolerably quick travel, even in the air. A few years ago this incident would have caused amazement. Now it only impresses upon the public mind that American military aviation is still in its infancy, that new machinery and many new men and plenty of money are needed to make it what it must be if our allies are to depend upon us for help to win the war by air service.

> Finally, I venture to call upon our great new ally, America, to speed up the manufacture of her aircraft and the training of her airmen, and let us have both without delay, so that in the name of humanity and civilization we may put an end forever to this brutal bullying by cowards who have dragged down the great name of soldier to the lowest depths of infamy.

Thus wrote HALL CAINE, after setting down his impressions of the brutal German air raid on London, in his message to THE TIMES, published yesterday. He expresses the feeling and hope of every Englishman, every Frenchman, of all the afflicted wives and mothers of the allied nations. The orderly flight of the war machines in Illinois encourages that hope in so far as it indicates that we have made a good beginning in aviation.

Red Cross Demands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As pointed out by "Subscriber" in your columns about one week ago, there is something radically wrong in the Red Cross work in so far as the making of supplies by volunteers is concerned.

We are told that the shortage of surgical dressings is so great that newspapers, cabbage leaves, &c., are being used for dressings at times. Yet in spite of the pressing need, it is a deplorable fact that the amount of time wasted in the Red Cross workrooms through needless attention to unimportant details is enormous.

Every one appreciates that careful work is essential, but trained nurses, accustomed to the methods of making surgical dressings in first-class hospitals, will testify that the demands of the Red Cross, in so far as attention to minute details is concerned are, in the face of the great need, actually ridiculous and that the loss of time is positively criminal.

I am a trained nurse and a quick worker, yet I made only three laparotomy pads in three and one-half hours' steady work under the Red Cross directions. I could have made at least eight pads in the same time under the ordinary first-class hospital method.

Material is in some rooms cut singly with a thread as a guide, and pads, &c., are measured by a ruler when finished. Workers are directed to remake compresses and pads that are a fraction of an inch out of the way, or that are folded slightly uneven. Garments are rejected for minor imperfections which in no way impair their usefulness.

This is of course disheartening to the workers and is, in my opinion, the main reason why the volunteers soon lose their enthusiasm for the work and do not return, and the work lags.

This friendly criticism is made in the hope that other workers will freely express their opinions, so that common sense will rule in the Red Cross workrooms and the great work "speed up." DEEPLY INTERESTED.

Newark, July 6, 1917.

The Loyalty of the Poles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Next door to me lives a young Polish couple. The husband came to America from the Province of Posen seven years ago, sent out by his parents by their last savings, in order to save him from the hateful army service in Germany. His three brothers were unfortunately unable to leave and had to serve in the army. Poverty had forced his young wife, a native of Galicia, to come to this country with her aged father. These are typical incidents of the life of the Polish immigrants.

They were married and lived happily over a year. A few weeks ago a son was born. I was surprised when, a few days later, coming back from work, I saw the young woman crying and her husband sitting thoughtfully and intently on the porch.

"What is the matter?" I asked. "Has anything happened?"

"No," he answered, "only my wife is crying because I am going to war."

"But they will not take you," I said, "because you are married and have a child to support."

"I am going of my own will," he answered briefly.

"Are you not sorry to leave your wife and child?"

"Yes, I am, but it would be worse if the child could ever say that his father did not fight in the defense of the country which has taken up the cause of Poland. Besides, my three brothers have perished in the German armies, so I want to avenge their deaths and to wash off the stain on our name, that they have fought with the Germans, even though they were forced to do so. Furthermore, I want to make some returns to America for all she has given me since I came here."

That is how the Poles understand their duty toward this country.

STANLEY KAWECKI.

Washington, July 3, 1917.

THE AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Commandant at Allentown Camp Replies to Colonel Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under date of July 5, in an article reporting Colonel Roosevelt's Fourth of July speech at Forest Hills, L. I., appears the following statement referring to Colonel Roosevelt's speech:

> And he added that the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and the ambulance service were not the places for the strong man who could take the first line trenches. "Let the old men or those who are unable to meet the physical requirements of the army—or the women—do that work. We want every man in the fight!"

There are assembled here in the camp of the United States Army Ambulance Corps, which I have the honor to command, some of the finest specimens of young manhood in this country—assembled from Maine to Washington and from California to Florida. These young men have chosen the ambulance service after a very much closer examination into its requirements than Colonel Roosevelt has apparently made, and with the knowledge that the casualties in this service have thus far been greater than in any of the fighting services except the field artillery and the aeronautic service. All very young men and old men have been deliberately excluded from this service because of the severity of the work, as past experience has shown that the continuous duty—for 48 to 72 hours at a time—to which these men are subjected tests the endurance of the strongest.

With due deference to the wisdom of Colonel Roosevelt, the members of this command feel that his remark, if correctly quoted, indicates that he is not conversant with the facts in regard to this service, and that this particular statement is on a par with that of another man of national prominence who announced that our country needed no large army because a million men could be called to arms between sunrise and sunset.

E. E. PERSONS,
Major Medical Corps, United States Army.
By C. P. FRANKLIN,
Captain M. R. C., Adjutant.

Allentown, Penn., July 8, 1917.

East St. Louis and Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To drag East St. Louis with its local crimes into a glorious occasion last night, when America welcomed Russia as a sister democracy, was a woeful blunder on the part of Mr. Roosevelt. The Russian Orchestra, with its wonderful music, would have provided a fitting setting for the feelings of our people gathered to welcome the envoys of our youngest sister, and the orderly expression of our joy that the welfare of the humblest citizen is now secured would naturally have given tone to the proceedings of the evening if music and not campaign speeches had been given prominence. May last night's experience be used as a lesson against similar occasions in future.

ANNIE WESTBROOK GOULD.

July 7, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Mr. Roosevelt at the Carnegie Hall meeting said, "But when there is wanton murder I will put it down ruthlessly and discuss the causes which brought it about afterwards," I hope he voiced the sentiment of the majority of American citizens and that America's honor was vindicated in the eyes of our foreign visitors. This is no time to hedge with "company manners." Let us have the truth and let us stand firmly by our ideals, else we are unworthy to bear the Stars and Stripes in Europe's blood-stained trenches.

HELEN W. VAN BUREN.

New Windsor-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 8, 1917.

Pacifists at the Russian Meeting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some reports, including, I think, that in THE NEW YORK TIMES, seem to have given the impression that the great reception to Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmeteff and the members of the Russian Mission at Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening was disturbed by a pacifist demonstration. This is really altogether misleading. What happened was an almost comical misunderstanding, based on a peculiarity of the Russian language, which lacks the definite article.

The speaker, a representative of labor, said in Russian, "(The) war is indispensable," at which there was a slight protest, as this sounded rather like a Bernhardi glorification of war for the sake of war; but when the speaker concluded, "The war is indispensable until Wilhelm is overthrown," there was a storm of applause. The entire meeting enthusiastically agreed.

I am certain that the Russian meeting made on the minds and hearts of the mission a uniform impression of magnificent and deeply moving enthusiasm, showing that Russians of every class are ardently united in patriotism and in the determination to carry the war to victory. CHARLES JOHNSTON.

Bergenfield, N. J., July 9, 1917.

"Fortified" Places.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the Zeppelin raids and the German justification of them as being against fortified cities, London is not fortified, as I, who lived there for many years, can testify. I should like to mention that the Germans do not confine their attentions to large "fortified" cities. They do not disdain small villages. My father lived in a village about thirty miles or so from London. In April last he wrote me a bomb from a Zeppelin blew in the kitchen window, another exploded in a potato patch a quarter of a mile away. I know the village well. It consists of some cottages, a few houses of the better class, church, and so on. There are no munition factories, no barracks, &c., for many miles near the place. This is Kultur for an English village! L. R.

New York, July 7, 1917.

Increase of Postal Rates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The increase in letter postage from two to three cents in the Revenue Bill will certainly drive an enormous amount of first-class matter out of the city free delivery service and will thus diminish the present income from that business. A protest ought to go up to Congress from the whole country against any increase in the rate on city delivery letters. It would be far better policy to cut the free delivery rate to one cent.

JAMES L. COWLES,
President World Postal League.

Washington, July 7, 1917.

A Place for Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I heartily indorse the timely words of Hamlin Garland, in re, "A Place for Roosevelt," and bespeak from the nation at large a similar indorsement from those who feel, with us, that politics and petty jealousy have set aside the will of the majority at this crisis. A. J. F.

New York, July 7, 1917.

TO FRANCE.

Sweet France, we greet thee with our cheers, our tears,
Our tardy swords! O sternly, wanly fair
In that red martyr-aureole thou dost wear!
Even for the sake of our bright pioneers,
Chapman, and Seeger, and such dear dead peers
Of thy dead sons, joyous and swift to dare
All fiery danger of the earth and air,
Forgive us, France, our hesitating years!
Quenchless as thine own spirit is our trust
That thou shalt spring resurgent, like the brave
Pure plume of Bayard, from the blood and dust
Of this grim combat-to-the-utterance,
Fresh as the foambow of the charging wave,
O plume of Europe, proud and delicate France!

HELEN GRAY CONE.

DOCTORS FOR THE ARMY.

Enlistment a Difficult Economic Question for Them.

New York, June 26, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is adverse criticism of the medical profession for its failure to volunteer in sufficient numbers to supervise the new national army, but no explanation is given of the reasons for their failure to do so. Being a medical man, I believe I can give some of the answers to this problem. It is purely a matter of economics and as this is a war of economic problems it seems reasonable to believe it can be settled on that basis. The selection of men between 21 and 30 is so made that those with the least social and financial burdens will be taken into the fighting forces, the young unmarried men and those without a business, &c. But the average doctor does not belong to this class. In the first place he is usually 25 years old before graduation from a medical school, and there are not enough physically able physicians at the present conscriptive ages to fill the ranks in an army of 1,500,000 men. There are many of us between 30 and 40, our most valuable period, who are ready and willing to enter service, but cannot because of domestic and financial obligations.

At present we are placed in the same category as the newly graduated, he who is without clinical or bedside experience, or without training in special lines, and mark you, the fresh graduate will as a rule pass a better written examination than the older man, but the ability to describe a measles rash does not carry with it the ability to identify it in the flesh. Practically every one is given a First Lieutenant's commission, ($2,000 per annum,) whether he be a graduate of one or ten years' standing. The average man of over 30 has dependents, leases, mortgages, or insurance, commensurate to his present income. How can he, even by a material sacrifice of these obligations, clothe and feed himself and support his family on the above income?

A physician's practice is his assets. If the Government commandeers the assets of its citizens it pays them the market price for those assets, but the medical man is expected to contribute his assets at an average of two-fifths of their market value in many cases. The pay of the private soldier has been doubled, (in Canada an allowance made to his dependents,) but notwithstanding an increase in living expenses the officers' pay remains the same. The physicians who have been able to volunteer up to the present date come under two classes, the newly graduated who have as yet no practice of their own or those fortunate enough to have a source of income other than their practice.

At present, in the officers' training camps of the country, men have been taken from all walks of life, and in three months a certain number of these men will receive commissions, many of them a higher grade than a First Lieutenant. The average physician has spent eight years in obtaining his education. It seems reasonable that his pay should be in a measure proportionate to what his civil income has been, or that provision should be made for a reasonable adjustment of his financial obligations. Those who are in the regular army corps have adjusted their mode of life to their incomes, and will be retained in the service when the war is ended. The civil physician is at present expected to disband his practice, for, as every man knows, it is impossible to transfer your patients to a substitute, (practice being built on personality,) still assume his domestic and financial responsibilities, clothe and feed himself in the army on $163 a month, and then at the end of the war be added again to the community without practice.

The present law protects the landlord or mortgageor at the expense of the conscript. Is it not just that he should share the burden with him? Give the doctor a reasonable living wage in fair proportion to his civil obligations, or abrogate the obligations for his service period, and the problem of obtaining a full quota for the army will in my opinion be solved. E. C. F.

Slackers Now and in '61.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article this morning, "Kentuckian Comes to Get Slacker Son," should be reprinted in pamphlet form and widely distributed throughout the United States. It sets forth a true American, with the true American spirit, as nothing else does which I have seen. Its inspiration and rebuke are badly needed.

I am an old Confederate soldier, and it makes me "plumb mad" to see the easy-going way that most young men are meeting the crisis through which we are passing. When I put the question to them, "Are you going to the war?" the answers are enough to make you despair, if not something else which would rhyme with it. They are married, they have some one depending on them, they have some kind of pain or ache.

When my youngest son was undergoing examination for enlistment he was found to be under weight. That disturbed him. He could have gone home and felt that he was free from the draft. But that was not what he was looking for. He went to the Captain and said, "What shall I do?" "Go home," said he, "and fill up with water and come back at the end of the week and we will see what we can do."

He followed this advice, drank gallons of water and went back to the armory at the end of the week, having gained five pounds and reached the prescribed weight. Like the old Kentuckian, I have no use for "slackers" and "quitters," but the woods are full of them. They do not fail to register, but afterward they resort to every means to keep out of the army. Down South the young man who found excuses for staying out of the army received from unknown donors the present of a petticoat. I know a young physician who received such a present. You may imagine he did not stay home very long.

G. NASH MORTON.

New York, July 2, 1917.

Extra Work for the Post Office.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be a good act for THE TIMES to save the Government and the people an enormous unnecessary expense when this can be done by simply calling attention, periodically, to the vast number of letters and parcels that go to the Dead Letter Office, and the still greater number that are returned to the sender, due, in many cases, to the lack of foresight of the addresses, who has failed to take the very simple precaution of notifying the Post Office when he or she moves from one address to another?

The writer has benefited by this precaution many times, and in one case, when he lost a bag containing a valuable book, on the elevated railroad, the book was found to contain an Elmira address twelve years old. A note dispatched to that address followed the writer through six different Post Offices, and in a very short time after the loss the bag was returned.

The Post Office really takes infinite pains to deliver letters, and no one can tell what he misses by not keeping the Post Office notified of change of address. One often hears of a good opportunity for a friend, and then cannot find him.

Another point: when a young chap enters the employ of a firm or corporation in a big building his name probably does not appear on the directory, and, though he may give his room and floor number with his address, his correspondent often neglects to put it on the envelope—so he should always notify the General Post Office and the elevator starter of the building in regard to the name and room number of his employer.

All this sounds ridiculously simple, but its continued neglect causes untold loss and annoyance that can hardly be realized.

T. KENNARD THOMSON.

New York, July 3, 1917.

ANTON LANG'S CALL.

The Famous Christus Is 42 and Tubercular.

New York, July 8, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been some comment on the fact that Anton Lang, the Christus of the Oberammergau Passion Play, has finally, at the age of 42, been called to the colors. The protest, natural enough in all who have seen the Passion Play and hoped to see it again in 1920 with the same fine Christus—Lang is not only a thoroughly well-drilled actor, but nature presented him with a spiritual face—was to be expected; and no doubt the German Government, with its commercial eye on the main chance, spared him as long as possible. All of the younger men of the village had gone long since; and the older, too, went before Lang was called out; but his inevitable turn seems to have come, although his loss will be irreparable.

Newspapers and others who have commented on this sacrifice of Lang, however, do not know just how significant it is. For the fact that he is a valuable commercial asset to Germany is only half of it. Lang is a consumptive. He is no more fitted to serve in the trenches, or in warfare at all, than a delicate woman.

In 1908 I spent a fortnight in the village of Oberammergau. I never wanted to see the Passion Play, but I did want to know this unique village, and for the same reason that brought me there I boarded in the home of Anton Lang.

Frau Lang charged more than any one else in that singularly unmercenary community, and was much censured for it by her neighbors. But she explained her offense against the spiritual attitude of this really Christian village very frankly to me one day.

"My husband is tubercular. He may be the Christus in 1910, but he never will live until 1920. What little he makes as a potter is due to the fact that he is the Christus, and the tourists buy of him just as they come to my pension. When he dies the business will vanish, and I shall get the minimum price for my rooms—if I am, indeed, able to keep this house. I have two children. I wish them to grow up healthy, to exterminate, if possible, any seeds of their father's disease they may have inherited. You will understand, then, that I must make all I can now. I must appear mercenary; I must scrimp and save. I am a mother."

Poor Frau Lang. She always seemed to me a village tragedy. Still a handsome woman and a fine actress—they gave yearly Biblical plays at Oberammergau, and she was the star; she was a black-eyed, black-haired beauty in her youth, with a lovely voice and so pronounced a gift for the stage that she had more than one offer to go to Berlin on a good salary, which would have enabled her to cultivate her voice for opera.

"But," said this woman, whom her neighbors called mercenary, to me, "I could not. I was tempted. Indeed, I went for a few weeks, but I returned and never went again. I could not bear the idea of waking in the morning and not looking out of my window up to the Cross on Kochel—the peak topped by a great cross which symbolizes Oberammergau. And then I married my husband. That ended it."

Others in the village told me the same thing—that with Anton Lang it was only a question of a few years. No one believed he would live as long as he has, and no doubt his admirable wife is largely responsible. I have seen few men look more frail. When he carried a trunk up stairs he was white and panting before he reached the top. He spent as much time as he could afford riding around on his bicycle for air and exercise.

Now, the obvious deduction is that if Germany is ordering her consumptives out she must be pretty hard up. For all we know she may have emptied her sanatoriums onto the battlefield. Certainly no motives of humanity would deter her, possibly no reason whatever except her dread of the caustic and irrepressible pen of Maximilian Harden—the only real man in Germany.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Scraps of Paper Along 86th Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible that the "scrap of paper" theory, as applied to agreements as practiced by Germany, is to become operative in this City of New York? If not, how is it then that a compact such as the property owners along Eighty-sixth Street entered into when they bought or built their houses along the park street is to be considered as nothing at the behest of a railway corporation and a Board of Estimate whose efforts for the betterment of the city it is supposed to safeguard have to be looked for under a microscope—not to mention our Mayor, to whom we should certainly be able to look for better things? No one denies that there is great need for a crosstown road of some kind, and that it shall be near Eighty-sixth Street, but why not a bus line or a single track line in two adjacent streets? Some desirable solution of the difficulty must surely be found without spoiling one of our best streets, and especially as our city is bound in honor not to spoil it. The idea of paying the property holders for the destruction of their property does not meet the difficulty, for the street would be spoiled just the same, and who would pay the property holders? The railroad corporation? Probably the city itself would be required to pay for the right to ruin one of its best streets.

Again, now that the railway is talking about the impossibility of giving transfers, why start another line that surely cannot be anything but another transfer point?

Will not Borough President Marks help us? He seems to be one on whom the city and its citizens can count to stand by the right. And surely there must be others who will not let this political deal go through without putting up a good fight that shall lead to the saving of Eighty-sixth Street.

H. B. WOODRUFF.

New York, July 4, 1917.

To Restore a Columbus Shrine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received copies, for which I thank you, of your paper containing a letter of mine addressed to Miss Lee Bates, suggesting that Americans should share in the noble task of restoring the monastery of La Rabida to its former glory, knowing as I do from my numerous friends in the States how they honor the shrine from which Columbus set forth to discover the New World 425 years ago.

I now ask you to be so good as to state that subscriptions for the purpose should not be forwarded to the Excmo., Sr. Burgos y Mazo, whose duties as a Privy Councilor leave him no time for other than public work in favor of the famous monument, but may be addressed to me, to be handed on in due course to those in charge of the movement.

I fear that the entry of America in the war will hinder such subscriptions, but when peace comes and Spain develops, as she is bound to do, into one of the greatest tourist resorts in Europe, then I feel confident that my cousins across the water will remember this appeal from an Englishwoman, who prides herself as much on having been appointed "Consul" of the American "Women's Rest Tour Association" as on her election to the Spanish Sociedad Colombina because of her love for Spain.

E. M. WHISHAW.
(Mrs. Bernhard Whishaw.)

Niebla, Spain, June 15, 1917.

HIS BRIDE TO BE RED CROSS NURSE

Miss Anne L. Scott Weds Today J. H. Le Gendre, Whom She Will Follow to France.

WAR HURRIES MARRIAGE

Bridegroom, Chief Interpreter to Marine Corps, Is to Sail Immediately for the Front.

The wedding of Miss Anne Lee Scott, daughter of Thomas Blythe Scott of 45 East Sixty-second Street, and J. Hennen Le Gendre of 520 Madison Avenue, son of James Le Gendre of New Orleans, La., will be celebrated this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Miss Scott was presented to society several seasons ago, and her engagement to Mr. Le Gendre was announced last April. They had planned to be married in the Autumn, but as Mr. Le Gendre has been appointed chief interpreter to the Marine Corps in France, and will start immediately for the front, today's hurried ceremony was decided upon. His bride will follow shortly as a Red Cross nurse.

Miss Florence E. Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. Cyril Dugmore, is to be the bride's only attendant. Haverly Brooks Swart is to act as best man.

Mr. Le Gendre is a graduate of Princeton, class of '14, and is a nephew of Hennen Jennings of Washington, D. C., and a cousin of Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. John A. Morris, and Dave Hennen Morris of this city.

TO BE BRIDE OF CAPT. POOR.

Miss Martha Cleveland Engaged to Officer of U. S. Naval Volunteers.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bennett Cleveland of New Orleans, La., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Martha Cleveland, to Captain Charles Longstreet Poor, United States Naval Volunteers, now somewhere with the navy.

Miss Cleveland is a sister of Mrs. Enos Throop Geer of this city, Mr. Geer being the son of the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer of St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish.

Captain Poor was formerly in the navy, but resigned to enter business. He returned to active service at the beginning of the war.

WEDS AND LEAVES FOR WAR.

Wm. J. Clarke of Ambulance Corps Marries Miss Grace Breen.

War hastened the wedding yesterday of Miss Grace Breen, daughter of Magistrate Matthew P. Breen and Mrs. Breen of 521 West 112th Street, and William Joseph Clarke, a broker of this city, who were married at 10 o'clock by the Rev. Father Duggan in the Church of the Ascension, in 107th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. The bride was the star in "Eileen." Mr. Clarke is a son of Joseph I. C. Clarke, editor and author.

Five hours after the wedding ceremony the bridegroom left to join the Norton-Harjes unit of the American Ambulance Corps. His bride, however, hopes to follow him to France, and may go as a Red Cross nurse. She will now retire from the stage, her family announces.

The bride wore a morning costume of light tan and gray, with a purple straw hat, and carried mauve orchids and lilies of the valley.

She was attended by her cousin, Miss Gertrude Cull, who was in pink. Manola Rionda, a cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

Miss Miner to Wed W. C. Browning

Mrs. Worthington C. Miner of the Maples, Greenwich, Conn., and 146 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Miner, to William C. Browning, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hull Browning of 18 West Fifty-fourth Street, this city, and whose country home is Manursing Island, at Rye, N. Y. Mr. Browning is a brother of Miss Therèse Browning, one of last Winter's débutantes, whose engagement to William G. Leith was announced last January.

Staton-Blair Wedding on July 28.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Saturday, July 28, has been selected as the wedding day for Miss Edith Blair and Lieutenant Commander Adolphus Staton, U. S. N., whose engagement was announced several weeks ago.

The ceremony, to be witnessed only by the immediate relatives of the young people, will take place at the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Blair, at 4:30 o'clock, to be followed by a reception. The bride's attendants will be her three younger sisters, with Henry Staton of New York, brother of the bridegroom, as best man.

School Principal Marries Teacher.

Miss Josephine M. Lawlor of Flushing, L. I., Principal of a public school at Corona, L. I., was married last evening to Hans J. Nordman, a teacher in the school. The ceremony was performed in St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church at Flushing by Mgr. J. W. Donnelly. On account of mourning in the bride's family there were no attendants and no reception.

Hoge-Stickney Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William Schofield Hoge of Washington, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Barbara Hoge, to Lawrence C. Stickney, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stickney of Englewood, N. J. Mr. Stickney was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1913, and is in the Officers' Reserve Corps at Fort Myer, Va.

Christened Roger T. W. Griswold.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 9.—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wolcott Griswold of Erie, Penn., was christened Roger T. Wolcott Griswold, Jr., in Trinity Church yesterday afternoon by the Rev. William Lawrence Wood, rector. Captain and Mrs. George E. Turnure, the parents of Mrs. Griswold, were sponsors, as was also William E. S. Griswold, a brother of Mr. Griswold. Mrs. Griswold was Miss Mary Turnure before her marriage.

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Men's "Greatest" Shoe Store.
No Such Values Elsewhere

Mahogany Cordovan Oxfords
Now $5.00 pair
Reduced from $7.00

Dark Russia Calf Oxfords
Dark Russia High Shoes
Reduced from $5.00
Now $3.85 pair

White Canvas Shoes, $2.25
With heavy Rubber or Leather Soles.
White Sneakers, 79c & $1.00

GOV. J. M. COX OF OHIO TO WED CHICAGO GIRL

His Fiancee, Miss Margaretta P. Blair, Is Now Here with Her Father—Their Wedding This Fall.

The engagement of Miss Margaretta P. Blair, daughter of Thomas S. Blair, Jr., of Chicago and New York, to Governor James Middleton Cox of Ohio has been announced. Mr. Blair and his daughter are at present at the Hotel Seville, as Mr. Blair, who is President of the Blair Engineering Company, comes to New York once a month, the main offices of the company being located here.

It was not intended to make a formal announcement at this time, but the report was published yesterday in Chicago and was confirmed at Columbus by the Governor. The news of the engagement, it was said, was not surprising to intimate friends of the Governor. Mr. Blair confirmed the report last evening at the Seville.

The wedding is to take place early in the Autumn, and there will be no honeymoon trip on account of the war. The ceremony will be performed at the Chicago residence of Miss Blair, 745 Lincoln Roadway. Governor Cox is building a house on his estate near Dayton, Ohio, and here the "first lady of Ohio," when not at Columbus, will reside. The house is modeled after a French château and overlooks the Miami Valley.

Miss Blair is noted for her beauty, and is a golf enthusiast and horsewoman. She was first introduced to Governor Cox at the Virginia Hot Springs a little more than a year ago. Her brother, Thomas S. Blair, 3d, has joined the navy.

Governor Cox is 47 years old. He was reared on a farm and taught a country school. After taking up newspaper reporting he became connected with The Cincinnati Enquirer in an editorial capacity, and later bought The Dayton Daily News and The Springfield Press-Republic, forming The News League of Ohio. He is a Democrat and an Episcopalian. He is serving his second term as Governor.

COL. GREEN TO WED TODAY

Son of Late Woman Financier to Marry Mabel Harlow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 10.—Einar Graff, a reporter for The Herald, is to be married today. Graff went to the Blackstone Hotel last night to see Colonel Edward H. R. Green, son of the late Hetty Green, the "richest woman in the world."

"Colonel," said Graff, "I am going to be married in the morning. The city editor heard about it and told me to come down and see you because you are going to be married tomorrow, too."

Colonel Green looked thoughtful. "I can't say a word about it," he said.

"It would be a pretty nice wedding present if you would give me a scoop on the story," Graff suggested.

"Well, that sounds fair," said the Colonel. "I am going to be married tomorrow. The bride is Miss Mabel Harlow, a niece of Mrs. George Campbell, 104 Sheridan Road, Highland Park. The wedding will be some time around noon at Mrs. Campbell's house."

"Will there be many guests present?" Graff asked.

Colonel Green looked at him severely for a moment.

"Young man," he replied, "are you going to make a circus parade out of your own wedding?"

"No, Sir," said Graff.

"Well, neither am I," said Green. "There will be mighty few present if I have anything to say about it. I have known the bride's family for about fifteen years. I expect to be happy, and I hope you will be, too."

After the marriage Colonel Green and his bride will go at once to New York, where they will go aboard his yacht, the United States, which he has refitted at an expense of $1,000,000, and start for the Caribbean on their honeymoon.

Friends of Green had learned something of his wedding plans, but the identity of his bride he managed to keep secret.

GIVES WARNING OF SHARKS.

Weather Bureau Reports Two Schools Headed Up the Coast.

The officials of the United States Weather Bureau at 1 Broadway sent out a warning yesterday to all bathers that one of their correspondents, a trustworthy elderly sea Captain, had reported sighting two schools of big gray sharks on June 30 between the Delaware Capes and Cape Hatteras, bound north.

The Captain added that he believed the sharks were feeding on the edge of the Gulf Stream where it goes off to the eastward and it was possible that some of the big fish might steer for the seashore resorts along the Jersey coast. Captains and officers of coastwise steamships in port yesterday ridiculed the idea of sharks swimming in schools and said that they were probably porpoises. There might be a few sharks along the Jersey shore some time before the cold weather sets in, but that did not mean they were man-eating fish coming in close to attack bathers, the mariners said.

The report from the Weather Bureau had hardly been printed in the afternoon newspapers, when the first shark scare of the season was sent in from Rockaway Park. It was stated that while nearly five hundred persons, mostly children from St. Monica's Home for Orphans, were bathing in the surf about 2 o'clock some one on the beach sighted a shark. It proved to be a species of whale which had been dead about two weeks.

A later report from Rockaway Park, sent in by F. J. Blake, stated that another shark scare occurred at 8:45 P. M. off the foot of Tenth Avenue, when some bathers came ashore and said there were four or five big sharks close to the shore. One of these was reported to have been killed, and was said to measure seven feet and six inches in length.

GIFT TO MRS. C. M. SCHWAB.

Husband, Accepting for Her, Says She Has Brought Him Good Luck.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—After Mrs. Charles M. Schwab had broken a bottle of wine over the bow of the new steamer Cubore at Sparrows Point today a silver jewel casket lined with gold was presented to her. On the lid were engraved portraits of herself and Mr. Schwab. It was a souvenir gift from the officers of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Mr. Schwab responded for Mrs. Schwab, saying:

"This souvenir which you have given to Mrs. Schwab is a delightful surprise, as she informs me. It is a delightful reminder of a most delightful occasion. Gentlemen, it does my heart good to see Mrs. Schwab so sprightly, so cheerful. We are all glad to see her so happy. For thirty-seven years we have fought together the battles of life. Our wives often speak to us most convincingly.

"If Mrs. Schwab's christening of our new ship today brings to our company the same good luck which she has brought to me our success is already assured. Men who think they alone make the wheels of industry go around, that they win success all by themselves, are putting up the biggest kind of bluff. The wives, God bless them, are entitled to their share of credit for the success of their husbands."

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

LEBAUDY DISTURBS OYSTER BAY'S CALM

Mysterious Stranger, the Village Thought, Surely Was a German Spy.

HIS YACHT A PUZZLE

Wife of Ex-Emperor of the Sahara Not Anxious for His Return.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 9.—A case of community nerves which for a few days has threatened to disturb the tranquillity following Justice Robert W. Duvall's legal chastisement of Baville Beach's immodest bathers, reached a climax today when Oyster Bay learned that the mysterious stranger who for the last week has puzzled the village was no other than Jacques Lebaudy, better known as the "Emperor of the Sahara." The village was about to give itself over to all the terror of a German spy scare when Constable J. Scott Thompson established Lebaudy's identity.

About six days ago a mysterious craft sailed into Oyster Bay Harbor and cast anchor near the public dock and directly in the ship channel. It plainly was meant to be a fifty-foot yawl yacht, but it had no mainmast or mainsail—only two jiggers. It had no ballast. It had no crew, except one man. Shortly after casting anchor that man lowered a canoe over the side, paddled to shore, and immediately began to get on the nerves of the villagers.

One of the first places he visited was a tinsmith's shop, where he explained that he wanted to have a hole cut in the sheet iron cockpit of his boat to let in some water ballast. The tinsmith told him that the boat would sink if that were done, and he strode out indignant. On the next day he tried to hire a boy to carry his grip around town. No boy being found, he tried to telegraph to New York for a messenger boy, but gave that up in disgust when he could not get a telegraph blank of the particular sort he desired. Finally he found a negro who carried the grip around for two hours and got 15 cents for pay. It later developed that the mysterious bag contained a dozen oranges.

Oyster Bay shivered with delight over the stranger's actions, confident in the proximity of a real German agent, and refused to take him seriously when he denounced the village as an abode of "bums" because he could not get any one to work on his boat. Oyster Bay sat up and took notice today, however, when having been induced to pull out of the channel he drifted down with the tide and cast anchor not far from Sagamore Hill. Here was a menace to Colonel Roosevelt. Constable Thompson at once set about getting together a boarding party to capture the peculiar craft.

When preparations practically had been completed for a spectacular raid, the stranger burst into Judge Duvall's court and demanded the arrest of a considerable portion of the village. Finally he narrowed his indictment to several boys, one of whom he said pointed a gun at him. As he could not describe his alleged assailant, no warrant was issued. Constable Thompson then took occasion to search his visitor. He found, among other things, about $1,000 in bills, forty keys, and a French passport which proved Lebaudy's identity. Of the money, Lebaudy said, "That's nothing. I am the richest man in America." Constable Thompson called up the Lebaudy home in Westbury and asked Mrs. Lebaudy what she wanted done with her husband.

"Heavens! Keep him up there," came the reply. "I don't want him. He was here last night and broke up everything in the house," and Lebaudy walked forth a free man. He last was seen going around Centre Island and eastward toward Mattinnecock Point with the full tide, which was the principal motive power of his vessel. A later investigation by Constable Thompson showed that Lebaudy's anger had been aroused by a group of small boys, who threw stones at him when he swam from his yacht to the beach.

CAVELL LAWYER TO SPEAK.

Maître de Leval, Who Defended Nurse, Will Address Bar Association

"Prussian Law as it is Applied in Belgium" will be the subject of an address to be delivered before the annual meeting of the American Bar Association by Maître Gaston de Leval, a lawyer of Brussels, who was counsel to the United States Legation and at the request of the American Minister was legal advisor to Edith Cavell, the English nurse, before the German court-martial which condemned her to death. He is residing temporarily in London, and has accepted the invitation of the Executive Committee to attend the annual meeting of the association, which will be held at Saratoga Springs on Sept. 4, 5, and 6. Referring to the invitation, Maitre de Leval wrote George Whitelock, the Secretary, as follows:

"What greater honor can a Belgian lawyer receive than the privilege of addressing the American Bar Association at its annual meeting, and to tell his colleagues all the sufferings which the legal minds have had to endure and are—alas—enduring still in Belgium? Every new decree of the invader was a step nearer slavery, and I hope I shall be able to make all of you realize what that means."

ELKS MEET IN BOSTON.

New York Man Candidate for Office of Grand Exalted Ruler.

BOSTON, July 9.—Thousands of members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and their friends attended the opening exercises of the Grand Lodge convention tonight in Tremont Temple. Governor McCall delivered a welcoming address in behalf of the Commonwealth, Mayor Curley for the City of Boston, James R. Nicholson of the Elks of New England, and Joseph Santosuosso for the Boston lodge. The response for the delegates was given by Edward Righter of New Orleans, Grand Exalted Ruler.

Mr. Nicholson announced also that because of the war a patriotic demonstration on Boston Common had been arranged as a substitute for the civilian parade, a spectacular feature of previous conventions.

Already more than 1,300 delegates have arrived. The chief political contest is for the office of Grand Exalted Ruler, for which Fred C. Harper of Lynchburg, Va., and John W. Stevenson of New York are candidates.

W. H. Force Left Estate to Wife.

The will of William Hurlbut Force, who died at 11 East Sixty-eighth Street on May 19, leaves his entire estate to his wife, Mrs. Arvilla Talmage Force. In case of her death before him the estate would have gone to her daughters, Mrs. Madeleine Force Dick, formerly Mrs. John Jacob Astor, wife of William K. Dick, and Miss Kathryn Force. The value of the estate was not disclosed, but is said to be more than $500,000. The will was made in 1899.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for Mrs. Margaret Madden and her family: A Widow, $1; Miss "C. L. J.," $1; "M. E. R.," $10; O. S. Arthur, $10. Also $1 from "J. G." for Case O 323T, for which the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appealed.

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THE FOODS CONSERVATION ENTERPRISE, Box 52—Grand Central Station, N. Y. P. O.

JAMES W. GERARD QUITS DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Resignation Accepted Some Time Ago—Ex-Ambassador's Plans for Future Not Indicated.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—James W. Gerard of New York, ex-Ambassador to Germany, has resigned from the diplomatic service and returned to private life. His resignation was accepted some ago, though the fact was not allowed to become known until today.

The resignation terminates an Ambassadorial career regarded at the State Department as one of the most important in American diplomatic history. Assuming the post at Berlin but a year before the outbreak of the world war, Mr. Gerard was called upon almost from the first to exercise all his abilities to maintain friendly relations between his Government and Germany at the same time that he was caring for the vast diplomatic interests there of the Allies.

Establishing personal relations with the German Chancellor and Foreign Office, and not infrequently consulting the Emperor himself, the Ambassador conveyed the energetic protests of the United States without actually impairing his personal standing until the time came to demand his passports.

Mr. Gerard and his staff returned to the United States March 12, after which he received a liberal allowance of time to prepare his reports on the closing chapters of his mission. When this was done, he submitted his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect upon the expiration of the usual leave of absence. He has not indicated to officials here his plans for the future.

Mr. Gerard, last night at the Ritz-Carlton, said he resigned shortly after returning from Germany.

"You know I am writing a book," he said, with a laugh, "and I don't want anything to crimp its style."

Mr. Gerard said he had not made any plans for the future. He smiled when it was suggested that he might be a candidate for Mayor this Fall.

"I don't believe there is anything in that," he said. "Sometimes, you know, it is a good thing for a man in public life to get out while the going is good."

NAUTICAL GAZETTE IS SOLD.

Oldest American Shipping Publication in Control of Evening Post.

The Nautical Gazette, the oldest American publication devoted to ships and the sea, passed under the control of The New York Evening Post Company yesterday and will soon make its appearance in altered form. It is planned to increase the number of pages and make changes in the publication's typography, and probably make it a weekly instead of a semi-monthly.

Walter B. Hayward will be the supervising editor of the paper, which was established July 1, 1871, and for the first eight years of its existence was the only maritime paper in the American field. The policy of The Gazette will be directed toward fostering the great merchant marine America will have at the end of the war.

CARRANZA FOR BIG LOAN.

Asks Congress to Increase Amount to 300,000,000 Pesetos.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 9.—President Carranza has sent a third loan project to Congress asking permission to increase the proposed loan 50,000,000 pesetos, making 300,000,000 the total, the last 50,000,000 to be used in rebuilding railroads and constructing new lines. Government officials refuse to discuss the project, saying it is only in its first stages, but as bankers heavily interested in Mexico, having investments of many millions, the supposed arrangements for the loan will be in their hands.

Luis Cabrera, Secretary of Hacienda, will leave for the United States to begin the loan negotiations within the next two weeks.

ILLNESS DELAYS W.D.MAHON

Amalgamated Head Late for Third Avenue Railway Conference.

William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, who was expected in New York yesterday to confer with leaders on the Third Avenue Railway situation, did not arrive. J. H. Reardon of the Executive Board, who accompanies Mr. Mahon, telegraphed yesterday that Mr. Mahon had become ill in Boston. He probably will get here tomorrow.

There was a meeting of the car men last night at 229 East Forty-seventh Street. Addresses were made by William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer; Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union, and Patrick J. Shea of Scranton. It was reported that the only business transacted was the admission of new members.

FOOD PRICES DOUBLED.

British Authority Reports on Increase Since Outbreak of War.

LONDON, July 9.—Retail food prices have risen since July, 1914, 102 per cent., according to the Board of Trade and Labor Gazette. The greatest increase for May was for English mutton, which rose about 11 per cent. above the April price, flour, tea, sugar, and eggs rising from 2 to 4 per cent.

Compared with June, 1916, potatoes last month were 54 per cent. dearer, cheese, eggs, and margarine 40 to 50, and bacon, fish, bread, flour, milk and butter from 20 to 33.

DONALD BRIAN AT PALACE.

He Acts in a Miniature Melodrama "Somewhere in Mexico."

Donald Brian made his first vaudeville appearance yesterday at the Palace. He did not dance in a musical sketch, but acted one of the principal rôles in a deep-dyed melodrama in miniature, entitled, "Somewhere in Mexico." The playlet was originally acted at one of the clubhouse gambols of the Lambs, and subsequently was included on the program of the public gambol given several weeks ago at the Manhattan. Mr. Brian's rôle is that of an American aviator who falls into the hands of Pancho Villa and sacrifices his brother's life to keep him from betraying the location of Pershing's column, and then his own. The playlet, which is by Robert Mears Mackay, is well suited to its present use. John Sainpolis acted the rôle of Villa.

The Morgan Dancers began their third week, dancing the Roman ballet they have been presenting. Adele Rowland, no longer the "American Yvette Guilbert" on the program, sang some new songs, and Percy Bronson and Winnie Baldwin sang some vulgar ones. Al Herman, a blackface comic, was another entertainer. During intermission Edwin Arden made a plea for contributions to the fund to supply our troops with tobacco while en route to the front.

Tour of Resorts for War Charities.

Adolf Bolm, who was one of the principal dancers in the Ballet Russe, is organizing a company to give a series of entertainments here and in Summer resorts for the benefit of the American Ambulance in Russia, and other war charities. Mr. Bolm has associated with him Roshanara, interpreter of Eastern dances; Ratan Devi, singer of folk songs of the East, and Michio Itow, Japanese dancer. In addition to the contributions of these principals, there will be divertissements by a ballet corps. The following committee is co-operating in the enterprise: Miss Elsa Maxwell, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Benjamin Guiness, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Ladenburg, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 7th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 14.49 cents per pound.—Advt.

MAYOS GOING TO FRANCE.

Famous Surgeons to Provide Also for a Base Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 9.—Drs. William J. and Charles H. Mayo, the world famous surgeons of Rochester, Minn., will leave soon to take up work in the war hospitals of France. They announced this today when they appeared before the University of Minnesota Board of Regents with an offer to give outright to the university the $1,650,000 fund now in the hands of the Mayo Foundation and administered in conjunction with the university.

They did not make plain in what capacity they expected to serve in France. Dr. Charles H. Mayo is an officer in the Medical Reserve Corps. The Mayos have provided funds for a University of Minnesota base hospital to be given to the Government. They expect to stay in France for the period of the war.

JOS. B. MARTINDALE BURIED.

Many Bankers at Services for Late President of Chemical National.

The funeral of Joseph Boardman Martindale, President of the Chemical National Bank, who died on Saturday, was attended yesterday by many bankers and merchants of this and other large cities. The Rev. A. K. Foster, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, conducted the services, held at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street.

The honorary pall bearers were John Wanamaker, George Riggs, Frederick Juilliard, Jr., H. F. Poor, Herbert K. Twitchell, and Orville Odle. Mr. Martindale's family, including Mrs. Martindale and her two daughters, attended the services, and others were William B. Porter of J. P. Morgan & Co., former President of the Chemical National Bank; Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank; Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; F. L. Sniffen of the Title Guarantee Trust Company, Job Hedges, W. W. Foster, J. D. Mayo, the Rev. Nathan Seagle, Rodman Wanamaker, J. F. Stevens, J. W. Lane, Arthur Iselin, B. H. Borden, E. N. Townsend, H. B. Bontles, President of the H. B. Claflin Corporation; C. T. Corey, J. L. Parson, and E. H. Smith, representing the Chemical National Bank.

BISHOP VAN BUREN DEAD.

Former Head of Episcopal Church in Porto Rico Was 67.

James Heartt Van Buren, former Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Porto Rico, died yesterday at Easton, Penn. Bishop Van Buren went to Porto Rico shortly after the Spanish-American War, and was at the head of a dozen churches, schools and well-equipped hospitals at Ponce when he resigned in 1911 because of ill-health.

Bishop Van Buren was born at Watertown, N. Y., July 7, 1850, the son of James Saurin Van Buren and Harriet Adella Stebbins. He was graduated at Yale in 1870, and the Berkeley Divinity School in 1876. He received his degree of D. D. in 1902. In 1877 he married Miss Annie M. Smith of Norwalk, Conn., and after his ordination he was rector of the Protestant Episcopal churches at Seymour, Conn., Englewood, N. J., Newburyport, Conn., and at St. Stephen's, at Lynn, Mass. He was consecrated Bishop of Porto Rico, June 4, 1902. His home there was at San Piedras.

KATE SANBORN DEAD.

Author and Teacher Dies Close to Her 78th Birthday.

METCALF, Mass., July 9.—Miss Katherine Abbott Sanborn, (Kate Sanborn,) who earned her first money by writing while she was still in short frocks, died here today near the close of her seventy-seventh year. Miss Sanborn was born in Hanover, N. H., July 11, 1839, the eldest daughter of Professor Edwin David Sanborn and Mary Ann Webster Sanborn. At the age of twelve she was paid for a newspaper article she had written, and she commenced teaching elocution at the age of seventeen. She taught in Packer Institute in Brooklyn for two years. She was five years Professor of English Literature at Smith College. In 1884 her "Round Table Series of Literary Lessons" was published. Notable among her books are: "Adopting an Abandoned Farm," "My Literary Zoo," "Vanity and Insanity," "The Rainbow," and "A Truthful Woman in Southern California."

William Wirt Phillips.

William Wirt Phillips, former Vice President of the Princeton Club of New York and a member of the firm of Emanuel, Parker & Co., died yesterday in his forty-third year. Mr. Phillips was a son of Howard C. Phillips and grandson of the Rev. William Wirt Phillips, who was pastor of the old First Presbyterian Church.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SOPHIE DITTENHOEFER, wife of Meyer Dittenhoefer and a Director of Mt. Sinai Hospital, died yesterday at the Hotel Majestic, where she made her home. Mrs. Dittenhoefer was born in Mannheim, Germany, where her father was American Consul. She was in her seventieth year.

CHARLES D. PFAFFLIN, aged 66, National Inspector General of the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias, died in Denver yesterday after an operation for appendicitis.

SELDEN CONNOR, Governor of Maine from 1876 to 1879, died yesterday at his home in Augusta. He enlisted as a private in the civil war and rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel the first year. He was promoted to Colonel in 1864, and after the war was retired with the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers.

CHARLES CLARK MUNN, author of several novels of New England life, died on Sunday at his home in Springfield, Mass., in his seventieth year. He was born in Southington, Conn., in 1848. His first book, "Pocket Island," was published in 1910. His last work, "Camp Castaway," was published last year.

I. NEWTON JENKS, who retired more than thirty years ago as a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday at his home, 148 West Eighty-second Street. He was born at Northfield, Vt., a member of an old New England family.

JAMES COONEY, a retired merchant and father of Mrs. J. Hartley Manners, (Laurette Taylor,) died last night at the Lincoln Hospital in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Cooney made his home with his daughter at Mamaroneck, N. Y.

FREDERICK W. MEYER, a member of the dry goods firm of F. Meyer & Son in Brooklyn and a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, died yesterday at his home, 246 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-eighth year.

Mrs. TABITHA HOWLAND SMITH, 82 years old, for thirty-five years a resident of Brooklyn and a member of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, is dead at the home of her daughter, 344 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

CHARLES KOEHLER, for a quarter of a century proprietor of the Standard Hotel in Jamaica, L. I., died on Sunday, aged 52 years. Mr. Koehler was a member of the Jamaica Lodge of Free Masons, the Jamaica Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias.

WALTER EDWARD McKEON, a member of the firm of James F. McKeon & Sons, metal dealers, in Manhattan, died at his home, 268 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

WILLIAM L. GARDNER, a veteran of the civil war and a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn for half a century, died on Saturday at his home, 306 Humboldt Street, aged 81 years.

ROBLEY D. JONES, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland, is dead at his home in Baltimore, following an operation.

DECATUR PITTMAN, naturalist and archaeologist, of Cedar Keys, Fla., is dead at Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. ROSE RYAN, mother of Policeman Thomas F. Ryan of the Astoria Police Station, died at her home, 267 Nott Avenue, Long Island City, on Sunday.

Miss ELIZABETH WHITLOCK CHANDLER, aunt of City Auditor Francis Gilbert of East Orange, N. J., died yesterday in her eighty-sixth year.

RICHARD MENTOR HENRY, formerly Commissioner of Docks and Ferries and a lawyer, died from pneumonia on Saturday at St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers. Mr. Henry was born at Mamaroneck in 1842 and was graduated from Columbia in 1863. He was Commissioner of Docks and Ferries in 1871, but resigned soon afterward to devote himself to his law practice.

COHAN & HARRIS TO GIVE MANY NEW PLAYS

Dramatization of Gelett Burgess's "Mrs. Hope's Husband" by Geo. M. Cohan Among Early Offerings.

The plans of Cohan & Harris for the coming theatrical season contemplate one of the most active years in the career of this firm. George M. Cohan is at work on a dramatization of Gelett Burgess's story, "Mrs. Hope's Husband," for Fall presentation. He also expects to write a musical revue if there are enough plays adapted to being burlesqued presented in the early season.

Harry James Smith's farce, adapted from a German source, "The Tailor-Made Man," will be presented at the Cohan and Harris Theatre early in the Fall. Rachel Crothers's new play, "He and She," already produced out of town, will have a New York hearing in October. Leo Ditrichstein will be seen in a new original play, and Chauncey Olcott will have a new vehicle. James Montgomery is the author of a comedy in which George Sidney will be featured and of a play called "The Slacker." And the list of available plays includes one by A. E. Thomas and a second one by Harry James Smith.

The firm will produce several new musical plays. "The Beautiful One" is the title of one of these by Rennold Wolf and Louis A. Hirsch. A musical play by Irving Berlin will be a holiday offering, and James Montgomery's comedy of seven years ago, "The Aviator," will be made over into musical comedy form by the author, Otto Hauerbach, and Louis A. Hirsch.

FUND TO AID ARTISTS.

Those Reduced in Circumstances Through War to Get Help.

The National Arts Club, through its American Artists' War Emergency Fund Committee, yesterday announced issuance of an art stamp to be sold for one cent in quantities of twenty-five or more, to create a fund for American art workers or their dependents who may become reduced in circumstances as a result of the war.

The stamp is the work of Eugene F. Savage, winner of the Rome Prize in 1912, and bears the motto "Service Together," expressing President Wilson's famous slogan symbolizing the relation which exists between the farmer who supplies the nation's food and the soldier who defends the nation. The prominent artists who are on the committee to promote the sale of the stamps are Douglas Volk, Colin Campbell Cooper, Herbert Adams, John G. Agar, Paul W. Bartlett, Edwin H. Blashfield, Arnold W. Brunner, William A. Coffin, C. C. Curran, Daniel Chester French, Charles Dana Gibson, Cass Gilbert, Philip L. Hale, Francis C. Jones, Alexander Konta, W. H. Lippincott, Ernest C. Peixotto, Gardner Symons, J. Alden Weir.

Postal Clerk Confesses to Thefts.

John P. Woods of 593 East 135th Street, a postal clerk in charge of the Canadian mail at the branch office in the Grand Central Station, was arrested as he was on his way home yesterday afternoon by Post Office Inspectors. He was taken to the Police Headquarters, where a parcel which he had carried out of the Post Office was opened. It contained ninety-seven letters addressed to persons in Canada. In his locker in the office were found a camera, three small Persian rugs and a silk shirt which had been mailed by parcel post to Canadians. Woods confessed to having systematically robbed the mail.

EDITORS IN CONVENTION.

National Association Will Discuss Questions Arising from the War.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 9.—The thirty-second annual convention of the National Editorial Association opened here today with delegates present from all parts of the United States. A score of problems, generally arising directly from the war, will be considered.

The work already done by the press of the country in stimulating enlistments and aiding the Liberty Loan and Red Cross Fund campaigns was praised by Governor J. A. M. Burnquist and other speakers today, and pleas were made for still closer co-operation with the Government in all matters pertaining to the war.

A resolution pledging support to President Wilson and expressing the belief that "he will safely lead our nation to victory in the present war" was adopted and immediately telegraphed to Washington.

President E. H. Tomlinson in his annual address pleaded for closest co-operation of all forces in the fight for democracy. "We do not know when the great conflict will end, but we do know that there can be but one result," he declared. "We have dedicated ourselves to the task. We have entered upon the work. Whenever we stop it will have been accomplished."

The speaker urged better co-operation between large cities and small communities, and predicted that the time would come when the small town paper and the metropolitan daily would work in complete harmony, each having its own sphere of usefulness and each supplementing the other.

BUYS A FAMOUS PANEL.

New York Firm Purchases Painting by Andrea Mantegna.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 10.—The Daily Telegraph has the "best authority" for announcing that the rest of Pembroke's Mantegna, which was offered for sale at Sotheby's today, had been purchased privately for America. At the last moment Sotheby's accepted on behalf of the Pembroke family a "huge offer" for the panel, cabled from New York by Duveens. The exact sum is not disclosed, but The Telegraph says it is known the Pembroke family has always stood out for the $200,000 valuation.

The panel, which is confidently attributed to Andrea Mantegna, is of Judith with the head of Holofernes. It is only twelve inches by seven and one-eighth inches, and was originally in the collection of Charles I., and then catalogued as a Raphael. The King gave the picture to Philip, the fourth Earl of Pembroke, in exchange for a portrait by Bellini and a picture by Parmigiano.

Montgomery Phister.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9.—Montgomery Phister, one of the oldest dramatic critics in this country, and until recently with The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, died here today in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Phister was born at Maysville, Ky., and was educated at Yale, but left at the conclusion of his sophomore year to accept an appointment as Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition from President Grant. During the Spanish-American war Mr. Phister was the correspondent of The Commercial Tribune and other newspapers. He was the author of several plays and many serial and magazine articles, mostly upon the drama.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

GREENBERG — BERGER.—Etta Berger to Leo W. Greenberg. Will Boston and Worcester papers please copy?

GAINES—HETCH.—Anita F. Hetch to Gordon E. Gaines.

ROGERS—FIX.—Margaret E. Fix to Walter H. Rogers.

Married.

DEEN — SEE.—Miss Flora Thurston See, daughter of Mrs. and the late Harry Thurston See, a prominent portrait painter of New York and London, was married Sunday afternoon to F. Graham Deen, son of Mrs. William M. Deen, in St. Matthew's Church by the Rev. A. J. M. Wilson, only the immediate families being present. Mr. Deen is a member of the Seventh Regiment, soon to be mustered into the service of the United States.

LEWIS—KINNEY.—On July 6, by the Rev. N. E. Fahy, Dorothy Martindale Kinney to George Lloyd Lewis.

SMITH—GORTON.—July 9, Emily W. Gorton to George A. Smith, by the Rev. Theophile Wucher.

Brooklyn.

COOKE—STULZ.—July 7, Gertrude Stulz to Joseph P. Cooke.

HAYDEN—DAVIS.—July 7, Mrs. George A. Davis to Herbert E. Hayden.

Newark.

VAN BLARCOM—LAILE.—July 8, Sophie Laile to John G. Van Blarcom.

Died.

BARRY.—At Mount Vernon, on Saturday, July 7, Hyperion Barry, son of George and Annie Barry, in his 23d year. Funeral private, at his late residence, 415 Highland Av., Mount Vernon, on Tuesday morning. Interment Cedar Grove Cemetery, Flushing, L. I.

BEARDSLEY.—On Monday, July 9, 1917, Charles S. Beardsley, in his 73d year, husband of Ellen Hulbert. Funeral from his residence, Fanwood, N. J., at 11 A. M. Wednesday. Train leaves foot of Liberty St. at 9:40 A. M., C. R. R. of N. J.

BRECK.—At Asheville, N. C., on Friday, July 6, George McKnight Breck, son of George and the late Elizabeth Ogden McKnight Breck. Interment at Pittsburgh, Penn. Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BROWN.—Isaac Eddy Brown, beloved husband of Mary Johnson Brown, father of Alice Brown and Mrs. Roy Hudson, brother of Lida Brown McMurry of De Kalb Normal School and Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University, for eight years Dean of Young Men's Christian Association College, Chicago, and previously State Secretary of the Illinois Associations, died at his home in Oak Park, Ill., Sunday morning, July 8, in his 69th year. Funeral from Third Congregational Church, Oak Park, Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

CANDEE.—Hester A., of Brooklyn, N. Y., widow of Edward W. Candee, in her 88th year. Funeral private.

CAROLIN.—On July 5, Mary Dolores, daughter of William V. and Marie Mott Carolin. Interment July 9, Rockland Cemetery, Sparkill, N. Y.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At the Profile House, New Hampshire, suddenly, July 7, Anna G., widow of the late Dr. C. N. Chamberlain, aged 75 years.

CHASE.—July 8, at his Summer home, Salisbury, Conn., Frederick Haviland, beloved son of Florence Haviland and the late Captain Charles T. Chase, in his 34th year. Interment at Waterville, Me.

DICKINSON.—Bessie Blackwell, wife of Townsend Dickinson, at Bright Waters, L. I., on July 9. Funeral at her late residence, Bright Waters, Bay Shore, on Wednesday, at 1 P. M., on arrival of 11 A. M. train from Pennsylvania Station. Interment private.

DITTENHOEFER.—On Monday, July 9, at the Hotel Majestic, Sophie, beloved wife of Myer Dittenhoefer. Funeral private.

DOUGLAS.—Alice Margaret, beloved wife of Walter N. Douglas and mother of Gertrude Douglas Stewart, suddenly, after an operation, on July 9, 1917. Funeral service at Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Lenox Av. and 121st St., on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

GILBERT.—On July 8, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James Howard Burton, 31 Archer Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Amelia Bradley, widow of Jesse Burton Gilbert, aged 83, of Hamden, Conn. Services at Whitneyville Congregational Church, Whitneyville, Conn., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Interment Hamden Plains Cemetery.

GRAYDON.—Monday, July 9, Whitley, son of Samuel D. and Mary A. Graydon, aged 26. Funeral at his late residence, Ridgewood, N. J., July 11, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HALLOWELL.—Suddenly, at Flushing Hospital, New York, on July 8, Charles Hallowell, formerly of Denver, Col., son of Caleb S. and Ann R. Hallowell, in his 74th year. Interment Wilmington, Del.

HARWAY.—Suddenly, at Long Beach, on Sunday, July 8, Harry Clay Harway, only son of the late James L. and Eliza Harway. Funeral private.

HOOD.—Thomas, 118 Dongan St., West New Brighton, S. I. Funeral services on Wednesday evening, July 11, 1917, at 8 P. M., from his late residence.

JENKS.—Isaac. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Bldg., Tuesday evening, 8:30.

Died.

KENNEY.—On July 9, Andrew, beloved husband of Elizabeth Kenney, in his 37th year. Funeral services at George B. Orr's parlors, 19 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 11, at 8 P. M. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery.

MEYER.—Sunday, Frederick W. Meyer, in his 38th year, husband of Augusta Evert Meyer. Funeral services Tuesday, July 10, at 8 P. M., at his late home, 246 Columbia St., Brooklyn. Interment Greenwood, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

MILLS.—Suddenly, at 22 Linden Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., July 7, 1917, William Mills, Jr., of Venice, Cal., eldest son of William and Sarah V. Mills, in his 42d year. Funeral services at 22 Linden Place, on Thursday, on the arrival of the 3:06 P. M. train from Grand Central Station. Kindly omit flowers.

O'BRIEN.—On July 9, Walter C. O'Brien, beloved son of Margaret O'Brien, (nee Murtagh,) and of the late Hugh F. O'Brien. Funeral from his late residence, 311 East 84th St., on July 12, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Monica's Church, East 79th St. Interment in Calvary. Providence and Brooklyn papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—William Wirt, on Sunday, July 8, 1917, at New York, William Wirt Phillips, son of the late Howard C. and Sarah B. Phillips, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral services at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, (Chapel,) 55th St., near 5th Av., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PHILLIPS.—At Englewood, N. J., July 9, John Alfred Phillips, husband of Mary E. Phillips, (nee King.) Funeral services from his residence, Liberty Road, Englewood, N. J., on Thursday evening, July 12, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

RYAN.—Rose A., July 8, after short illness, wife of the late Thomas Ryan, mother of Thomas, Edward and William Ryan, and Mrs. M. E. Monaghan and Mrs. James P. McGeough. Burial will take place from her late residence, 267 Nott Av., Long Island City, Wednesday morning, 9:30 o'clock, thence to St. Patrick's Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

SANBORN.—At Metcalf, Mass., July 9, Kate Sanborn, daughter of the late Professor E. D. Sanborn of Dartmouth College, near the close of her seventy-seventh year. The funeral service will be held at Metcalf Wednesday, July 11, at 3:30 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Boston, (South Station,) at 2:05 P. M. Conveyances will be found at Metcalf Station. Interment at Hanover, N. H. Friends are requested kindly to omit the sending of flowers.

SMITH.—At Stamford, Conn., on July 7, 1917, Julia Louise, daughter of the late James R. and Eliza L. Smith. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Fifth Av. Presbyterian Church Chapel, 55th St., near 5th Av., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

SPROULLS.—On Monday, July 9, Samuel Calhune, son of the late Samuel Evert and Rosilla Darrow Sproulls. Funeral private at convenience of the family.

STONE.—Richard Fisher, beloved husband of Mary Romaine Stone, suddenly, July 7, 1917. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., Wednesday, July 11, 1917, 1 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of the family.

TUCKER.—At Little Silver, N. J., on Monday, July 9, 1917, Edwin Davis Tucker, beloved husband of Estelle Knapp. Notice of services later.

VAN BUREN.—At Easton, Penn., July 9, 1917, the Right Rev. James Heartt Van Buren, retired, Bishop of Porto Rico, son of the late James Sauren and Harriet A. Stebbins, aged 67. Funeral services in Trinity Church, Easton, Penn., Thursday, at 3 P. M. Interment at Norwalk, Conn., at convenience of family.

VON SIEGHARDT.—Ferdinand A., July 7, 1917, in his 80th year. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 410 East 85th St., Wednesday, July 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to St. Joseph Church, East 87th St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

WASHBURN.—July 8, Isaac Van Rensselaer Washburn, beloved husband of Eva Washburn. Services at his late residence, 305 West 114th St., Tuesday, 7:30 P. M. Polar Star Lodge 245, F. and A. M., will hold services at 8 P. M.

WENNER.—Elizabeth Motz, Sunday, July 8. Funeral service on Tuesday evening, July 10, at 8 o'clock at 25 7th St. Interment private.

WILSON.—At Peekskill, N. Y., July 8, 1917, Edward C. Wilson, husband of Clemence R. Hobby, in his 72d year. Funeral Wednesday, July 11, 2:30 P. M., from his late residence, 20 Field St. Interment Hillside Cemetery, Peekskill.

BENTZ.—Gertrude, 204 East 11th St., July 7, aged 55. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CAMP.—John R., 241 East 36th St., July 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DEMEREST.—Edward, July 7. Funeral 227 West 145th St.

DUFFY.—William, July 7. Funeral 408 West 38th St.

DUNN.—Cecilia, 324 East 27th St. July 7. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

McCORMACK.—Mary, 2,323 Davidson Av., Bronx, July 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McGANN.—Christina F., 372 Manhattan Av., July 7. Funeral today.

MANN.—Annie, 304 West 10th St., July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MEAGHER.—Mary, July 8. Funeral 305 West Broadway, today, 11 A. M.

REGAN.—Anna, 402 West 58th St., July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

REILLY.—Catherine, 452 West 164th St., July 8. Funeral tomorrow.

ROBBINS.—Minnie, July 6. Funeral 166 Avenue B, today, 2 P. M.

Died.

SULLIVAN.—Dennis R., 1,762 Seddon St., Bronx, July 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WALCH.—Charles, 2,464 Devoe Terrace, Bronx, July 7. Funeral today.

WILLETT.—Annie, 465 West 51st St., July 7. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BROGAN.—Bridget, 157 Jefferson Av., July 8, aged 45. Funeral today.

BROWN.—Joseph C., 775 Putnam Av., July 7.

CORNELSENON.—Christopher, Home for the Aged, July 8, aged 82. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DE MARRAIS.—Margaret, 279 Warren St., July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DIENER.—Louis, 143 Jefferson Av., July 7, aged 38. Funeral today.

FOLEY.—James W., 266 St. James Place, July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GARDNER.—William J., 306 Humboldt St., July 7, aged 81. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HAESSLER.—Henrietta, 302 Tompkins Av., July 7, aged 74. Funeral today.

HILDRETH.—Ellen J., 186 Park Place, July 8, aged 82.

HOLTZ.—Ellen J., 30 Walton St., July 7, aged 34. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KOEHLER.—Charles, 274 Fulton St., July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

LEHMAN.—Solomon, 468 5th St., July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

LUHRS.—George, 593 Evergreen Av., July 8, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow.

McKEON.—Walter E., 268 Lincoln Road, July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McLAUGHLIN.—Dennis, 62 Clermont Av., July 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MORLEY.—Ellen, 359 Bay Ridge Av., July 6.

MURPHY.—Abbie V., 84 Clinton Av., July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PETERS.—Mary M., 388 Marion St., July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

PRENDERGAST.—Annie, 291 Prospect Park West, July 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

RABBITT.—Michael, 117 Dean St., July 8.

RAECAEL.—Emil L., 290 Sumpter St., July 8, aged 48.

REARDON.—Evelyn R., Oakland St. and East New York Av., July 8. Funeral July 12.

SMITH.—Tabitha H., 344 Lafayette Av., July 7, aged 82. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TONER.—Edward J., 9 State St., July 7, aged 47. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VARNUM.—Jennie S., 2,334 Bedford Av., July 7, aged 56. Funeral private.

WEGMANN.—John C., 156 Throop Av., July 8, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—Mary E., 2,102 Regent Place, July 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

BISSELL.—Laura, 82 North 7th St., Newark, July 8, aged 61.

CROUGHWILL.—Bridget, 2 Mill Road, Jersey City, July 7. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DAVIS.—Mary A., 177 Clerk St., Jersey City, July 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DORGELOH.—Henrietta, 2,716 Boulevard, Jersey City, July 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DREHER.—Julius, 390 Palisade Av., Jersey City, July 6, aged 52.

ENDLICH.—Evelyn M., 99 Littleton Av., Newark, July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

FARRINGTON.—Lillian M., 230 North 6th St., Newark, July 7.

FEENEY.—Isabelle, 202 Summit Av., Jersey City, July 8. Funeral service today.

GOEPEL.—Albert F. H., 204 1st St., Newark, July 8, aged 87. Funeral private.

KNAPP.—Frederick, 338 Camden St., Newark, July 8, aged 41. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

LUBIN.—Samuel, 500 Johnson Av., Newark, July 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEADE.—Michael, 177 Newark St., Newark, July 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PRINGLE.—Ann, 18 Wegman Parkway, Jersey City, July 8. Funeral service today.

SCHANTZ.—Caroline E., 92 Brill St., Newark, July 8, aged 20.

SCHARF.—Elaine, 118 Bostwick Av., Jersey City, July 8, aged 11 months.

SCHILLING.—Gustav H., 390 18th Av., Newark, July 8, aged 67. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SEIM.—William, Newark, July 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

TUCKER.—Rose, 31 South 14th St., Newark, July 7. Funeral today, 7:30 A. M.

WALDRON.—Thomas F., 130 Stevens Av., Jersey City, July 8. Funeral tomorrow.

WESTERVELT.—Louise, 49 Astor St., Newark, July 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WRIGHT.—Skidmore, 93 Wright St., Newark, July 7, aged 81.

Long Island.

BAUER.—William J., Corona, July 6.

BERENTER.—Ludwig, Elmhurst, July 8, aged 34. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CHORATAL.—Rose, 151 Lawrence St., Long Island City, July 6, aged 9.

DE LONG.—Charles F., Dunton, July 6, aged 18.

DONOHUE.—William, Long Island City, July 6, aged 50.

FISHER.—Leonard, Glendale, July 6, aged 11.

FRUCHTENRICHT.—John, Rockaway Beach, July 6, aged 62.

KOEHLER.—Charles Jamaica, July 8, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

MEEHLEMANN.—Robert, Woodhaven, July 6, aged 20.

PETERS.—Harry C., Jamaica, July 6, aged 27.

ROSEN.—Alexander, 123 Jamaica Av., Astoria, July 6, aged 27.

SCHMIDT.—Laura O., Evergreen, July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHWEITZER.—Charles, Ridgewood, July 6, aged 50.

In Memoriam.

KYLE.—Loving memory James W. Kyle, died July 10, 1913.
"To live in the hearts of those we leave behind, is not to die."

CLOSE.—May, mass St. James's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

DELANEY.—Daniel F., mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

KENNY.—Edward, Jr., mass St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

ROWE.—Helen, mass St. Antoninus's Church, today, 8 A. M.

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START NEW KITCHEN FOR FOOD SAVING

Women of Mayor's Committee to Preserve Vegetables Which Formerly Were Wasted.

BUY BROKEN SHIPMENTS

Work Starts in Earnest in a Public School Building—Boy Scouts Will Aid in Sorting.

The new City Canning and Drying Kitchen, which is using the kitchen of the public school at Delancey and Tompkins Street, was opened yesterday following the purchase at a bargain price of seventy broken crates of cabbages from the Pennsylvania piers at the foot of Delancey Street. It will cost $10,000 to conduct the kitchen this Summer, it is estimated. A meeting was held at the Woman's University Club, 106 East Fifty-second Street, yesterday, when an account of the work was given and a call for money and volunteer workers was made. The new kitchen is under the direction of the Committee on Food of the Mayor's Committee of Women. Miss Mabel Kittredge is the Chairman. The kitchen will utilize at a great saving vegetables which are received on the piers in broken or imperfect containers. There were wasted in this way last week, it was announced yesterday, 100 barrels of beets, 500 barrels of potatoes, 70 crates of cabbages, 100 barrels of wax beans, 50 barrels of shell beans, 24 boxes of cherries each containing 24 pounds, and 5,000 packages of cucumbers, beans, squashes, and other vegetables.

It is necessary to sort these vegetables on the piers, which was done yesterday, under the auspices of the women. They were paid the nominal sum of 10 cents a crate, which enables the company to get something for its freight expenses. The Boy Scouts did most of the work yesterday under the direction of Miss Agnes Sheehan.

The women on the Food Committee working with Miss Kittredge are Miss Ruth Morgan and Mrs. John Pratt of the Mayor's Committee of Women; Mrs. William H. Hays and Mrs. William H. Lough of the Woman's University Club, and Mrs. Willard Straight and Miss Miriam Hartman of the Junior League.

For the present, Miss Kittredge said yesterday, the kitchen would be in operation for eight hours daily, but later the time would be doubled. The kitchen is complete in its appointments. It is possible to cook 480 gallons of food material at one time. Every woman connected with the work in any capacity will have a time card, which must be punched. The services of fifteen women will be needed daily. Several women already have volunteered.

The University Club has already pledged $500 for the work. Mrs. William H. Lough, Treasurer of the committee, announced yesterday that $151 was received in yesterday's mail and expressed the belief that the $10,000 needed would soon be in hand. This is the first concrete work for food conservation that has been begun in the city. Miss Louise Peters is Personnel Manager and will direct those who register for the work.

The New York City Food Aid Committee, created by the Mayor last week, has taken headquarters on the ninth floor of 280 Madison Avenue. The Chairman of the Food Committee is George W. Perkins, who also is Chairman of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee. Other members of the Executive Committee are William R. Willcox, L. P. Brown of the Health Department, and Miss Mabel Kittredge. An Advisory Board is being selected. The city will be divided into forty-six districts, and an organizer will be appointed for each. Miss May Van Arsdale of Teachers College is the Director in charge of the organizers, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Bohn.

In line with the movement to conserve in time of plenty, the Westchester County Canning Unit has been organized at Pleasantville. One hundred and fifty representative women of the Westchester Colony have pledged themselves to work one day a week for twelve weeks and also have contributed from $12 to $100 each.

Mrs. Alfred M. Ray is Chairman of the unit, and Mrs. Leopold S. Bache, Treasurer. The Committee on Supplies is composed of Mrs. C. Sternbach, Chairman; Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, first Vice Chairman; Mrs. Morton H. Meinhard, second Vice Chairman; Mrs. Gustave R. Tuska, Secretary; Mrs. Edwin S. Bayer, Mrs. Myron Borg, Mrs. Robert Isaacs, Mrs. Arnold W. Koehler, Mrs. Louis S. Levy, Mrs. Max Meyer, Mrs. Joseph Plaut, Mrs. Monroe R. Rothschild, Mrs. Isaac N. Spiegelberg, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, and Mrs. Lionel Sutro.

MUST KEEP UNSOLD BREAD.

As a War Measure Wholesale Bakers Discontinue Returns.

The local Chairman of the War Emergency Committee of the Baking Industry announced yesterday that today the bakers would discontinue the practice of taking back unsold bread from the retailers. The baking authorities estimate that this practice will result in the saving of from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year in the United States. Word has been received from Cincinnati, Omaha, and other cities where the reform has already been instituted for several weeks saying that the change had been made apparently without trouble or loss to either grocer or baker.

"I am anxious that the local public should understand that this is an act of patriotic service we are rendering the Government," said the local Chairman of the bakers' War Emergency Committee. "Mr. Hoover has said that the bakers were complying more rapidly than other industries with the requests made of them, and their co-operation, he says, makes it unlikely that it will be necessary in this country to bake the gray or so-called 'war bread' which is eaten in Europe."

TO OFFER NATIONAL MENU.

New York Restaurant Men Off for Conference with Mr. Hoover.

Delegations from the New York Restaurant Proprietors and Hotel Men's Associations left the city at 1 o'clock this morning for Washington, where they will call on Food Director Hoover today and present a menu for national use which they have drawn up for his approval.

Two weeks ago the committee, headed by J. McE. Bowman, President of the Hotel Biltmore Company, saw Mr. Hoover in Washington, who asked the members to suggest a menu that would be useful to housewives throughout the country. The manager of Murray's restaurant, who was on the committee, said last night that if the menu was accepted it would be printed and sent broadcast all over the United States. He declined to give any details as to its composition.

TO ADVERTISE FOOD SAVING.

Unprecedented Card and Poster Campaign by Hoover's Organization

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The world's biggest advertising campaign, in which the American people are to be called upon to join in a movement for the conservation of foodstuffs, has been organized by the Conservation Section of the Food Administration. Pleas for the saving of foods will be posted from one end of the country to the other—in railroad stations, on billboards, in public buildings, and on moving-picture screens. It is the hope of the department to have food-saving cards and posters wherever any one may look. In addition, pledge cards and economy rules have been printed in several foreign languages for distribution among the foreign-born who do not read English.

The main advertising campaign will be in charge of the J. Walter Thompson Company, a national advertising agency with headquarters in New York, which has volunteered its services. Charles E. Raymond, Vice President, has come from the Chicago offices to direct the work.

Well-known poster artists have volunteered to design food conservation placards, and a corps of expert writers of advertising copy are at work on campaign material. The co-operation of all newspapers and magazines is being sought. Advertising concerns, railroads, and street railways are asked to aid.

5,000,000 PLAN ECONOMY.

Farmers and Other Workers Meet to Organize a Co-operative Society.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 9.—Representatives of farmers' organizations and co-operative societies throughout the country, with total memberships aggregating 5,000,000, met here today to organize a nation-wide co-operative buying and selling society for the benefit of their members.

The first step was taken last December when the National Society of Equity appointed a committee to interest other co-operative bodies. It is explained that the proposed new society will be a separate organization and will include in its membership laborers, mechanics, and other workers, as well as farmers. The trades unions will be asked to aid. The plan to be devised is expected to follow the lines of the Rochdale Society in England, which is said to do an annual business of $500,000,000.

WILL DRAIN CANADA'S WHEAT

Stocks for Allies Larger There—Conference Held at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Representatives of the Canadian Board of Grain Supervisors conferred today with Herbert C. Hoover on the American and Canadian wheat situation. Stocks in Canada are larger now than in the United States, and an effort will be made to supply the Allies' present requirements from Canada, rather than from the United States.

The Canadians there were Robert A. Magill of Winnipeg, Chairman; I. C. R. Gage, President of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange; W. B. Best, representing union labor, and James Stewart of Winnipeg, representing the allied wheat buying commission.

FRANCE SUSPENDS IMPORTS.

Prohibits Receipt of Goods Pending Issue of Authorization.

PARIS, July 9.—Excess of imports over exports is growing greater daily and threatens seriously to affect exchange. Consequently M. Thierry, Minister of Finance, has promulgated an order prohibiting the importation of goods pending the issue of authorization which is permitted by a decree of March 22.

Henceforth any goods arriving before permission is issued must be re-exported at the cost of the exporters.

Reopening of the cotton exchange at Havre has been authorized by a decree of the Minister of Commerce, whose duty it will be generally to control operations in the trade and to apportion raw material to be supplied each manufacturer. The committee will sit in Paris, but it has delegated powers to an Executive Committee, which will fix daily prices on a basis supplied from Paris.

AVIATION STUDENTS ORDERED TO CANADA

Fifteen at Fort Myer, Going to Toronto, Will Be Officers in Our Air Fleet.

OTHERS FOR REGULAR ARMY

140 of Training Camp Corps to Take Physical Examinations for Second Lieutenants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Fifteen men from the officers' training camp at Fort Myer were designated today to go to the Canadian branch of the Royal British Flying School at Toronto for training as officers of the great airship fleet the United States is building. They are to leave the camp tomorrow night.

The names of eleven men were sent to the War Department in response to an inquiry for information regarding those who have seen service in France.

One hundred and forty men were advised to prepare themselves to take the physical examination for Second Lieutenants in the regular army, having passed the elimination test before the Board of Camp Officers.

According to present plans, as stated by Captain Conrad S. Babcock, the Adjutant, between 500 and 600 officers for the line are to receive commissions, 20 ordnance officers, 20 machine gun experts, 200 for the Quartermaster Corps, and 10 for the Intelligence Department.

The fifteen men designated for the aviation school at Toronto are Z. R. Miller, Princeton, N. J.; Horace Lake, Washington; Lawrence L Smart, Baltimore; A. L. Grimme, New Brunswick, N. J.; Lawrence Hoover, Washington; J. H. Ackerman, Plainfield, N. J.; Harold G. Schoemaker and Jesse O. Creech, Washington; Lawrence Roberts, Burlington, Del.; Eugene F. Muller, Paterson, N. J.; Donald Hudson, Washington; Harry Jenkins, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.; Cuthbert Tunstall, Norfolk, Va.; Edward Donavan, Washington, and S. H. Dorr, Jr., Nutley, N. J.

Those whose names were sent to the War Department as having had experience in France with the American Ambulance are W. A. Slater, Jr., Washington; W. E. Richardson, Montclair, N. J.; James A. O'Neill, New York; Otto B. Budd, New York; Kent G. Colwell, Princeton, N. J.; J. R. Childs, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Leonard Ober, Baltimore; John Letcher Harrison, Charlottesville, Va.; A. C. Thurman, University of Virginia; Charles J. Morgan, Norfolk, Va., who was a Sergeant Major with Canadian troops, and John Crum, who was in the Twelfth Battalion Gloucester. Captain Charles Sweeney has resigned from camp to rejoin the Foreign Legion, of which he was a Captain.

The names of the 140 men to take the examination for commissions in the regular army follows:

CO. 1, INFANTRY—John L. Abbott, Charlottesville, Va.; Myron E. Bagley, Baltimore; Calvin L. Bertschey, Merrill S. Bemiss, Richmond, Va.; William C. Ferguson, Williamsburg, Va.; G. H. Ferguson, Newark, N. J.; Stewart M. Firth, South Orange, N. J.; Robert Ould, Norfolk, Va.; John K. Powell, Washington; Paul S. Roper, Fort Monroe, Va.; Robert E. Wyser, Dublin, Va.; Francis C. Walton, Norfolk, Va.

CO. 2, INFANTRY—Cornelius W. Buchanan, Elizabeth, N. J.; Robert G. Carter, Chevy Chase, Maryland; J. P. Gammon, Fredericksburg, Va.; Raphael Semmes, Baltimore; Harvey C. Rounds, Perryville, Md.; L. Myrton Gaines, Blacksburg, Va.; W. M. E. Sullivan, Washington; William A. Garlette, Blacksburg, Va.; Emerson W. Jarman, Farmville, Va.

CO. 3, INFANTRY—Philip H. Condit, East Orange, N. J.; Louis B. Cox, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.; John B. Harvey, Washington; R. J. Wortdendyck, Jersey City, N. J.; George E. Abrams, Washington; C. Delano Ames, Baltimore; Clarence E. Goldsmith, South Orange, N. J.; Kent G. Colwell, Princeton, N. J.; W. A. Gray, Jr.

CO. 4, INFANTRY—William MacG. Hall, New Martinsville, Va.; John Randolph, Sparrows Point, Md.; Kirkwood D. Scott, Lynchburg, Va.; George F. Dashell, Smithfield, Va.; Charles K. Dillingham, Mannville, Va.; James C. Ward, University of Virginia; William P. Driskell, Staunton, Va.; Edward Thorp Lane, Jr., Fort Defiance, Va.; Jesse Lippincott, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

CO. 5, INFANTRY—J. R. Boatwright, Lynchburg, Va.; Charles A. Campbell, Woodbridge, N. J.; Joseph P. Cromwell, Lynchburg, Va.; James A. O'Neill, New York; W. J. Owens and H. C. Stuart, Blackford, Va.; Lawrence Thorp and Wallace Williams, Washington; E. H. Whitehouse, Fredericksburg, Va.; H. S. Wright, Richmond, Va.

CO. 6, INFANTRY—Bryan G. Dancy, Baltimore, Md.; W. C. Herbert, New Brunswick, N. J.; Andrew H. Hilgartner, Baltimore; William B. Jones, Suffolk, Va.; Lawrence J. Potter, Washington; Joseph H. Hinwood, Jr., Washington; Chester F. Price, Washington; Edmond S. Donoho, Baltimore; John W. O'Daniel, Newark, Del.; George B. Muldauer, Elizabeth, N. J.

CO. 7, INFANTRY.—Andrew S. Messick, Washington; Harrison B. Beavers, Washington; Robert W. Patterson, Washington; Junius B. Blake and Carter Glass, Jr., Lynchburg, Va.; Douglas O. Mead, Rutherford, N. J.; Milton Whitney, Jr., Takoma Park, D. C.; William B. Yancey, Harrisonburg, Va.; Harry J. Rockefeller, Asbury Park, N. J.; Maximilian Clay, Brookneal, Va.

CO. 8, INFANTRY.—L. M. Foy, H. P. Gray, and Richard S. Easly, Richmond, Va.; Robert J. King, Wilmington, Del.; William D. Morrow, Baltimore; G. Myers, Washington; Walter C. Rathbone, Washington; A. P. Terry, Hopewell, Va.; Frank M. Wray, Martinsville, Va.; W. L. Truitt, Suffolk, Va.

CO. 9, INFANTRY.—Winfield H. Scott, Washington; Charles J. Deahl, Jr., Alexandria, Va.; Kerchevale Smith, Washington; John F. Farnsworth, Washington; William R. Silver, Richmond, Va.; Dan H. Hoge, Blacksburg, Va.; Allan R. Snowden, Princeton, N. J.; William C. Stettinius, Charlottesville, Va.; Sherley W. Morgan, Princeton, N. J.; George M. Snead, Lynchburg, Va.; H. G. M. Kelleher, Mount Jackson, Va.

TROOP 1, CAVALRY.—Aubrey R. Bowles, Richmond, Va.; Walton W. Cox, Short Hills, N. J.; George W. Ewing, Jr., Baltimore; N. S. Daniels, Jr., Newark, N. J.; F. S. Jacobs, Raleigh, N. C.; Catesby C. Jones, Richmond, Va.; Thomas H. McKoy, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Herbert N. O'Dell, Newark, N. J.; Nelson R. Perry, Newark, N. J.; Kenneth O. Spinning, Newark, N. J.; Herbert L. Earnest, Richmond, Va.; Henry R. Miller, Jr., Richmond, Va.; Harry H. Semmes, Washington; Newell P. Weed, Montclair, N. J.

BATTERY 1, FIELD ARTILLERY.—Harry N. Blue, New Brunswick, N. J.; John S. Cromelin, Hackensack, N. J.; George R. Bell, Boonton, N. J.; L. W. Glazebrook, Jr., Washington; G. Stanley Clark, Richmond, Va.; R. G. Clark, Washington; Carl A. Foss, Lexington, Va.; Clarke O. Kimberley, New Haven, Conn.; Lloyd S. Partridge, Norfolk, Va.; Walter D. Clarke, Portsmouth, Va.; Francis X. Callahan, Newark, N. J.; W. M. Ellingsworth, Blacksburg, Va.; Bell W. Foster, Princeton, N. J.; Thomas McP. Glasgow, Lexington, Va.

BATTERY 2, FIELD ARTILLERY.—Fairfax S. Landstreet, Jr., New York; G. F. Downey, Jr., Washington; Leonard Ober, Baltimore; Fairfax D. Downey, Washington; E. C. Cutten and Julian R. Hume, Norfolk, Va.; Morris C. Handwerk, Baltimore; Terre N. Hendricks, Washington; J. W. Loveland, Jr., Englewood, N. J.; Davis J. Fitzgerald, Charlottesville, Va.; Frazier Groff, Columbia University; Andrew Wylie, Yale University.

BATTERY 3, FIELD ARTILLERY.—John A. McCann, Passaic, N. J.; Marcel H. Mial, Paterson, N. J.; H. T. Morrison, Jersey City, N. J.; Harrison M. Robertson, New York; Walter Rompel, University of Virginia; Malcolm H. Ross, New Haven, Conn.; Alexander L. Schlessenger, Newark, N. J.; Tallcot T. Speer, Baltimore; C. J. Taylor, Hopewell, Va.; Samuel White, Jr., Norfolk, Va.; L. H. Zeliff, Newark, N. J.; Charles C. Statler, Paterson, N. J.; R. F. Le Barron.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, Scott, Dowling, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Fuller<Singleton.
Cullen<Straus.
Brooks<Keene.
Littman<Brittain.
Frankel<Peters.
Harburger<Campbell.
Younger<same.
Carvill<Mirror Films.
Lesster<Lesster.
Spiritusfabrik<Sugar Products Co.
Re Green.
Booth<Knipe.
Re Megrune.
Nelson<Morganthau Jr Co.
Fox<Fox.
Re Wolfe.
Meledin<Vietor.
Fenton<Hirschberg.
People<Chisholm Rty.
Spencer<Williams.
Times Sq Auto Co<Motor Car Eq Co.
Murray<Preston.
Reiss<Sup Conclave, I O H.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10.15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Rothstein<Slevin.
Markay<Markay.
Dunne<Ludwig.
Skolnik<Teter.
Consalvo<Loew.
Nathanson<Rapid Tr Subway Con Co, (3.)
Landau<Landau.
Honig<Isaacs.
Fay<Press.
Berard<Buckley.
Jones<NY Times Co.
Beck<De Martinprey.
Folks<Phoenix Portland Cement Co.
Healy<George Ehret.
Plofker<Bell.
Permison<Ost Rty Co.
Smookler<St John's Baptist Foundation.
Yerkes<Clyde.
Mayer<KellnerBros, (2)
Kogan<Bonta.
Lyons<Asphalt Con.
Handwerker<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Fay<Herald Co.
Dignowitz<Benjamin.
Cuomo<NY Theatre.
Tucker<Weeks.
Christie<Kelwood Rty.
Russo<Russo.
Healy<McBreen.
Green<Reich.
Shumway<Shumway.
Foster<Schiff.
Holmes<Crane.
Romanoff<Federal Dye & Chem Co.
A E R Rty Co<Kelly.
Tama<Tama.
Weinberg<Freiman.
Re Boettger, (Stephens)
Visono<Union Ry.
Harby SS Co<Erie RR
Hauer<Archer.
Nat Surety Co<Ellison
Schoenfeld<Siegfeld.
Volk<Volk.
Tama<Tama.
Mount<Sharp.
Met Sav Bank<Hanna.
Segair<Hudson Coal.
Knickerbocker Ice Co<Labella.
Re E 180th St, (Bronx River, &c.)
Grossky<Rabbino.
Re Henneberger.
Bernstein<Lewis.
Gold<Roulston.
Katz<Reiling & Schoen, Inc.
Re Brandt<Rodriquez.
Re Cohn Block Co.
First Nat Fire Ins Co<Best.
Hudnall<Taylor.
Meyer<NY Rys.
Tomassetti<Del & H.
Bubeck<Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
J F Tapley Co<Newman.
Schappert<Schappert.
Alexander<Bd of Ed.
Kaplan<Wolfish.
Peristein<Shernoff.
Wachtel<Trow Directory.
Morgan Mun Sup Co<The Studebaker Bocy of America.
Glison<Gilson.
Putzel<Wiener.
Scott<O'Brien.
Shulman<Halperin.
Tuchfeld<Tuchfeld.
Jacobson<Berger.
Printerman<Rosenblatt.
Yanlovich<Lehigh Val Coal Co.
Wiernusz<same.
Bewarnak<same.
Seefsky<same.
Sokol<same.
Richards<same.
Kamila<same.
Ewicki<same.
Brlelin<same.
Beisel<same.
Previn<Nassau Beekman.
Cohen<Katz.
Ritzwoller<Lurio.
Re Inst of Mercy, (Waterbury Av.)
Re Crimmey, (Adee Av)
Ware<Flugelman.
Re Barnacle.
Whitaker<Whitaker.
Re Stratford Av, (Westchester Av.)
Kenyon<Hall S & S.
Delahunty<Spreckles.
Re Sherwood.
Capitano<Gerry.
B'way & 7th Av Co, Inc<Russell Hotel & Rest Co.
Kalfon<Kalfon.
Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co.
M Tecla & Co<Cornell.
Netherland<Dunn.
Duer<Arnold.
Drew<Drew.
Ramsey<Weissberg.
Lang<Schneider.
Randolph<Randolph.
Scallio<Harkowitz.
Conti<Conti.
Kennelly<Kennelly.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.—Excise calendar.
Sisson<Doscher. Same<Jacobs.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 509, at 10:30 A. M. Motion Calendar.

E. Wan Schaick,
J. H. Scoville,
Matilda Culver,
C. A. Coutant,
Margaret E. Murray,
Frank De Genaro,
Harry Solon,
H. H. Lamport,
Jennie Glass,
Anna C. Fairman,
Martin Engel,
Frieda M. Young,
Emily S. Holbrook,
Martin Grossman,
Robert Pluym,
Simon Goldstein,
Renee Seelye, inf.,
Sarah C. Miller,
Neustadt infants,
Sarah D. Ashley,
James Roe,
John Roth,
H. D. Tassinari,
Joseph J. Walker,
Miles S. Vickery,
Elizabeth Childs,
Jason Constantine,
Kiryl Czernik,
W. E. Granger,
Florence A. Hatch,
J. McGlone, infant,
M. Lazarich,
Albert Wrede,
W. Congalton,
Natele Esposito,
W. Marshall,
J. Kanarek, infant,
Anna Kanarek, infant,
Juliet Lender, &c,
E. A. Fanelli,
Norbert Landau,
H. Kranich,
Sadie T. Sturges,
Dora Jacobs,
Max Roher,
Kate Hicks,
M. Schrenkeisen,
Charles M. Dunlop,
Kate Malley, &c,
John H. Degelman,
Daniel G. Murphy,
William Koch,
Hyman Goldfarb,
Margaret T. Rodney,
Edward Stafford,
John E. Parsons,
Edward A. Price,
Caroline Neustadter,
T. R. Johnson,
John Fox,
Rosa Lesser,
Jessie Gillender,
Bridget Cuddy,
Charles S. Burns,
Donald S. Mackay,
Patrick Mullen,
Brisbane infants,
Ella Necarsulmer,
Jennie Abrahams,
James Harper,
Howard P. Breeze,
Betsey Levy,
W. J. Tingue,
Julius Rogaliner,
George F. Bristow,
Elizabeth R. Mullaney, &c.,
Martin Engel,
Charles H. Clark,
Adelaide Pierce, &c,
Calogero Agro,
Patrick Skelly,
Hamilton Fish,
Caroline Neustadter,
Fanny L. Crawford,
John J. Farrell,
Manuel J. Suarez,
Elizabeth A. Gillet,
Barnet Schiller, &c,
Martha Bataille,
George L. Avery,
Henrietta Dinkelspiel,
Curtis B. Pierce,
Katie Galvin,
Bernard F. Seadler,
Jay Gould,
Elizabeth Cliff,
John Kirk,
Gardner Wetherbee,
Barbara Westrich,
Eva Rothschild,
John W. Guay,
Michael McGrath,
Frances Pach,
Anna Devills,
Max Cohn,
Margaret Scully,
Maud V. See,
Katie Wren,
Angelina Furst, &c,
James B. Haggin,
Susan McGlone,
Ellen O'Brien,
John E. Gunn,
Charles Gregory,
Joseph C. Thomas,
Catharine W. Loney,
Hilah A. Davis, (2,)
Sophia F. Scott.
Estates of:
Richard E. Buckley,
George F. Brennan,
Mary K. Brennan,
E. T. McCrystal,
Sarah Corbett,
James W. Vickers,
G. M. S. Neustadt,
Susan Gunthorp,
Anita de B. Lyon,
Clara May.
Wills for probate:
Charles T. Murphy,
Bridget O'Sullivan,
Anne Barlow,
A. Klingelbaefer,
Sara Hermann,
Ann Leonard,
Annie E. Hazlett,
Elizabeth C. Markin,
Bridget O'Sullivan,
Andre Jacobi,
Max Hoetz,
Francis M. Monahan.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Adams<Luke et al.
Popular Pictures Corp<Kane & Cohan.
Isaac<Public Bank.
Isaacs<Schwartz.
Gottfried<Royal Box & Lumber.
Greenberg<Abrams.
Wilander<Gossler Bros
Silver<Samson Mendelsohn.
Riverside Bank<Loheney.
Harris<Schwartz Silk Corp.
Goldman<Scheuer, (2)
Horowitz<Levin.
German Journal Corp<Sesco Corp.
Wilson<J H Haff Co.
Realty Records<Carroll.
Glaser<Lublitz.
Waxman<Metz.
Edman<Suklick.
Rose<Piper.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.
PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar. No day calendar.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Gernon F. Sulzberger<William Marshall.—Thomas Gilleran.
SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Josephine M. Ross<Thomas A. Roe.—Albert Walker.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Charles Klingelhoffer<Mary Malone.—Alfred C. Coxe, Jr.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Cromweller<Kopf.—Joseph P. Morrissey. West Side Savings Bank<Harnarh.—J. Sidney Bernstein. Kramer<Zalka.—Joseph E. Davidson.
SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Re Huntington, (4.)—John A. L. Campbell.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—City N. Y.<Jacobs.—Philip J. McCook.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Pendleton, J.—Motion calendar.

De Picciotto<De Picciotto.
Levien<Barber.
Klukoff<Hand, (2.)
I R T<Gibson, (2.)
Lawyers Mtg<Web Av Realty Corp, (4.)
Morgenstern<Briggs Bldg Co.
Gonzales<Hall.
Met Sav Bk<Palermo.
Greenberger<Saltzieder.
Re Sisson, Com. (11.)
Cantor<Cantor.
Better<Better.
Crump<Crump.
Diener<Donath.
Cooney<Cooney.
Epstein<Union Ry.
Fiducia<Fiducia.
Linsly<Rosenbaum.
De Hirsch Home for Work Girls<Marcus.
Turk<Meinhardt.
Kues<Foran Fdry & Mfg Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Re Garey.
Purick<Port Jefferson Elec Light Co.
Friedman<Marcus.
Marsh<Marsh.
Pure Oil Co<Merchants' Rapid Serv.
Willer<Johnson.
Curran<F A Morris Rty & Con Co.
People NY<Klein.
Clark<Clark.
Prusmak<Feller.
Helmele<Mabie.
Thury<Thury.
Doerfler<Pottberg.
White<Oloisio.
Seaboard Land & Mtg Co<Miller.
Goldberg<Christie.
Wertheim<Reule.
Audley<Audley.
Dinger<Dinger.
Landes<Fried.
Polansky<Polansky.
Radish<De Backer.
Lewis<Lewis.
Re Trustees Village of Flushing.
Luckner<Zeininger.
Overton<Overton.
Selander<Johnson.
Sapolsky<Rooney.
Reid<Reid.
Lindner<Reifschneider

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.—Day calendar.

Wills of:
Annie Westervelt,
Leo Heppenheimer,
Louise Reese,
James J Byrne,
Francis Cox.
Accountings of:
James A H Bell,
John E Bullwinkle,
Edward C Braasch,
Elizabeth Schlemacher
Mirwan Franklin,
William Wachtler,
George Goodrich.
Estate of:
Isabella Arnold.

County Court.

Criminal only.

SALE TO AID BELGIANS.

Proceeds of Waldorf Enterprise Will Go to Mutilated Soldiers.

Miss Seraphine Van Loo of Brussels, who has been sent to this country by Countess de Mérode of the Belgian Commission for Mutilated Soldiers, will hold a sale of embroidery at the Waldorf-Astoria for three days, beginning tomorrow. Among the articles to be sold for the benefit of the disabled soldiers are cleverly embroidered flour sacks which were sent over to feed the starving Belgians. To attest to the authenticity of the sacks, the official stamp of the Commission for Relief in Belgium has been put on them.

Miss Van Loo came to America about a year ago, and when she left Brussels was forced by the German military authorities to sign an agreement not to return to her native land until after the war. She has three brothers serving in the war, and a fourth is President of the Belgian Schools in Rotterdam.

Convention Speaker Falls Dead.

PIQUA, Ohio, July 9.—As he closed his response to the address of welcome given at the opening session of the International Convention of the Theatrical Mechanics' Association Robert Newman, 62 years old, Grand Secretary, of Toronto, Ont., was stricken by cerebral hemorrhage and fell dead in the convention hall.

Wants 4,500 Ambulance Drivers.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A call for 4,500 men to drive army ambulances in France was received here today from Washington. It was said that recruiting for American Red Cross ambulance sections had ben discontinued, as these sections shortly would be taken over by the army.

NEW YORK.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
12th season. Capacity 200; 130 acres of real country; 45 minutes from 42d St. 10 minutes from station; many rooms with private baths and sleeping porches; tennis; swimming pool, and bath house; orchestra. Rates $11 and up. Phone 1165 White Plains. Booklet.

Spend the Summer in the Clouds
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2,000 Feet Elevation.
No Canned Foods.
Now Booking.
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Cedarcliff Inn, Monroe,
New York, on Round Island Lake.
Under New Management. NOW OPEN.
Cottage for rent; golf, dancing, boating, fishing. John McGoldrick, Manager, formerly Hotel Gotham management.

Deer's Head Inn and Cottages
Elizabethtown, ADIRONDACKS, N. Y.
Now Open.
GOLF, TENNIS, FISHING. B. F. STETSON.

ADIRONDACK INN Elevation 1500 ft.; capacity 200; all modern conveniences and amusements; boating, golf; no flies or mosquitos. Sacandaga, N. Y. Write for booklet. J. T. BUTTERFIELD, Mgr.

SUNSET PARK INN
Haines Falls, N. Y. Accom. 250. Rooms with bath, electric lights. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Orchestra, Dancing. Booklet. J. B. BYRNES.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CATSKILL, N. Y.—Most modern hotel in the Catskills. GEO. H. BEACH, Manager.

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NEW MORLEY HOTEL, just completed, 50 rooms with bath. Boating, bathing, good fishing, dancing, tennis. Booklet. R. T. Cornell, Mgr.

Friends Lake (The Glen Sta.) McPHILLIPS HOTEL and Cottages, overlooking lake; mod. amus. Excellent table. Booklets. McPHILLIPS BROS.

HOTEL GLENNMORE BIG MOOSE, N. Y. Elevation 2,000.
Now open. New casino, grill. Booklet.

Adirondack Hotel, Cottage and Camp Life. Golf, Boating, Automobiling. Paul Smith's Hotel, N. Y.

NEW YORK.

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New York Central R. R.
HEALTH FIRST
Great White Sulphur Springs
Excellent Bathing Establishment
Golf—Tennis—Dancing
Address Hotels for Particulars.
Bloomfield's
The Tuller
Cary Cottages
Cottages—V. A. Cameron or W. T. Weldon.
Berkeley-Waiontha Hotel,
E. H. MARCOTTE, Manager.

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and COTTAGES
Fishers Island
Off New London. Very Accessible. Sound & Ocean. Seashore & Country. A Unique, Ideal Summer Resort. Always Cool.
If you are looking for the perfect place to spend the summer, within three hours of New York, and like sea air combined with country life without the usual drawbacks of the stereotyped resort, where you meet nice people only—where they serve you fresh, daily, milk, cream, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fish and lobsters from their own farms and adjacent waters; where you can enjoy the best of bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, riding, driving and music—write for booklet.
A modern house, newly furnished; suites with bath; diet kitchen for young children; certified milk.
We are immune from war's dangers and alarms.
Wm. F. Ingold, Mgr. Fishers Island, New York.

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LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
76 miles from Albany. Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing.
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With or without private baths.
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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.
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Undoubtedly "Mountain Year."
20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Ball Room. Symphony orchestra; dancing afternoon and evening; instructors, prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling. Oscar Hauter's saddle horses of E. 58th St., N. Y. Special rates for families. Transients $5 a day and up.
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HARRISON S. DOWNS, Prop.
Highmount P. O., N. Y.

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ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
A modern hotel located in the heart of the 1000 Islands.
18-hole golf course, 20 clay tennis courts, canoeing, fishing for bass, muscalonge, and pickerel; excellent motoring roads; polo tournaments and motor boat races in July and August. American and European Plan.
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NEAREST MOUNTAIN RESORT TO N. Y.
MIZZEN TOP
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
On Crest of Quaker Hill, Southern Berkshires, Pawling, N. Y. OPENS JUNE 23. 90 minutes from N. Y. City; 1,200 ft. elevation. A Picturesque 9-Hole Golf Course. Delightful surroundings; orchestra; tennis; billiards, bowling, &c. Most direct route from New York to the Berkshires. Booklets and information on application. Office, Hotel Collingwood, 45 West 35th St.
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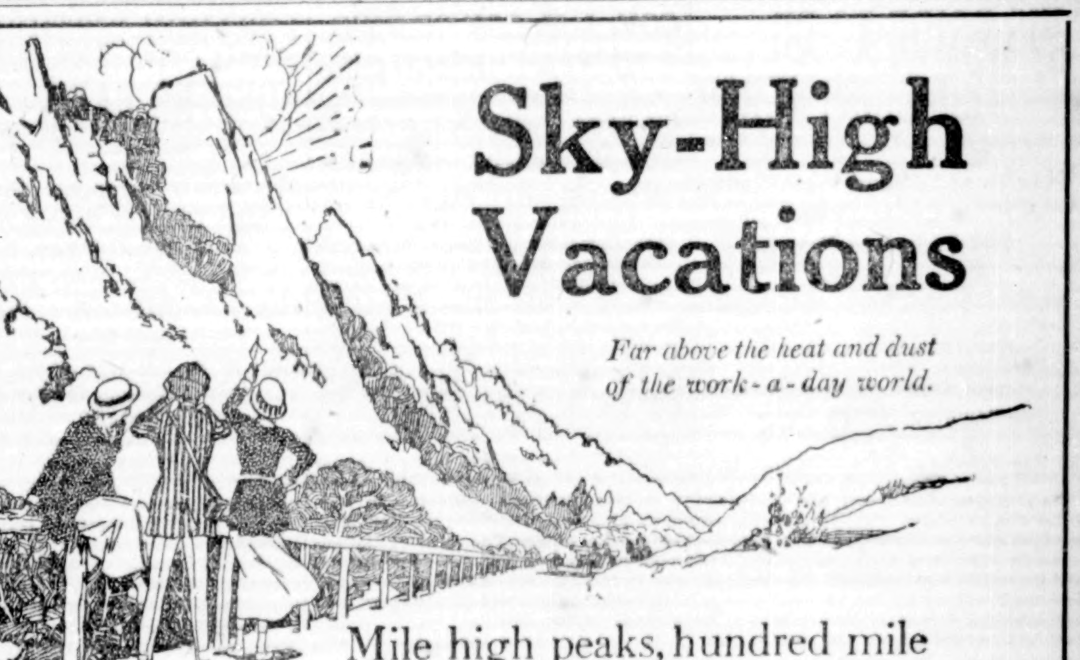

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Exclusive patronage; corner suites; private and public tub, shower and needle baths; bachelor apartments; running water in every room; white service. Open till Oct. 1st. M. H. FROST.

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Attractive rooms, with or without bath; boating, bathing, tennis, music. Thomas R. Moore Hotel Co. Address Mount Arlington, N. J.

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Block from Ocean. Trolley. Tennis courts. All outside rooms. White service. Orchestra. Thos. R. Creede, Prop. E. J. Maas, Mgr. Phone 1433.

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Directly on beach. Refurnished, redecorated. New ownership. Dolbey & Crouch, Mgrs.

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On the ocean front. A house of charming features with a capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Private dressing-rooms in hotel for surf bathers.
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Terrace Restaurant and Roof Garden overlooking the sea; French Service. Orchestra.

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Surf-bathing, Tennis, Swimming-pool
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On the Water. 50 Minutes from N. Y.
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Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis. Private garage.
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VIEW THE SCENERY OF THE MOUNTAINS, FOLLOW THE ROCKBOUND SHORE, LINGER BY THE WATERS OF SOME DARK BLUE LAKE, TRAVEL THROUGH A PICTURESQUE VALLEY, OR ROLLING FARMING COUNTRY AS YOU WILL.
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Only three hours from New York, by Lackawanna R. R.; in 3,000 acre pine park; finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball; dancing every evening; every modern improvement; elevation, 1,000 feet; capacity, 350. Apply to ARTHUR LEDERER, Forest Park, Pa., or 135 Fifth Av., N. Y. Gramercy 4190.

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A high-class hotel amidst beautiful scenery. Good music; resident physician; therapeutic baths and massage. Golf, tennis, etc.; new garage. 4 hours from New York (C. R. R. of N. J.); N. Y. office, 243 Fifth Ave. Booklet. Always open. HOWARD M. WING, Mgr.

CENTRAL HOUSE Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Modern, Convenient, Moderate Prices. Outdoor Sports, Casino, Boating, Bathing. Headquarters for Motorists. Meals Served. Send for booklet. Jos. H. Graves, Prop.

LACKAWANNA BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED SUMMER BOOK, descriptive of hotels, boarding houses & cottages, free at Information Bureaus, Cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 28th St., 42d St. Brooklyn: 505 Fulton St.

CATARACT HOUSE
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Cap. 200. $12 to $16. Bath $16 up.
Why not rest in one of my comfortable cabins in the wilds of Pike Co. Rockbound Camp, Glen Eyre, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE BURLINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.
White House four blocks; 421 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath, $2.50; American plan, $5.00; special monthly rate; two to six rooms, bath, kitchen, furn., china, silver; week or month.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Healing Springs Hotel
Healing Springs, Va.
Ownership and management same as the famous Homestead Hotel at the Virginia Hot Springs—8 miles from it—use same railroad station—altitude 2500 feet; maximum temperataure 85 degrees. Private Baths. House and Grounds electric lighted. No humidity. No mosquitoes. Saddle Horses; Golf; Medicinal Baths. Rates $21.00 per week up. Booklet No. 3 from W. D. Paxton, Manager.

EAT SAVING URGED BY WOMEN'S CLUB

eneral Use of Sea Food Will Help to Win War, Says Bulletin to Housewives.

POULTRY NOW PLENTIFUL

Organizations Working for Conservation Suggest Inexpensive Menus to Save Supplies Needed Abroad.

To aid the women of the city in the conservation of food the Women's City Club of New York has published a food bulletin for housewives in co-operation with the Cosmopolitan Club, the Parents' League, and the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense. The bulletin urges the women to reorganize the house budget, basing it now on the supply of food instead of on the supply of money.

"Meat and meat substitutes," the bulletin says, "include lean meat, poultry, fish, sea foods, dried beans, peas, lentils, milk, cheese, and eggs. Beef and pork are required for shipment, the supply of them is short, and they are not to be drawn on in the family budget more than once a week.

"Wool is needed for the army; therefore cut down on the mutton. The increase of both beef and wool depends on our leaving the calves and lambs to grow up; do not use any lamb or veal in the food budget at the present time. Chickens, turkeys, geese, guinea fowl, ducks, and pigeons are ours for the buying, and yet we are not buying them. The dealers last month reported fresh killed, dry-packed, and iced poultry as 'weak, uncertain in demand,' and complain at the lack of custom. A mature consideration by intelligent dealers of the price the retailers ask for the over-plentiful poultry might suggest a reason.

"Let us develop a cosmopolitan taste for sea food," the bulletin continues. "There is an increasing variety in the market and it is cheaper than meat. Sea mussels are cheaper and more plentiful than oysters and clams. They are to be found in the markets of lower New York. Eighteen recipes for preparing them are published by the Bureau of Fisheries and may be had for 5 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. The sea may win the war for us in spite of the submarines. The food budget maker may no plunge on fruits and vegetables."

expensive menus for luncheon and er are given as follows:

INEXPENSIVE LUNCHEONS.
Salmon timbales, with cream sauce.
Graham bread.
Romaine salad, with French dressing.
Steamed huckleberry pudding.

Scalloped carrots.
uce salad, with Neufchatel cheese balls.
Rye bread.
Strawberry short cake.

MORE EXPENSIVE LUNCHEONS.
Fresh tomato omelet.
Graham bread.
Lettuce salad, with French dressing.
Raspberry short cake.

Crab croquettes.
Baked stuffed tomatoes.
Fresh pineapple salad.
Ice tea. Almond cake.

INEXPENSIVE DINNERS.
Smothered fowl, with dressing.
Spinach. Buttered carrots.
Radishes.
Gooseberry pie.

Baked fish, with dressing.
Romaine salad, with French dressing.
Strawberry ice.

MORE EXPENSIVE DINNERS.
Broiled squabs, with fried hominy.
Currant jelly.
Green corn cooked in cream.
Watercress salad.
Peach custard. White sponge cake.
Coffee.

Fresh strawberries, (served with mound of sugar.)
Fried chicken, with cream gravy.
Rice. Corn on the cob.
Cucumber jelly salad.
Frozen custard. Chocolate cake.
Coffee.

Saving is not difficult, the bulletin says, but the trouble is, women must have a mental readjustment, as in these days merely saving money is not always saving food. The women members of the board representing the different organizations are:

The Cosmopolitan Club—Mrs. Learned Hand and Mrs. Edmund B. Wilson.
The Parents' League—Mrs. E. O. Holter and Mrs. Augustus B. Field.
The Mayor's Committee of Women—Mrs. Mary Austin and Mrs. V. Everit Macy.
The Women's City Club of New York—Miss Mabel Kittredge and Miss Emily W. Dinwiddie.

Burlaps Open Quietly.

Partly because of the scarcity of merchandise and partly because buyers are beginning to recognize the futility of offering prices below the market, the local burlap trade opened the week practically at a standstill. Sales were limited, both in number and quantity, but prices were firm on the nominal bases of 13¼ cents for ten-ounce "forties" and 10 cents for eight-ounce cloths of the same width. Reports received from the primary markets during the day furnished little that was new.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Forecast:
N. Car.—Fair Tues., except thunder showers r the coast. Wed., probably fair; moderate, shifting winds.
Car.—Fair Tuesday, except thunder showers near the coast. Wed., fair; gentle to erate winds, mostly n. w.
., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers . and Wed.; gentle, shifting winds.
la.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; gen winds, mostly s.
Tenn.—Fair Tues.; thunder showers at night Wed.
Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; little change in temperature.
Ind.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair; warmer in n.; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds.
Lower Mich.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair; warmer in w.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.
Upper Mich.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair in e., showers and warmer in w.; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.
Ohio—Fair Tues. Wed., fair, warmer in n.; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.
Ill.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer in n. Wed.
Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.
Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.
Minn.—Fair Tues.; warmer in s.; Wed. probably unsettled.
Iowa—Fair and warmer Tues.; Wed. cloudy, with warmer in e.
N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; warmer in e. and cooler in n. w. Tues.; cooler Wed.
S. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; cooler Wed.
Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Tues. in e.; cooler in w. Wed.
Kan.—Cloudy and continued warm Tues. and Wed.
La. and Ark.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Okla.—Fair, somewhat cooler Tues.; probably fair Wed.
E. Tex.—Fair Tues.; somewhat cooler in n.; fair Wed.
W. Tex.—Fair Tues., except probably showers in the Pan-Handle; fair Wed.

AUCTION SALES.

Positively the Finest Stock of
DRESSES
Consisting of About
200 GARMENTS
All made for the coming Fall and Winter season. Made of the finest imported materials. A great many of them
Trimmed with Fur,
Expensive Laces, Velvets, Etc.
Made by one of the best-known makers of costumes. All strictly hand made. Ranging in price as
igh as $275.00 Per Garment.
LADIES' AND MISSES' UP-TO-DATE
STREET & SPORT COATS
HARTMANN, Auct'r, Sells TO-DAY,
TUESDAY, JULY 10TH, 1917,
mmencing at 10:30 A. M. at Salesrooms,
No. 15-17 MERCER ST., N. Y. C.,
the above unusual offering strictly without reserve. For further information telephone Spring 4239.

AUCTIONEERS.
HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BUTTONS, Silks, Woolens, General Merchandise.—$100,000 cash. "Remarkable," 62 West 14th. Chelsea 9192.

CHINCHILLAS.—Open for quantity of Raritan style 1272, gray, brown, and navy. J. J. Ludwig & Co., 138 West 25th St. Farragut 9850.

COATS, &c.—Baily Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Meisel, Fall coats and jobs of Spring coats; Mr. Gurber, laces, handkerchiefs, chiffon, embroideries, and ladies' neckwear; Miss Vincent, jobs of regular waists. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS.—Women's Winter coats; Gimbel Brothers, New York, Philadelphia, Milwaukee stores, looking Wednesday. New York sample rooms.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber, placing orders on coats and suits. 42 West 18th St., 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall lines. Call all week, C. G., 10 W. 32d St.

COATS.—Jobber will look at Fall coats all week. 22 West 27th, third floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders, 45 West 27th St., fifth floor.

CORDUROY.—Wanted, quantity narrow wale sand corduroy; phone best price or cash. Gladstein, Madison Sq. 3076.

CORDUROYS.—Cheap, ¾ white chinchilla, quilted linings; also wool jerseys. Greeley 4379.

CREPE.—Open for rose, blue, green Jap cotton crepe. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

CREPE DE CHINE, quantity, flesh, wanted for 85c.; cash. Paradise, 24 West 30th.

DRESS PLANT with machines and fixtures, small size; immediate possession; will take over lease of loft. Glasser, 12 West 32d St. Telephone 5670 Mad. Sq.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on Fall line serge and silk dresses. Call all week, Room 413, 17-21 East 22d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on serge and silk dresses. Call with samples all week, 20 West 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders on silk and satins. Call all week, twelfth floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall silk dresses. Orders given eleventh floor, 54 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors for party and wedding dresses; bring samples. 36 West 20th, 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall samples; stock orders. 5th floor, 39 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on Fall dresses. 15 E. 26th St., Room 1800.

DRESSES.—Jobber wants silk and serge dresses. 23 East 26th, Room 1109.

GABARDINES.—All wool; offering to buy any quantity; submit swatches and prices. J 25 Times.

GABARDINES.—Are open for gabardines. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

MERCHANDISE.—Ready to look at infants' and children's dresses and coats; also misses' coats, men's, women's, and children's flannel blanket robes, women's and children's knitted hoods and skating sets, children's fur sets, deerskin and sheep-lined clothing for men, men's lined gloves, 9:30 to 11:30 all week. Williams, Belmont & Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

MERCHANDISE turned into money; cash for jobs every description from buttons to dry goods, any quantity, no matter what you have. Call Spring 7080. Merchandise Clearing House, 616 Cable Building.

NIGHTGOWNS.—Manufacturer will purchase for cash 5,000 dozen women's muslin nightgowns, averaging in price $6 to $9 per dozen. A 321 Times Downtown.

PLUSH.—American 13045-15020; Peco plush and high shades broadcloth. Ritter, 1,333 Broadway.

POMPONS.—Will pay spot cash for American Woolen Co. pompons. 1,170 Broadway.

POPLIN.—Silk poplin wanted; will pay cash for all colors. Levin, 149 West 36th.

RARITAN 1272, Grey Chinchilla, also Brown and Burgundy Hollow-cut Corduroy. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d St.

SATEEN.—Wanted by manufacturer, close out of sateens, white, black, and colors. Telephone Farragut 3792.

SERGE.—For spot cash, 4002 Amoskeag and similar grades. Call with samples. H. Sobol, 1,199 Broadway, New York.

SERGES.—Open for Pacific, W F X, Juilliards 54249, and Andrews 1464. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th St.

SICILIAN.—Open for large quantities green Sicilian or mohair, any width. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5359.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade skirts. Call with samples, Monday and Tuesday, 22 West 27th 7th floor. Use freight entrance.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at low-priced numbers. Call between 2 and 5, 3 West 29th St., Room 603.

SUITS.—Placing orders on suits from $15 up. Call all week, 12th floor, 37 West 28th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits all week. S. & S. Garment, 22 West 27th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits. 8th floor, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Looking at samples of Fall suits. 22 West 26th, sixth floor.

TAFFETA.—Open for navy taffeta, 80 cents. Simon, 44 East 32d.

WAISTS.—Jobbers looking at silk and cotton waists; big orders placed for immediate delivery. Call, with samples, all week, 27 West 24th, 4th floor, Room 403.

WOOL CREPE.—Open for Juilliards. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

WOOL PLUSH, Reindeer's, open for quantity, all colors. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

Offerings to Buyers

BEADS.—Large quantity beads; platinoid chains with colored stones; sterling, German silver; gunmetal; newest styles mesh bags, vanity cases, cigarette cases, novelties. California Trading Co., 46 Maiden Lane.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, all shades, $2.10 net cash. Call Farr. 9294.

BUTTONS.—Composition; 100,000 gross on hand; complete stock, latest patterns, lowest prices. Wolf & Skal, 39 West 27th St.

CAPES.—Job of marabou capes, close out at $24 per dozen; also job of ostrich boas. E. Eiseman & Co., 48 West 4th St.

CHINCHILLA.—Single width, navy and gray. Phone Stuyvesant 1624.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Silk, plush trimmed, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th St.

CHARMEUSE, Liberty and Wash Satins, silk and wool and silk and cotton poplins. Cottonback Satins and Serges, Silk and Wool Tapestry Velours. Also a few lots of silk, etc., to close out. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

CHARMEUSE SATIN, all colors, suitable for dresses and wraps; also 15 pieces saltes velour, De Nord, and 5 pieces of S. B. Kerame. Farragut 2262.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats on suits; all colors; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—100 Spring coats; also Palm Beach suits; sacrifice price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, suits.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—Juilliard 9001, 32 and 36 inch, white and colors; special low prices. J 252 Times Downtown.

COTTON DRESSES in stock for immediate delivery at low prices. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th St.

COTTON PIECE GOODS exporters, jobbers attention; to close out quantities plain, printed novelties, also grosgrain khaki; greatly reduced prices; inspection invited. Fair View Mills, 44 East 23d St.

COVERTS.—25 pieces at a sacrifice price. J 26 Times.

DRESSES.—On our racks for immediate delivery, early Fall serges, satins, also taffetas and crepes; new styles continually; special prices on quantity lots; large sizes at all times. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, Suits.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—One thousand dresses, consisting of taffetas, satin, and ponge, to close out at sacrifice prices. Ritz Carlton Co., Inc., 16 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—White and fancy voiles and other wash materials, to close out; also wash skirts. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas; also white and colored Georgettes, in stock, for immediate delivery. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Big job of white dresses, children's, juniors', and misses', to close out cheap. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES, silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles, immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Colors and white; quantity to close at low prices. Little Duchess Dress Co., 115 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Georgette dresses to close out at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

DRESSES.—White voile dresses for immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES, 200 taffetas, to close out. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Balance of washable and silks at sacrifice. Primo, 23 West 32d St.

Offerings to Buyers

DRESSES.—Cotton dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Job in taffetas; also regular numbers. Flower Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Porch dresses and sport suits from $8 up. Tel. 679 Bayonne.

DRESSES.—Wash and taffeta dresses to sell, cheap. Paragon, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close, $1.25 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

GABARDINES.—Tricotines, Garfields and Chinchillas, F. & H., all shades. Farragut 2368.

GABARDINES, tricotines, and F. & H. gratilla. Farragut 2368.

GEORGETTE CREPE, 1,000 pieces only, heavy $1.25 quality, delivery 2 to 4 months, white and evening shades, $1.02½ and $1.05 net. Madison Square 8497, Chelsea Silk Works, 303 5th Av.

GEORGETTE.—Colors, French linen and cotton piece goods close out. Farr. 3647.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Wool, in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's kerami; also imported twillback velveteen. Farragut 256.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal's kerami for sale cheap. A. Berger, Farr. 9123.

KHAKI.—200 pieces Sampson, 29 inches, 17½c. Chelsea 9725.

KIMONOS.—Crepe de Chine kimonos with wide imitation of cluny lace, all colors, $2.50 a piece. Apply 544 Broadway, 1st floor.

MACHINES.—16 single motors, with stand, cheap. Farr. 2849.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

OXFORDS for sale; Gilbert Oxford suitings 30191, Juilliard Oxford coatings, 2060. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 9656.

PAJAMAS.—Mens' and boys' for immediate and future delivery. Beacon Pajamas Co. Inc. 43 W. 16th St. Chelsea 7665.

PIECE GOODS.—Will sell odds and ends of sample piece goods, 36 and 54 inch width, Fall patterns. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5359.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's kerami, four pieces; H. & H. Ukonseal, five pieces. Farr. 2838.

SATINS.—Gray cotton back satin, gabardines, velours, Poiret twill, plush, taffetas. Farragut 3256

SERGES for sale; American 0936, Gerra Mills 7008, Juilliards 54274, Whitman No. 9. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 9656.

SERGE.—White, heavy serge, to close out, cheap. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

SKIRTS.—Exceptional value; 500 skirts consisting of wide wale corduroy plaids and serges, $1.50; also 50 dozen washable shepherd check skirts, $6 dozen. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—400 all-wool, double warp manish serge, new Fall model, at $2.25 each. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5359.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SPORT COATS.—About 20 silk jersey sport coats to close out at a price. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

SPORT SUITS, Wash Dresses.—Immediate delivery. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 26th.

SUITS.—Sport stripe silk poplin suits, to close out, $3.75; also Spring and Automobile coats. Triangle Coat Co., 127 W. 26th.

SUITS.—Genuine Palm Beach Suits to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Ramie linen suits for immediate delivery. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 W. 31st.

TRIMMINGS.—Exclusive line classic trimmings for model hats, gowns, wraps. Inducement, V 23 Times.

VELOUR DE NORD.—S. Blumenthal's quality 250 XUC, at $2.65; quality 270 XW, at $4; Salt's esquimette, at $4.25; Salt's sealette, at $5; Worumbo white chinchilla, at $3.25; Clark-Danas white plaid chinchilla, $2.87½; white chinchilla, $2.50. Telephone Mad. Square 920.

VELOURS.—American velour 15002, dark green, for sale. Farragut 3384.

VELVETEEN.—80 yards striped twill back, 23 inches wide, for sale cheap. M 114 Times.

WAISTS.—Large assortment silk and cotton waists and underwear to close; bargain. Goryeb Bros., 62 Washington St.

WASH SATINS, meteors, georgettes, all colors, imme. del. Marks-Senner, 354 4 Av.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dozen white and fancy, to close. Greenwald Petticoat Co., 1,261 Broadway. Telephone Madison Square 8832.

WASH SKIRTS.—To close out 500 dozen at $5.50 per dozen up. Excelsior Skirt Co., 152 West 34th St.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 doz. fancy and white to close, $5.50 doz. up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—2,000 dozen pique gabardine; very low prices. Hirsh, 25 West 17th.

WASH SKIRTS, better kind, to close out. Pan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st.

WASH SKIRTS.—50 dozen white gabardines cheap. Chauser, 19 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

WOOL JERSEYS, 8 pieces; will sell cheap. Telephone Chelsea 8116

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4½@5 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...5 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

More for Uniform Discounts.

The action of the cloak, suit, and skirt makers in adopting a uniform system of discounts has started the ball rolling in the women's wear trade. Other associations of manufacturers show a strong disposition to back up the decision. The appeal of the retail stores against the immediate operation of the new plan is based, a man pointed out yesterday, on the disturbance which such a departure would cause. A good many stores, he said, have been operated on a system where the profit was represented by the discount. Any disarrangement, then, would mean that the system would have to be entirely overhauled.

Men's Wear Openings Late.

From the present sentiment among selling agents for the men's wear piece goods mills, the openings of Spring lines will not take place until the latter part of this month. The inquiry at present from the clothiers has grown to large dimensions, since the manufacturers are beginning to get uneasy concerning their lightweight supplies. This is especially so in the case of the smaller clothiers, who in the past have not been able to get into the market until the formal openings were made and after quite a lot of business had been done between the mills and the large operators in the clothing trade. Serges are now the principal topic in the market, and it is quite generally thought that these fabrics will more than overcome the loss of their former prestige.

Coat Demand Helps Dresses.

The dress manufacturers are more than a litle interested in the business that is being done in coats for next Fall. The coat trade serves as more or less of a barometer to measure the popularity of dresses. At present the coat makers are very well satisfied with the demand they have been receiving, and consequently a good season in dresses is predicted. It was pointed out that last Fall, when coats had one of the most successful seasons in the history of the trade, the sale of dresses was correspondingly large.

Dress Goods Trade Staple.

The business that has been taken by dress goods sellers has been on what are almost staple lines. Poplins for the cheaper and medium class trade have been selling in large quantities. Serges, gabardines, and broadcloths are the fabrics taken by the better class of manufacturers. In coatings, velour is the leading fabric and very little else is talked of. Lightweight goods that have proved the best sellers in previous seasons are also being well sampled. On certain mohair constructions the mills could take almost double the business they have accepted.

Bandeau Brassieres in Favor.

Present indications point to no diminution in the favor with which bandeau brassieres were met this Spring. On the other hand, prospects appear even brighter for this type of garment for Fall than was the case earlier in the year. Manufacturers have laid plans to meet a demand for them, and in some of the more prominent lines nearly half a hundred different models are shown. They are offered in high, medium, and low backs, the last designed for use with evening gowns. Also for evening wear are offered several attractive models without shoulder straps. A nice thing about the bandeau brassiere in general is that it is often worn under one of a "dressier" type, a vogue that is not at all displeasing to the manufacturer or the retailer. As with corsets, flesh pink and white are the leading shades, and an increased demand for front-fastening effects is predicted for Fall. For the heavier figures the usual lines of staple brassieres are offered. These differ little from offerings of other seasons.

About the Fall Corsets.

At least so far as the silhouette is concerned, the new Fall corsets show little variation from those that have sold so well for Spring. The natural figure lines are retained, and corsets with low tops and skirts of fair length are most in favor. Preparations have been made, however, to meet demands for practically all bust heights, some of the new models running 4½ to 5 inches high in this respect. On most of these the skirts are short. White and pink are the favored shades, with heavier than usual sales of the latter in prospect. The materials include such things as brocaded satins, coutil, batiste, and tricot cloth. Many of the new corsets make use of elastic inserts, not a few of them being made with rubber tops. One of the most interesting features is the preparation of the manufacturers to meet an expected large increase in the call for front-lace models.

More Underwear Prices Up.

Further openings of lightweight underwear for the Spring, 1918, season featured the local knit goods trade yesterday. Most of the goods priced were of a higher grade than those opened last week, and while the advances made on them were larger in dollars and cents, the percentage of increase was smaller. In other words, where last week's advances ranged all the way from 60 to 100 per cent. over corresponding figures for the Spring, 1917, opening, yesterday's advances were said to average 50 per cent. So large was the rush of buyers that the upper floors of the New York Life Building took on a semblance of circus day in a small town. Among those present, it was said, were a number of buyers who last week spent more time "cussing" things in general than ordering goods. Yesterday they got down to business, and along with the "new" buyers placed business that will tax the machines of many mills for months to come. Business on "bals" was especially heavy, and some agents are said to have their mills already covered nearly as far as the latter want to sell.

Fall Neckwear Prospects.

Fall styles in outer garments for women, particularly suits, give rise to the opinion that the coming season will see further active buying of stock and jabot combinations, as well as a good movement of jabots by themselves. Collar and cuff sets are well thought of for the new season, the cuffs being wider that usual and close-fitting. Six-inch cuffs, it is reported, will not be considered extreme. Filet lace promises to be one of the chief decorative features of the new lines, especially in the new large filet mesh. It appears that color in neckwear is to be seen in rich trimmings of embroidery rather than in the materials of which the collars are made. The possible exceptions to this rule will lie in the use of dainty fabrics in pastel shades and in edgings of Georgette.

Gray Goods Sales Scattered.

It was about as difficult to locate a really large transaction in the local gray goods market yesterday as the navy men say it is to spot a U-boat periscope in a choppy sea. Not only were sales from first hands limited and scattered for the most part, but second-hand offerings also received scant attention from buyers. In addition to this there was some question as to the stability of prices, though the best indications were that the mills were endeavoring "to keep the boat from rocking." Among the printcloth sales reported were 39-inch 68-72s from second hands at 11¾ cents for contract delivery, and 72-76s at 13 cents for the same shipment, also from second hands. More inquiries were in the market for 38½-inch 64-60s, but buyers seemed loath to pay 10⅞ cents for them for nearby deliveries. Some 36-inch, five-yard sheetings were let out from second hands at 10¼ cents for September shipment. Closing printcloth prices, largely nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	14½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*10⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	13½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*10⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	*9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	*8⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

S. Y. A. HORWITT, INC., dealer in men's furnishing goods, 1,611 Broadway, has filed another petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $20,071 and assets of $12,053. The prior petition, filed on June 25, was dismissed on Thursday last by Judge Manton. Samuel S. Breslin, attorney for the company, said yesterday that the by-laws of the company required that notice of meetings be served on the Board of Directors five days before the meeting. A Director claimed he did not receive such notice, and the first petition was therefore dismissed. Such notice has been given, and the meeting held, authorizing Sidney A. Horwitt to file the petition.

JACOB ROGOVIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Rogovin, retail dress goods, 1,570 Park Avenue, by the following creditors: Isidor Schaffer, $248; Anna Slinsky, $55; Samuel Sbunsky, $91, and Edward Feuer, $132.

MARTIN SEIDLER, 230 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,780 and no assets.

MAX LILLENSTEIN, a petticoat operator, 112 East Fourteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,074 and no assets.

SOLOMON EHRLICH, a ladies' tailor, 858 Hewitt Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,900 and no assets.

FRANK H. RODMAN, a clerk, 317 West Ninety-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $785 and assets of $2.

DAVID COHEN, 148 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,221 and assets of $800.

S. LEVINE & BRO., furniture, 1,991 Third Avenue, have filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $79,228 and assets of $46,944. Among the largest creditors are M. Singer & Son, $1,635; Max A. Werler, $997, and the Wilton and Brussels Carpet Company, $818.

JOSEPH BLUMENFELD, dress goods, 941 Intervale Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,665 and assets of $700.

THE MONTAUK WINE AND LIQUOR COMPANY.—A petition of bankruptcy has been filed against the Montauk Wine and Liquor Company by the following creditors: Sarah Breenbaum, $650; Rudolph C. Beck, $48, and Max Rosenwasser, $95.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Benson, Charles—Brown & Root Co..$132.63
Coddington, George B.—N. Y. Railways Co. 110.70
Comstock, Louis E.—F. W. Wagdell...183.86
Cashman, Joseph T.—F. L. Holt......200.21
Carson, Clarence—Tyson Co.......101.91
Dixon, Henry P.—C. C. Rosenwasser..187.11
Dressler Players, Inc., and James H. Dalton—Shubert Theatrical Co.......953.91
Goldman, Hyman, and Alexander Sachs—Rosoff Lunch Co., Inc.......169.91
Gershowitz, Rosa, or Riwe Rose and Mendel Gershowitz—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 2,941.63
Guarino, Fortunato, and Morris Rieger—Chesbro Whitman Co.......201.80
Gross, Bluma—J. Sherman.......162.15
Horowitz, Nechamah—R. Miller.....162.15
Huner, Edward K.—Charles F. Hubbs & Co. 609.90
Linthwaite, William—J. M. Goldberg, costs 107.88
Landis, Samuel—Brown & Root Co....395.44
Lowney, William H.—County Engineering Co., Inc........160.66
Leventhal, Ida—Bradley Contracting Co., costs 107.87
Moran, Anson B., Henry N. Curtis, and George F. Morgan—H. H. Vreeland et al. 713.65
Mohlman, George H.—F. D. Jackson..592.19
Mutzberg, Emil—R. M. Koehler.....225.35
Nehring Co., Inc.—W. T. Hanson.....107.82
Nugent, Richard—J. A. Cantor Printing Co., Inc. 121.41
Ott, Louis C.—Lion Brewery Co. of N. Y. City 740.69
O'Brien, John—O. H. Cassidy.......184.91
R. A. S. Realty Co.—M. Deutsch......112.59
R. A. S. Realty Co.—M. Deutsch......112.89
Rosenkranz, Max—M. Hyams.......291.21
Scannell, Francisco—White Hod Elevator Co., costs.......108.64
Shorr, Hyman—R. M. Koehler.......209.45
Saklow, Max—Strong & Trowbridge Co..122.69
Standard Stoker Co., Inc.—T. F. O'Gorman 541.67
Tosbell, Herbert—F. T. Walters......136.41
Topakyan, George H.—L. H. Sage.....436.89
Tire Reconstruction & Supply Co.—United & Globe Rubber Mfg. Co......804.19
Vexler, Rachel, or Rachel Wexler—S. Landesman 330.65
Williams, William—A. J. King......123.60
William P. McGarry Co.—Travelers Insurance Co. 727.08
Wilson, Thomas H.—Greenwich Bank of the City of N. Y. 107.70
Wachter, Gustave or August or Gerbhart Wachter—G. J. Brunk.......140.01
Yesky, Rosa—B. M. Friend et al......532.88
Zebro, Providenza—Inter. Rapid Transit Co., costs 109.70
Yeamans, Matalone—J. Margolies.......143.41

The judgment published on July 7 against Leonard W. Beckley, in favor of The Gehring Publishing Company for $100.91 was an error. The judgment was satisfied on July 6, and should have appeared among the list of satisfied judgments. It is given below in that list.

Bronx County.

Blake, Lawrence—State Industrial Commission $48.68
Gibraltar Realty Co., Inc., Thomas D. Malcolm and T. D. Malcolm Const. Co.—Sisson Holding Corporation...4,248.12
Horowitz, Nathan and Samuel Makransky—M. Handler 329.72
Same—D. Handler 274.72
Hawkins, Dal.—Stiefel O'Mara Co......36.74
Kaplan, Abraham—D. Schneiderman...154.72
Knight, H. P.—Antipyros Co.........494.39
Masino, Anthony—T. Tucci et al......17.72
Mayer, Leo M.—New Process Electro Corporation 83.91
McNamee, Albertina—B. H. Funk....400.96
Shkolnik, Samuel—M. Schulz........76.62
Smith, Emily—A. E. Dockrell........90.09

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Beckley, Leonard W.—Gehring Publishing Co., June 18, 1917........$100.91
British-American Assurance Co.—Estates of Havemeyer Point, June 2, 1917. 3,825.37
Same—Same, June 2, 1917........140.15
Langer, Edward, Printing Co., Inc.—W. S. Giles 20,889.03
Empire Carrying Corporation—M. McCree, by guardian, April 27, 1917......637.96
Eaton, Joseph O.—M. E. Hughes, Dec. 11, 1914 ....1,404.50
Eichner, Jacob J., Minna E., Augusta, Ernestine, Nathalie, and Rosie—Congregation B'na Yoshurem Onsha Kalna, June 15, 1916 ....170.18
Same—Same, June 21, 1917........111.72
Goldstein, Freida—F. Rothstein, Feb. 17, 1917 ....391.88
Gallin, Henri M.—Madison Square Press, Inc., Nov. 9, 1916........106.71
Kahn, German & Solomon—Albert A. Volk Co., Inc., Feb. 10, 1917......2,111.20
Levin-Burgh, Inc.—Senner & Kaplin Co., July 14, 1917 ....1,172.37
Oransky, Louis; Abe, and David, (L. Oransky & Sons)—Pictorial Review Co., Nov. 10, 1916 ....1,088.55
Same—Same, May 12, 1917........112.85
Pike, Charles A.—A. Picker et al, May 7, 1898 ....125.73
Stallo, Edmond K.—Mechanics' Bank and Trust Co., April 30, 1917........124.77
Triangle Waist Co.—R. Levin, Feb. 21, 1917 ....1,883.36
Ward, Frank P.—Valentine Building Co., April 9, 1917 ....202.81

To Underwear Manufacturers!
This is official:—
When the present stocks of yarn run out there will be a boost in prices that will eclipse even former advances.
By taking advantage of to-day's prices you'll be 'way to the good on your Spring merchandise.
I'll loan you the money on the most equitable conditions you ever were offered. If you wish to act, necessity demands promptness. So see me today. It will pay you to do so.
Universal Discount Co.
Jacob Rosenthal
100 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

POSTPONE 3D AV. HEARING.

Company Gets Until July 23 to Prepare Transfer Data.

Further hearings on the application of the Third Avenue Railway Company for permission to charge 2 cents for transfers was postponed yesterday by the Public Service Commission until July 23. The delay was due to the request of the commission for a great deal of statistical data which counsel for the company said could not be hurriedly prepared. It is thought that all of the testimony will be in by Aug. 1.

On Sept. 10 the application of the New York Railways Company for permission to charge for transfers will come up for a hearing. James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the company, said that he was quite sure that all of the testimony he had to submit would be in the possession of the commission by Sept. 17. On the same day a similar application of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be called.

The application of the New York & North Shore Traction Company for permission to charge a seven-cent fare will be heard on July 16.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9.—Twenty-five new corporations, having an aggregate capital of $894,400, were chartered today. They include:

Kenyon Uniform Co., Inc., Brooklyn, haberdashery and clothing, $100,000; E. E. Hurley, A. Skillman, A. Foshay, 120 Broadway.

Huntington Fox and Fur Corp., Huntington, deal in foxes and fur-bearing animals, $20,000; L. A. Munger, H. S. and C. E. Brush, Huntington.

Finembro Corp., Manhattan, real estate, breweries and hotels, $10,000; L. Bayles, F. A. Browne, R. W. Elliott, 304 West 70th St.

International Storage Warehouse Co., Inc., Manhattan, storage, warehouseing, and forwarding, $100,000; E. Kaplan, J. F. Wischusen, G. F. Mattuck, 628 East 5th St., Brooklyn.

Brownston Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty, $150,000; W. R. Murrin, E. R. Philbin, R. S. Wolcott, 306 West 108th St.

Mazda Realty Co., Inc., Queens, real estate and brokerage, $10,000; C. T. M. and A. Jaeger, 1,324 Intervale Av.

Louis Siegel Co., Inc., Bronx, real estate and brokerage, $5,000; A. I. Solomon, L. and A. Siegel, 875 Hunts Point Av.

Nestle Patent Holding Co., Inc., Hornell, deal in patents and manufacture patented articles, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; W. H. O'Neil, H. G. Wenzel, C. Nessler, 575 Riverside Drive.

Schrock & Squires, Inc., Manhattan, electrical engineers, manufacture iron, steel, and copper products, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; J. J. O'Connor, F. W. Bain, W. B. Nealis, 291 Pearl St.

Max Duwe & Co., Inc., Bronx, general mail order business, $50,000; S. J. Allison, F. Andrews, M. Duwe, 163 East 184th St.

McDonnell & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, monuments, mausoleums and statuary, $200,000; E. A. and J. S. and M. H. McDonnell, Buffalo.

Federal Mercantile Co., Inc., Manhattan, commission merchants, selling agents and contracting, $5,000; J. C. Hamberger, J. Hirschman, E. W. Drucker, 299 Broadway.

The Cigar Dealers Association of the Bronx, Inc., tobacco business, $10,000; L. Matusowo, L. Kambad, I. Gruber, 972 West 163d St.

Peter Mineral Water Co., Inc., Rochester, operate mineral springs, confectionery business, $50,000; D. L. Cook, H. R. and H. M. Peter, Rochester.

Stellar Jewelry Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, fixtures and machinery, $25,000; N. P. Handley, D. J. and G. J. Faour, 187 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Nutt and Latcher Realty Co., Inc., Utica, manufacture cloth and textile fabrics, $5,000; T. F. Nutt, G. and K. Latcher, Utica.

Lion Textile Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacturing and jobbing in bed spreads and curtains, $10,000; C. Bender, S. Garten, L. Shenfeld, 277 Broadway.

Berkshire Rubber Co. of N. Y., Inc., Albany, rubber articles, motors and engines, $10,000; A. and B. Wurts, T. D. McMurray, Albany.

Cisch Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty and insurance, $5,000; E. and H. Cisch, S. Sperber, 13 Pitt St.

Empire Hat Block Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, hat blocks of wood and other material, $5,000; S. and C. Buschoff, H. Gronenberg, 14 West 111th St.

Interstate Transit Co., Inc., Manhattan, transportation, commerce, and navigation, $100,000; J. J. McKenna, E. M. Wolff, S. E. Gribben, 90 Wadsworth Av.

Capital increases: Warsaw Elevator Co., Warsaw, $50,000 to $250,000; Prattsville Dairy Co., Hobart, $15,000 to $60,000; Alberta Underwear Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000; Irving Leather Works, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000.

Capital reductions: Class Journal Co., Manhattan, $35,000 to $10,000; The American Architect, Inc., Manhattan, $260,000 to $500.

Dissolutions: Greek Camel Cigarette Co., Inc., Manhattan; Charles F. Schmale, a corporation, Manhattan; Krallert Pearl Works Co., Inc., Manhattan; Wellington Stables, Inc., Brooklyn; Smith & Sons Mfg. Co., Buffalo.

Revocation and new designation: New York Oklahoma Oil Co., Inc., Delaware. Representative, T. B. Johnstone, 233 Broadway.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 9.—Charters filed:

Marion Ice Company, Atlantic City, deal in ice, wood, coal, &c., $100,000; Horatio Marion, C. Arthur Boltz, and H. Walter Gill, all of Atlantic City.

South African Trading Company, Jersey City, transport goods by steamships, $190,000; Andrew Melagos, Joseph I. Smith, and Eustace Seligman, all of New York.

Clinton Garage, East Orange, operate a garage for motor vehicles, $2,000; Harold S. A. Bancroft, Mabel H. F. Bancroft, and Margaret F. Bancroft, all of East Orange.

Trades Shipping Corporation, Jersey City, ship goods, $80,000; R. R. Leaycroft, Caldwell, David Stone, Mountain Lakes, and Charles E. Fuller of Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 9.—Charters filed:

Cosden & Co., produce, prepare and market petroleum, natural gas in all its forms, $32,000,000; Enos S. Stockbridge, Wilhelm Lentz, Roland H. Brady, all of Baltimore, Md.

Moon Motor Car Company, manufacture automobiles and all parts thereof, $18,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Kanoky Oil Company, establish and maintain an oil company and operate same, $4,000,000; S C. Rimlinger, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Butte Southern Copper Mining Company, do a general mining, milling, and refining of ores and metals, $1,000,000; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; Robert A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City; Paul E. Britzsch, Brooklyn.

BIG WHISKY FIRM TO QUIT.

Distillers' Head Says Thousands of Saloons Will Close Soon.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Chapin & Gore, for sixty years one of the most important whisky manufacturing firms in the country, is to go out of business, Charles H. Hermann, its President, announced today.

Mr. Hermann, who is also head of the National Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, predicted that within sixty days at least 2,000 saloons in Chicago and a similar proportion throughout the country would be forced out of business as the result of national anti-whisky legislation.

Mr. Hermann estimated that the whisky now in existence would be exhausted within a year if its consumption should continue at the present rate. He said he had positive knowledge that not more than 200,000,000 gallons were now in the Government warehouses.

Appeals for Cast-Off Clothing.

The Prison Committee of the Church of the Ascension Forum, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, issued an appeal yesterday for cast-off clothing for use in connection with its work of co-operation with Corrections Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis. The committee has established a shop at the Corrections Dock, East Twenty-sixth Street, where workers meet the released prisoners from Blackwell's Island and fix them up in the matter of proper togs. All clothing should be addressed to the Social Relief Bureau, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, or clothing will be called for if the committee is notified at the church.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1800.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; H. G. Bass, carpets, draperies; 1,140 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Olson Bros.; B. Olson, women's ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; R. H. Pendleton, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Caheen Bros.; T. J. Crittenden, shoes; 470 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; R. B. Cease, basement dept.; 212 5th Av.; Grand.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Miss Gilman, children's coats, dresses; Miss Milliken, infants' wear; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Silberman, machine-made dresses; basement buyers; Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear; Mr. Tripp, bathing suits; Mr. Koenigstahl, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Tompson, house dresses, kimonos; Mr. Ring, dresses; J. F. O'Brien, coats, suits; A. C. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' dresses, petticoats; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; A. Van Norden, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Prince George.
BOSTON.—A. Schuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss McHugh, misses' dresses; 432 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen Co.; A. B. Chamansky, cotton dresses, waists; J. S. Herman, dress goods, silks, blankets, notions, art embroideries; Mr. Kaufman, women's, misses', children's shoes; 244 5th Av.
BRISTOL, Va.—Mahoney-Jones Co.; J. A. Mahoney, general mdse.; 395 Broadway; Flanders.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. F. Wilson, white goods, linens; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; W. Ness, carpets, rugs; Miss Miller, waists; Miss Gallagher, muslin underwear; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Mrs. F. C. Mellon, infants' wear; 2 W. 37th.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. M. McLeod, wash goods; C. W. White, knit underwear; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO.—Kelly-Roth Co.; L. Cohen, Fall coats, suits; 303 5th Av., Room 910.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss Koepke, boys' clothing; T. A. Lamond, domestics; W. W. Robertson, white goods; Mr. Foote, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss Obermeyer, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs; Miss Ball, ribbons; C. Metz, men's furnishing goods; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss E. Carney, dresses; Miss D. Worsky, suits; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Liederman Bros. & Soboroff Co.; I. Liederman, hats, caps; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. F. E. Skinner, waists; Miss C. Raynor, suits, skirts; R. P. Evans, silks; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; S. Shane, ready-to-wear; Miss Bogen, waists; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. W. Leffingwell, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; W. Simpson, women's suits; J. F. O'Neil, coats, wraps; J. W. Jones, dress goods; J. Karaffo, laces; E. Michaud and G. Springer, men's hats, caps; R. M. Chamberlain, men's clothing; 1,107 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Chas. Tobias Bro. & Co.; M. H. Tobias, H. M. Tobias, mfrs. headwear; Hargrave.
CINCINNATI—A. Block & Co.; J. Block, woolens; 229 4th Av.; New Strand.
CINCINNATI—Eclipse Cap Co.; S. Cohen, caps, woolens, supplies; McAlpin.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—L. Stix & Co.; Wm. Reiss, furn. goods; 377 Broadway.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; Miss Beal, suits; 404 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; R. A. Thompson, linens, white goods; 43 Leonard.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—William Taylor, Son & Co.; H. E. Crouch, ready-to-wear, basement; E. C. Wingenbach, millinery, basement; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ames Co.; Miss A. Rice, hosiery, gloves; 116 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Eagle Cap Co.; W. Rosen, hats, caps; Broadway Central.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Root & McBride Co.; J. S. Littlefield, white goods, linens, linings; G. F. Smith, domestics, flannels; F. H. Theis, silks, dress goods; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND.—May Co.; Mr. Lindner, Miss Lawton, house dresses, cotton petticoats; Miss E. K. Brown, infants' wear; 37 W. 26th.
DALLAS, Texas—Neiman-Marcus Co.; Mr. Neiman, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.
DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; M. Goettinger, ready-to-wear; S. Mayer, muslin underwear, negligees; 1,150 B'way.
DAYTON, Ohio—Hamill Hat Co.; C. Hamill, men's hats, caps; Wallick.
DAYTON, Ohio—L. Troxler Co.; R. A. Stanley, carpets, rugs; 116 W. 32d.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; A. Luball, basement, coats, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; L. W. Samish, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
DETROIT, Mich.—Edson, Moore & Co.; A. H. Woodley, white goods, linens, hdkfs., laces, embroideries; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; J. Beucler, white goods, linens; A. H. W. MacMillan, domestics, flannels; A. L. Brevitz, underwear; C. Kerstein, pantaloons, overalls; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; L. Brownhill, basement wash dresses, dust coats; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT—K. Burrows, skirts, dresses; Breslin.
DETROIT.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss K. Kaufman, gloves; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT—Newland Hat Co.; J. A. Gleeson, hats, caps; 8 Washington Place; Navarre.
DETROIT, Mich.—A. Krolik & Co.; L. P. Laurandeau, dress, wash goods, flannels; 320 Broadway.
DETROIT, Mich.—Kline Garment Co.; Miss Buell, children's wear; 404 4th Av.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—P. H. Meyer & Sons; P. H. Meyer, hats, caps; Breslin.
EL PASO, Texas.—Popular Dry Goods Co.; M. Mayer, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Fowler & Co.; G. R. Bright, general mdse.; Miss M. S. Banks, ladies' wear; Latham.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie Dry Goods Co.; E. A. Laird, rugs, draperies; 432 4th Av.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Mackey, Nisbet Co.; L. P. Kestner, mdse. mgr.; 43 Leonard.
EVERETT, Wash.—Goldie's; L. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
FRESNO, Cal.—E. Gottschalk & Co.; A. H. Blum, gen. mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; A. Ross, shoes; W. V. Sparling, ready-to-wear; Mrs. M. McLean, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; G. Reardon, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss M. Williams, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. B. Williams, silks; 230 5th Av.; Bristol.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; C. B. Fear, hosiery, underwear; 320 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS.—W. H. Block Co.; Mrs. M. Lewis, misses', children's wear; 1,261 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—William H. Block Co.; William H. Block, Jr., dress goods, linens; Miss S. Blum, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—J. Thomas & Sons; W. K. Raker, ready-to-wear waists, infants' wear; Grand.
JOLIET, Ill.—G. A. Ducker Co.; J. S. Botts, toys; Grand.
KEOKUK, Iowa.—Irwin, Phillips Co.; P. H. McAndrew, piece goods; 72 Leonard.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—D. Briscoe Co.; J. E. Briscoe, dry goods; 256 Church.
LOGANSPORT, Ind.—Schmitt-Klopfer Co.; H. O. Schmitt, silk dresses; 470 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; Mrs. M. Turrish, muslin underwear, children's dresses; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper, Coats & Casey D. G. Co.; F. Stranger, representing; 377 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES—Smith, Riddick D. G. Co.; W. A. Hancock, dress goods, linings; 220 5th Av.; Great Northern.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—N. B. Blackstone Co.; H. W. Blackstone, coats, suits, dresses, waists, sweaters; Mrs. M. M. Morton, muslin underwear, infants' wear, bath robes, sweaters; 225 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. Strauss & Sons Co.; J. C. Phely, upholstery goods; 1,133 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co.; C. Weinstock, cloaks, suits, waists, infants' wear; A. L. Hodskins, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 72 Leonard.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Rosenfeld Co.; J. Rosenfeld, millinery, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Wm. R. Moore D. G. Co.; H. E. Taylor, dress goods, ginghams; W. J. Johnston, linens, white goods; 256 Church.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss K. Thornton, coats, suits; 384 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—M. Heimann & Co.; J. C. Heimann, flowers, feathers; A. H. Wettendorf, untrimmed hats; 581 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A. Landauer & Son; J. A. Landauer, dress, wash, white goods, linens; 395 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Fein, Mosher & Co.; M. Fein, clothing, furn. goods; Prince George.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. E. Amluxen, silks, woolen dress goods; 230 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Young, Quinlan Co.; Miss Hanson, coats; Mr. Jones, ladies' suits; Miss N. Clair, misses' wear; 110 West 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis Dry Goods Co.; C. J. Peterson, carpets; 432 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Mercantile Co.; O. T. Ballhorn, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 2 W. 37th.
MONROE, La.—I. Baer Co.; M. Marks, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Nachman, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara Dry Goods Co.; Miss G. L. Calkins, art goods; 432 4th Av.
NORTH FORK, W. Va.—H. B. Hauer & Co.; H. B. Hauer, Miss Clipton, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoades & Swartz; Miss A. B. Petar, cloaks, suits; 1,239 Broadway; Gregorian.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. Spiesberger & Son Co.; N. A. Spiesberger, ribbons, flowers; 581 Broadway.
OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; Miss Michaels, waists; 1,133 Broadway.
OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; C. H. Segbers, silks, dress goods; F. J. Turinsky, white goods, linens; 43 Leonard.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; D. J. Lit, jobs, basement, muslin underwear; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—J. B. Haines & Sons Co.; H. Greenfield, notions; McAlpin.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; H. Katzman, jobs wash skirts; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Frank & Seder; A. Arnfeld, men's, boys' furnishing goods; J. Cohen, (basement,) jobs silk suits, coats, dresses, skirts, tub skirts, dresses; S. Finkelhor, silk suits; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; G. Kerngood, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss H. Demond, house dresses, children's wear; Mrs. H. Black, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—J. A. McNally & Son; C. M. McNally, woolens; 200 5th Av.; Latham.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; B. S. Chapin, ready-to-wear; Mrs. V. Ravenscroft, furs; C. F. Shedd, hosiery; A. I. Jalkert, Miss A. L. Conboy, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; A. R. Meyer, talking machines; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. H. Gilman, linens, white goods, neckwear, corsets; Wm. McKelvy, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss J. Milne, art embroideries; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. B. Eastman, gen'l mdse.; 1,270 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Ore.—H. Liebes & Co.; Miss Alice Clancy, waists, petticoats, underwear; 303 5th Av.
PUEBLO, Col.—C. C. Anderson Co.; W. J. Ross, gen. mdse.; W. M. Morris, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; Miss R. Hexter, infants' wear, kimonos; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. I. Kaufmann, I. Kaufmann, millinery; L. Kaufmann, notions; 353 5th Av.
ROANOKE, Va.—Geo. McBain Co.; Mr. Koontz, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.
ROANOKE, Va.—G. MacBain Co.; C. M. Koontz, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy, Robinson Co.; J. R. Warden, boys' clothing; J. L. Geraghty, representing; 353 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; K. C. Townson, art goods; W. J. Griggith, knit underwear; Miss K. Maloney, infants', children's wear; N. Barnes, rugs; 482 4th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Decker, Patrick Co.; W. G. Patrick, dry goods, notions, laces, ribbons, women's furn. goods; J. Decker, hosiery, underwear, sweaters, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; C. Davis, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard; Wallick.
SAN DIEGO, Cal—Ballard & Brockett; I. T. Brockett, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Emporium; Miss Russell, dresses; Miss Livingston, children's dresses; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO.—B. Hirsch Co.; A. G. Wilson, jewelry, leather goods; 33 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A. Muller Co.; G. W. Stewart, wholesale millinery; Woodstock.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Moore-Watson D. G. Co.; S. J. Varnhagan, women's, children's ready-to-wear, neckwear, gloves; B. R. Funsten, cotton, dress, wash goods, silks, velvets, linings; 72 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—H. Liebes & Co.; Miss Kate Clancy, waists, underwear, petticoats; 303 5th Av.
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—W. C. Leonard Co.; Miss Glogan, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Bon Marche; C. A. Biederman, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; A. Alexander, domestics, flannels, blankets; 230 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Keet & Rountree D. G. Co.; J. L. Rice, hosiery, underwear; J. H. Rountree, domestics, flannels; 72 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Mctl. Co.; J. B. Motter, wash goods; 320 B'way.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—J. S. Brittain D. G. Co.; R. W. Powell, linens, laces, ribbons, white goods; G. E. Jones, mfg. dept.; 320 B'way.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; W. E. Andriano, laces, white goods; L. H. Barr, domestics, dress goods, blankets; 43 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Brittain D. G. Co.; W. H. Beattie, ginghams; 320 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; F. Trumann, domestics, prints, ginghams, percales; O. Putnam, hosiery; H. Haller, wash goods; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; H. R. Kurtz, wash goods; 395 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss Donnelly, children's dresses; Miss Julius, suits; 404 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Carleton D. G. Co.; C. D. Sharp, white goods, blankets, linens; L. Landwehr, notions, fancy goods, jewelry; J. W. Stahlberg, laces, neckwear, corsets, hdkfs., ribbons; 358 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Rice Stix D. G. Co.; P. Treumann, domestics, prints; 577 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss G. Brisolari, skirts; 23 East 26th.
ST. LOUIS.—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; G. L. Werner, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. J. Jonas, hats; 37 W. 26th.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Golden Rule; G. L. Young, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; A. C. Birk, H. D. Wall, carpets, rugs, curtains; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; D. A. MacFarlane, cloaks, suits; Miss M. Rochte, infants', children's wear; Miss M. Stark, muslin underwear, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.
TULSA, Okla.—J. Seidenbach, Fall suits; 303 5th Av.
TUSCON, Ariz.—Rosenstern D. G. Co.; L. Rosenstern, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; H. Barschkies, silks, velvets; 354 4th Av.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; C. H. Jacobs, clothing; 1,270 B'way.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Hicks & Hoge D. G. Co.; G. D. Maxwell, notions, furn. goods; 256 Church.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; H. M. Helfrich, rugs, carpets, upholstery goods; 1,270 Broadway.
WICHITA, Kan.—Johnston & Larimer D. G. Co.; Mr. Neely, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Bayles Bros. Co.; D. R. Bayles, clothing, furnishing goods; Collingwood.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; T. A. Keller, housefurn. goods, toys; 230 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes & Co.; G. Moran, white goods; 432 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; G. F. Moran, white goods; 432 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown D. G. Co.; C. E. Wursching, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.

NOTICE TO JOBBERS

Our Spring Line for 1918 is NOW READY
Children's White Dresses
SIZES 2 TO 6—6 TO 14 AND JUNIORS
ROSENGARTEN & KELLNER
20 WEST 20TH ST.
America's Largest Popular Priced Children's White Dress House

The Permanent Buyer talks a great deal
—about Boulevard Suits and Coats, but he knows what he is talking about when he says that few lines this season will offer so much real value and real style at equal prices.
"Boulevard" styles are many and varied—you'll probably want quite a few.
So take the Permanent Buyer's advice and see the "Boulevard" line before you place orders elsewhere.
GOLDMAN, SOMMERFIELD & CO.
Manufacturers of Coats and Suits
1333 Broadway at 35th St. New York

EXPORT ASSISTANT
COTTON GOODS HOUSE
requires man as assistant to manager. One who can speak and correspond in Spanish and operate typewriter preferred. Good opportunity for the right man.
Address by mail only, giving experience and salary.
HENRY GLASS & CO.,
White Street,
New York.

AUTO DUSTERS
AUTO NOVELTY COATS
RAIN COATS
34 West 27th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

OUR SHOW ROOM DISPLAY IN
SUITS & COATS READY
COOPER & GRAPES,
302 FIFTH AVE.

WEAR PALM BEACH SUITS
Look for Palm Beach this Label
THE GENUINE CLOTH

WASH DRESSES
2,000 Wash Dresses to Close Out.
Alvin Waist & Dress Co., 132 W. 22nd St.

CROMPTON
VELVETEENS and CORDUROYS
CROMPTON-RICHMOND CO., INC.,
31 EAST 31ST. STREET NEW YORK CITY

Serge Dresses
MAJESTIC DRESS CO. 129-133 W 29th ST

FLAGS
U. S. flags, good quality, 8 in. x 12 in. $5.25; 12 in. x 18 in., $8.00; 25 in. x 35 in., $30.00 per gross; hemmed on all sides; on sticks, with gilt spears. SANFORD SIMONS & CO., 35 E. 10 St.

WOOLENS OFF PRICE
ELIAS SURUT

VENETIANS
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO., 44 East 25th St.

WASH SKIRTS of every description to close out at a price. Our new Fall line on display now. WIENER BROS., 14-16 West 17th Street.

SWEATERS
COHEN BROS., 16-18-20 W. 32nd St.

OUR NEW FALL LINE.
COATS AND SUITS NOW READY.
Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

COATS ALONE Weinreb & Horowitz 1140 Broadway.

SILKS SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., 114-120 East 23d St.

Our Fall Line of SUITS Now Ready.
TRIANGLE COAT CO., 127 W. 26th St.

FINANCING
Of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
WORMSER & COMPANY,
95 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED.
Ridless & Chesnin, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 3239

THE PROSPECT OF THE RUBLE

The Russian financial and political situation and its present and future effect on the currency of the Russian Government are discussed in a special analysis.

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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
INVESTMENT BANKERS
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Slump with Vague Rumors of Peace Tenders—Trading Contracted.

Losses running up to 12 points were suffered by some of the industrial stocks which have been most active in recent weeks in a dull session yesterday. The list opened irregular, with a reactionary tendency in the industrials, and grew decidedly weak in the late afternoon. At the close Bethlehem Steel A was off 12¾ points, with the B stock down 5½. Crucible lost 3⅜, Lackawanna Steel 3½, United States Steel 2, Republic Iron & Steel 1½, Ohio Cities Gas 4¼ and United States Industrial Alcohol 5¼. The fact that most of the issues noticeable for their weakness were war stocks was connected by traders with reports that Germany is beginning to consider the possibility of making peace. It is true that the theory of broaching peace tenders rests on a slender foundation, but the market credited a vague rumor that Emperor William met neutral Ambassadors and Ministers in a conference at Berlin on Saturday, as well as another story to the effect that he is looking for a successor to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. There is no doubt in any one's mind that Germany would be well pleased to enter into any peace discussion which would concede her the right to hold most of the territory now occupied, but in view of the recent statement on this point by Lloyd George there is little hope that the end of the war has been brought appreciably nearer by recent developments.

The Government crop report was awaited with unusual interest and proved on the whole satisfactory, although the condition of Spring wheat on July 1 was down to 83.6 per cent. as against 91.6 per cent. a month earlier. In Winter wheat there was a gain of 5 points, while the corn condition was almost as good as shown in the June 1 summary. Present indications point to a total crop of Winter and Spring wheat of 678,000,000 bushels, an increase of 22,000,000 bushels over the indications a month ago, and comparing with the actual yield of 640,000,000 bushels in 1916. The most hopeful sign in the crop situation is the promise of a bumper corn harvest, the present indication pointing to a crop of 3,124,000,000 bushels, as against the crop of 2,583,000,000 bushels gathered in 1916. The record corn crop was 3,124,000,000 bushels in 1912, or the same as that now forecast for the current year.

Bearish sentiment in the Street was encouraged by the unexpected action of the Senate in delaying passage of the food bill by adoption of the amendment providing in the Government purchase of all the whisky in bond. While no one expects legislation to be enacted along these lines the Street did not overlook the fact that if adopted it would inevitably mean a large increase in the taxes that must be levied on incomes and excess profits. The motor stocks were in better demand yesterday, with Maxwell, Chandler, General Motors, Studebaker and Goodrich all showing gains at the end of the day. Call money ruled at 3 per cent. throughout most of the session, closing at 2½ per cent. Total sales on the Stock Exchange were only slightly above the half-million mark.

TONE GOOD IN LONDON.

American Securities Dull—Discount Rates Firm.

LONDON, July 9.—Money was in fair supply and discount rates were firmer today.

During the early hours on the Stock Exchange dealers were occupied with discussing the air raids. Business later was chiefly in oil and explosives shares and gilt-edge securities at steady prices, with the tone generally good.

Rubber and Mexican issues improved in the afternoon, but provincial trading was affected by interruptions to communications. American securities were dull.

Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 9.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent loan, 88 francs 40 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3	Last	2½
Low	2½	Renewals	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4½@4½	Sixty days	4½@4¾
Ninety days	4½@4½	Ninety days	4½@4¾
Four months	4¼@4½	Four months	4¾@5
Five months	4½@4¾	Five months	4¾@5
Six months	4½@4¾	Six months	4¾@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....3⅝@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....4@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days....4½
4 to 6 months....4½@5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months....5@5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demands	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	+.0005
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	+.03
Cables	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	+.02⅝
Rubles—				
Demand	23.40	22.80	23.40	+.25
Cables	23.50	22.90	23.50	+.25

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.7555	4.76 7/16
5.1825	Paris	5.72½	5.71½
	China—		
	Hongkong	61.65	61.75
	Peking	97.75	97.875
	Shanghai	91.75	91.875
19.295	Greece	19.80	19.90
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.75	33.00
	Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826	Italy	7.21	7.20
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.25	51.37½
	Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.19	Holland	41.12½	*41.25
51.85	Russia	28.25	28.50
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	28.95	29.15
	Stockholm	30.60	30.80
	Christiania	29.30	29.60
19.295	Spain	23.25	23.45
	South America—		
32.41	Rio	26.87½	27.00
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.12½	41.25
5.1826	Switzerland	4.70	4.69

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days*
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

*Plus 1/32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $378,718,110; balance, $43,073,059; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $928,139; Federal Reserve credit balance, $30,808,670.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.50 to $3.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39 15-16d, up 3-16d; in New York, 78¾c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 61⅞c.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 9.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	July 7, '17.	Week's Changes. (Increase.)
Circulation	$5,669,000	$2,000
Loans, dis., and inv.	480,604,000	13,081,000
Ind. dep., inclu. U. S.	375,007,000	14,768,000
Due to banks	140,644,000	13,757,000
Time deposits	35,225,000	276,000
Exchange clearances	22,667,000	4,772,000
Due from banks	80,861,000	1,095,000
Cash in banks and in F. R. Bank	58,539,000	*2,100,000
Cash excess and with F. R. Bank	16,270,000	5,525,000

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	501,746	451,880	499,817
Year to date	104,315,422	87,490,854	65,242,049

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5¼	5½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
3⅝	4½	100	Alaska Juneau	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
28	28½	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28	28½	28	28½	— ⅜
..	102	100	Am. Brake S. & F.	100	100	100	100	—2¾
48⅞	49	1,100	Am. Can	49½	50	49	49	— ½
105¾	106	200	Am. Can pf.	105¾	106	105¾	106	+1
75	75½	2,000	Am. Car & F'dry	76	76¼	75	75	—1½
13	13½	900	Am. H. & Leather	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
61	61½	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	61½	61½	61	61	— ½
9	9½	400	Am. Ice	8⅞	9½	8⅞	9½	+ ½
54	59	200	Am. Ice pf.	53	54	53	54	...
53¾	54	600	Am. International	55	55	54	54	—1¾
23½	24¼	2,200	Am. Linseed	24	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
60	60½	200	Am. Linseed pf.	60	60	60	60	— ½
69½	70	1,000	Am. Locomotive	70¾	70¾	70	70	...
65	65½	300	Am. Malting 1st pf.	66⅞	66⅞	65½	65½	— ⅝
104¼	104½	1,800	Am. Smelt. & R.	105½	105½	104⅜	104¼	—1¼
69¾	70	700	Am. Steel F'dries	70	70	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
118⅝	120	1,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	119	120¼	118¼	119½	+ ¼
46¼	46½	7,900	Am. Sumatra Tob.	44¼	46½	43¼	46⅜	+2⅞
120⅝	121	300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120¾	121	120⅝	121	+ ¼
100	101	63	Am. Tob. pf. new	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
51⅞	52	300	Am. Woolen	52	52	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅜
98	99	110	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98	98	98	...
40½	41	300	Am. Writing P. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ½
30	32	200	Am. Zinc L. & S.	31	31	30½	30½	— ⅝
62½	65	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+1¼
78⅞	79¼	7,900	Anaconda Copper	80½	80½	79	79	— ½
61½	61⅞	100	Associated Oil	62	62	62	62	—2
100	100½	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100¼	100¼	100	100	— ⅛
101½	103	2,100	At. Gulf & West I.	104	105½	101¼	101¼	—3
69¼	69¾	10,400	Baldwin Loco.	71	72½	67⅞	69¼	—2¼
70½	71	2,200	Baltimore & Ohio	71¼	71½	70	70	—1¼
69	70	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	70	70	70	70	...
106	118	200	Barrett Co.	108⅝	108⅝	107½	107½	—3½
132	138	400	Bethlehem Steel	138	138	132⅝	132⅝	—12¾
129½	129¾	46,700	Beth. S. class B t.cfs.	134¼	134½	129½	129½	—5½
56¾	57	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	57	57	57	57	...
10½	12	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
39⅝	40¼	200	Butte & Superior	39¾	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅜
38	38¼	200	California Packing	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
50⅝	52	100	California Pet. pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
158⅝	159	700	Canadian Pacific	158½	159	158½	158¾	— ¼
92¾	92⅞	10,700	Central Leather Co.	94¼	94½	92¼	92¾	—1
113½	115	4	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	115	115	115	115	...
82	83	2,400	Chandler Motor	81⅝	83½	81¼	82½	+1½
59	59½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	59½	59½	59⅜	59⅜	+ ⅜
68¾	69½	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	68	69¼	68	68¾	+ ⅝
108½	109½	100	Chi. & Northwest	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
64¾	65½	300	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p.	64¾	65½	64¾	65	+1¼
34½	35	2,200	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	34½	35⅜	34½	34¾	+ ⅞
76½	77	1,600	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	76	77	76	76½	+ ¼
66¾	67	1,900	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	67¼	67½	67	67	— ⅝
21	21¼	1,000	Chile Copper	21⅛	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ¼
54⅛	54⅜	300	Chino Copper	54¼	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	— ⅛
37	38	200	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	37	37	37	37	+1½
65	76	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	67	67	67	67	—1¾
50¾	51	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	50¾	51¼	50¾	51⅛	+ ½
25	27	100	Col. & Southern	26	26	26	26	—1
40⅞	41¼	200	Columbia Gas & El.	40¾	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	— ⅛
98¼	99½	500	Continental Can	99½	99½	99½	99½	—2½
35¼	35⅜	29,000	Corn Products Ref.	35⅜	35⅞	34¼	35¼	— ¼
97⅝	99	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+2¼
83½	83¾	29,300	Crucible Steel	86¾	87	83⅜	83⅜	—3⅜
42	42¼	4,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	43	43	42¼	42¼	— ⅞
90	90¼	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅜
90	90¼	20	Do., odd lot	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
185¼	190	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	185½	185½	185½	185½	...
100¼	102	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	—2½
13⅜	13⅝	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ½
20½	21	2,000	Distillers' Secur.	21⅜	21⅜	21	21⅛	—1⅛
24⅜	24⅝	1,100	Erie	24¾	25¼	24½	24⅜	...
36	36¾	300	Erie 1st pf.	37	37	37	37	+ ¼
..	90	100	Fisher Body pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	—1½
31½	33	100	Gaston, W. & W.	32	32	32	32	—1
157½	160	200	General Electric	159	159	158	158	— ½
113	113¼	14,600	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	111	115	111	112⅞	+ ⅝
47½	48	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+1⅛
83	85	200	Granby Consol.	84	84	84	84	+ ⅞
102¼	102½	2,300	Great Northern pf.	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
31½	32	1,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	31⅝	32¼	31½	31½	...
41	41⅝	300	Greene-Cananea	40¾	41	40¾	41	+ ⅝
123	126	200	Gulf States Steel	123¼	124	123½	124	...
60⅝	61	2,900	Inspiration Copper	61¼	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅞
53	55½	500	Int. Agricultural pf.	53¼	54	53¼	54	—1½
27⅝	28	9,800	Int. Mer. Marine	27½	28⅜	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
84¼	84⅜	25,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	85	85⅝	83½	84¼	...
39⅛	39⅜	1,100	Int. Nickel	39⅜	40	39⅜	39⅜	— ¼
33⅛	33½	500	Int. Paper	34	34	33¼	33¼	—1
70	72	100	Int. Paper pf. sta.	70	70	70	70	—4
46	48	100	Jewel Tea	47	47	47	47	...
43⅝	44	1,500	Kennecott Copper	44¼	44¼	44	44	— ½
90¼	91	4,200	Lackawanna Steel	93¾	94	90½	90½	—3½
29	30	200	Lake Erie & W. pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼	—3⅝
17	17½	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	18¼	18¼	17½	17½	—1½
61⅝	62	200	Lehigh Valley	62	62	62	62	+ ¼
115	116½	100	Manhattan Elev.	115	115	115	115	...
46½	47	200	Max. Motors	47½	47½	46¾	46⅞	+ ¾
29	30¼	600	Max. Motors 2d pf.	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30	+1½
97⅛	97½	3,600	Mexican Petroleum	99	99	97	97⅛	—2⅛
41	41½	800	Miami Copper	41	41	41	41	...
60⅝	61⅛	3,300	Midvale Steel	61¼	61½	60½	60⅝	—1
99	102	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	99	99	99	99	—3
29½	29¾	1,600	Mo. Pacific w i.	30	30	29½	29½	+ ¼
77⅝	85	19	Morris & Essex	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	...
33½	34¼	400	National Acme	34⅜	35	34⅜	34⅜	+ ¼
34½	35	1,500	Nat. Conduit & C.	34⅝	35	34½	34½	— ½
40⅝	41	7,300	Nat. Enam. & St.	41⅛	42¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
97	100	300	Nat. En. & St. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1½
22⅞	23	300	Nevada Con. Cop.	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
24	24½	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	24	24	24	24	...
130	136½	200	N. Y. Air Brake	138	138	137⅞	137⅞	— ⅛
88	88½	800	N. Y. Central x d.	88½	88½	88	88½	— ⅛
35⅞	36⅝	500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36½	+1½
120½	121½	100	Norfolk & Western	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	— ⅞
98½	99	2,200	Nor. Pacific x d.	99½	99½	98½	98½	— ⅝
120½	120¾	5,100	Ohio Cities Gas	124	124	120¼	120¼	—4¼
..	..	300	Ohio Cities G. rgts.	66	66	64½	64½	—1½
5	5¼	200	Ontario Mining	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
27½	27¾	600	Pacific Mail	27½	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅝
51½	52	1,700	Penn. R. R.	51⅞	52	51⅞	52	...
74	75	800	People's Gas, Chi.	75	75⅛	74½	75	—1
40½	41½	100	Pierce Arrow	41	41	41	41	...
96¼	97¼	100	Pierce Arrow pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ¼
71½	74	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	72	72	72	72	...
55	55½	10,800	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	55¼	56⅞	55	55¾	+ ¼
100	100¼	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	100	100	100	100	...
32¼	33	1,500	Pitts. & West Va.	32	33	32	32¼	...
63	64	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
73¾	75	100	Pressed Steel Car	74	74	74	74	...
1½	2	100	Quicksilver pf.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅜
98	99	330	Railway Steel S. pf.	98⅞	99	98⅞	98⅞	+2⅜
27⅝	27¾	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
94⅛	94⅜	4,400	Reading	94⅝	95¼	94⅛	94⅛	— ½
89½	89⅝	16,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	90¾	91½	89½	89½	—1½
64⅛	64⅜	300	Royal Dutch ctfs.	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— ¼
16½	17	100	St. Louis-San Fran.	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
92	95	500	Savage Arms	96½	96½	95	95	—3
17½	17½	100	Saxon Motor	18	18	18	18	—1¾
12½	13	300	Seaboard Air Line	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	...
43¾	44	2,400	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	44⅛	44¼	43½	43½	...
56½	57½	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅛
92½	92⅝	1,600	Southern Pacific	93	93	92½	92½	— ⅛
26¼	26½	3,100	Southern Railway	26½	27	26½	26½	+ ¼
58⅝	59	18,600	Studebaker Co.	58	60¼	57⅞	58⅝	+ ¾
47½	49	200	Superior Steel	48¾	48¾	47⅝	47⅝	—1
17	17½	1,100	Tenn. C. & C.	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	...
212½	213½	1,100	Texas Co.	212¼	214	212½	213	— ⅞
..	..	420	Texas Co. rights	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
59⅞	60	3,800	Tobacco Products	60½	60½	60	60	— ½
95	98½	100	Underwood Typew.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ¾
83	85	100	Union B. & P. new	85	85	85	85	...
134½	134¾	2,800	Union Pacific	134½	135¼	134½	134½	— ⅜
79½	80	100	Union Pacific pf.	80	80	80	80	...
44¾	45¼	400	Un. Alloy Steel x d.	45	45	44¾	44¾	—1
104½	105	600	United Cigar Stores	104¾	104⅞	104½	104½	— ¼
..	..	100	United Dyewood	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	—2¼
132	133	500	United Fruit	133	133	132	132½	+1
15	18	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	16	16	16	16	...
152½	152¾	11,700	U. S. Indus. Alco.	157½	157½	151½	152¼	—5¼
59	59½	1,000	U. S. Rubber	59⅝	59⅝	59	59⅝	— ⅛
107	108	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
47½	50⅜	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅜
124⅞	125	111,600	U. S. Steel	126½	126⅜	124⅞	124⅞	—2
118	118¼	480	U. S. Steel pf.	117¾	118	117¾	118	+ ⅜
107¾	108	2,100	Utah Copper	108½	109	107¾	107¾	—1⅛
42	42½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	1,400	Wabash pf. A	49¾	50	49¼	49½	+ ⅜
26	26¼	400	Wabash pf. B	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ½
..	..	100	Western Maryland	20	20	20	20	— ½
93⅜	94½	100	Western Union Tel.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅝
49⅜	49⅞	2,200	Westingh. E. & M.	49⅜	50	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	15¾	700	Wheeling & L. E.	15⅞	16	15½	15½	...
47	47½	200	White Motors	47	47	47	47	+ ½
68½	69¾	200	Wilson & Co.	69½	69½	69	69	...
31¾	32	6,500	Willys-Overland	32¼	33¼	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
93½	94	500	Willys-Overland pf.	92⅞	94¼	92⅞	94⅛	+2⅛
..	..	100	Wisconsin Central	45	45	45	45	—1
34	35	200	Worthington Pump.	34½	35	34½	35	...

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, July 7, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance June 30			$17,903,438.08
Receipts—			
Revenues	$1,207,093.54		
Miscellaneous	32,792.79		
Loans:			
Revenue bonds	2,000,000.00		
		3,239,886.33	
		$21,143,324.41	
Payments—			
General administration	$3,681,094.21		
Redemption of city debt	748,100.00		
Interest on city debt	830,185.67		
Transfer of surplus water revenue, Borough of Brooklyn	250,000.00		
		5,509,379.88	
Balance July 7			$15,633,944.53

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested June 30	$2,346,393.58	
Receipts	753,742.10	
	$3,100,135.68	
Payments	629,350.00	
Balance uninvested July 7		2,470,785.68
Aggregate balances July 7		$18,104,730.21

SILVER HIGHEST SINCE 1892.

Quoted at 78 3-4 Cents an Ounce—Heavy Demand Reported.

There was an advance of one-half cent in the price of silver yesterday, the quotation reaching 78¾ cents an ounce, the highest on record since 1892. Bar silver in the London market was up 3-16 of a pence, 39 15-16d being charged. The demand for silver is so great that it is reported that transactions have been made at 80 cents and higher.

Local authorities on the silver market are awaiting with interest to learn the effect the advancing prices will have on the political unrest in China.

STORY OF A COAL BARON.

Character sketch of Francis Stuyvesant Peabody, once a messenger boy, now head of Fuel Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense, in the current number of The Annalist. 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.08	69.72	69.79	— .22
25 industrials	92.17	90.61	90.82	— .98
50 stocks	81.12	80.16	80.30	— .60

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 9	81.12	80.16	80.30	— .60
July 7	81.10	80.56	80.90	+ .41
July 6	80.81	80.05	80.49	+ .16
July 5	81.76	80.17	80.33	—1.14
July 4	Holiday			
July 3	81.87	80.85	81.47	+ .11
July 2	82.44	81.14	81.36	— .95
June 30	82.48	81.44	82.31	— .07

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	82.44	July 2	80.05	July 6	80.30
1916	87.04	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.38
1915	75.34	July 20	66.96	July 10	73.55
1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80
1911	83.75	July 19	81.50	July 5	82.49

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	80.30
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	85.31
Full Years.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 9	82.61	—.08	July 2	83.11	—.08
July 7	82.69	+.04	June 30	83.19	+.07
July 6	82.65	—.14	June 29	83.12	—.09
July 5	82.79	—.07	June 28	83.21	—.04
July 4	Holiday.		June 27	83.25	—.02
July 3	82.86	—.25	June 26	83.27	—.01

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	82.61	July 9	82.61
†1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	87.35
Full Years.					
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Governor Strong Goes West.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has again gone West for his health. He plans to return in about a month, and during his absence Robert H. Treman will again serve as acting Deputy Governor. Mr. Strong took a year's leave of absence, which expired about June 1 when he came back. The past five weeks have been particularly strenuous owing to the Liberty Loan financing, &c., and Mr. Strong was urged to take another brief rest.

National Bank Notes Retired.

The last weekly statement of the Clearing House disclosed that the National Bank of Commerce had no national bank notes outstanding. At the bank it was explained that $155,000 of the notes that had been oustanding were retired solely for the purpose of removing from the books a relatively unimportant item. A recent amendment to the Federal Reserve act repealed a former provision of the law which required national banking associations to maintain a minimum deposit of United States registered bonds with the Treasurer of the United States. The Clearing House statement shows that the Importers and Traders' National Bank reported circulation of $51,000; the Seaboard National, $70,000; the Hanover National, $172,000; the Chase National, $650,000, and the Chemical National, $444,000. Ever since the passage of the Federal Reserve act there has been a disposition on the part of the large national banks to reduce their circulation.

The Gold Settlement Fund.

The Gold Settlement Fund in Washington, which amounted to about $20,000,000 when its operation began in May, 1915, has grown to approximately $525,000,000. Some idea of the magnitude of the fund may be formed from the fact that a truck load of gold certificates was transferred from the Federal Reserve Board to the Treasury in Washington. It took three men over two days to place a stamped indorsement upon the certificates. Had the amount represented been in the form of gold coin it would have weighed 963 short tons.

Sinclair to Have Depreciation Account

The President of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation said yesterday that while there had been no charge carried on the books for depreciation of properties, neither had there been any credit for appreciation, which had been many times greater than the depreciation. He said, however, that a depreciation account was now being opened. "The Sinclair Corporation is better balanced," he said, "as to control of raw materials, pipe lines, refineries, tank cars, and distribution than any of its larger competitors, and therefore in the existing national emergency it will be amply able to do its part in connection with existing demands of the Government upon the larger units of the oil industry."

Ore Cargo Space Inadequate.

The prevailing high prices for pig iron and steel products and the iron ore from which they are made would mean much more to the owners and lessees of ore lands if it were not proving so difficult to obtain transportation facilities to the Pittsburgh district. An official of a company holding vast ore deposits in the Great Lakes district said yesterday that he would be glad to contract to sell ore in the ground at half the price quoted in the steel centres. A number of the big cargo boats which were built especially for the ore trade were cut in half in order to be taken through the canal into the St. Lawrence River, where they were enlarged and put into transatlantic service. To take their place new vessels were to have been ready this Summer, but labor troubles have held back construction until it seems doubtful if they will be able to complete their first round trip before the closing in of Winter. The rates on ore are so low that the steamship owners accept shipments only when they cannot obtain wheat, flour, and other products making for bigger earnings.

Cost of Loan Flotations.

Bankers are greatly interested in the cost of floating the Liberty Loan, but thus far the Treasury Department has been unable to prepare any data. The Monetary Times of Toronto reports that the Dominion of Canada, in raising three loans aggregating about $350,000,000, spent $60,876 for clerical assistance and $110,027, for advertising. Brokers received for selling the bonds of the first two loans a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent. and for the third loan three-eighths of 1 per cent. On the first loan banks received a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., on the second one-half of 1 per cent., and on the third 9-20 of 1 per cent. The banks agreed, in consideration of these commissions, to take subscriptions and receive payments, deliver provisional receipts, interim certificates and bonds, keep the necessary accounts and cash coupons free of charge. In the United States no commissions of any kind were allowed to brokers or banks, and no money was spent for advertising the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan.

More Business; Less Profits.

While it can no longer be considered a typical road, owing to its peculiar operating and financial difficulties, the New Haven illustrates with its May earnings statement the situation pictured by the Eastern executives in their plea for higher rates. In May the New Haven earned $7,338,000 gross revenue, which was an increase of $472,000 over the corresponding month of a year ago, but its operating income after taxes was reduced to $2,069,000, a decrease of $130,000. For the five months of 1917 the New Haven has saved but $437,000 for net out of an increase of $2,336,000 in transportation revenues.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$2,537,500	$2,962,000	$1,907,500
Year to date	522,673,150	559,910,450	414,280,700

U S Liberty 3½s, w i
$500....100
500....100
500....100
28000....100 1-50
300....100
2000....100 1-50
12 lots
50....100
1000....100 1-50
500....100
2000....100 2-50
83000....100 1-50
1000....100
24000....100 1-50
4000....100 2-50
52000....100 1-50
5000....100
500....100
25000....100 1-50
73000....100
7100....100
111000....100
250....100
184000....100
1000....100 1-50
100....100
200....100 1-50
2000....100 1-50
500....100 1-50
564000....100
50....100
2000....100

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000.

U S 4s, coup
1.....105
Am For Sec 5s
11.....96½
6.....96⅝
3.....96½
56.....96⅝
Anglo-Fr 5s
48.....93½
½.....93¾
½.....93⅝
2.....93½
6.....93⅝
½.....93¾
½.....93⅝
2.....93½
8.....93⅝
20.....93½
5.....93⅝
5.....93½
City of Paris 6s
15.....94¼
City of Tokio 5s
3.....80
French Govt temp 5½s
5.....99
27.....99⅛
28.....99
Dom of Can 5s, 1921
4.....98½
1926
3.....96
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
6.....98
2.....98⅛
2.....98
5½s, 1918
17.....99½
1.....99⅝
1.....99¾
8.....99⅝
2.....99¾
22.....99⅝
5.....99¾
25.....99⅝
25.....99¾
5½s, 1919
1.....97
10.....96⅞
new
16.....99½
9.....99⅝
10.....99⅝
1.....99⅝
8.....99⅝
2.....99⅝
5½s, 1921
11.....96
2.....95½
3.....95¾
2.....95⅞
1.....96
2.....95½
10.....96
16.....95⅞
NYCanal4s, 1960
3.....101
1961
3.....100⅝
NYCity3½s, Nov, 1954
3.....86
4s, 1959
1.....94
4¼s, 1960
2.....97½
2.....97¼
1964
2.....97⅞
4½s, May, 1957
2.....102½
1965
10.....103
4½s, 1963, reg
1.....102½
AmAgCdeb5s
12.....100¼
conv 5s
1.....100½
AmSm&Ref temp 1st 5s
35.....92½
5.....92
6.....92⅛
3.....92
AmT&Tcol4s
1.....88
9.....88⅝
3.....88⅝
conv 4½s
2.....100¾
col tr 5s
2.....98⅛
2.....99
1s5f..98⅞
4.....99
1.....98⅞
7.....99
44.....98⅞
AmWrPap5s
2.....87½
AnnArb1st4s
1.....61½
1.....62
2.....62½
Arm'r&Co4½s
2.....90
A,T&SFgen4s
30.....88¼
3.....88⅛
2.....88⅜
1.....88¼
½.....88⅜
Trans S L 4s
1.....85¼
Atl&CharAL 1st5s,SerB
1.....97½
Balt&Ogold4s
1.....85
ref 5s
5.....97
conv 4½s
7.....89
S W div 3½s
10.....87
BethSteel1st & ref 5s
1.....98⅝
BRTgold5s
3.....91¾
5s, 1918
5.....98¼
12.....98⅛
6.....98
CenLeather5s
1.....99½
CenPacgtd4s
1.....82
1.....82⅛
Ches&Ocon5s
2.....100½
C & O cv 4½s
1.....79
conv 5s
12.....88
2.....88⅛
5.....88
C,B&Qgen4s
1.....89½
joint 4s
1.....95⅞
15.....96
20.....95⅞
7.....96
6.....95⅞
1.....96
Chi,Mil&StP cv5s,SerB
1.....98½
ref 4½s
2.....84¾
5.....85
5.....84⅞
3.....84⅝
1.....85
C&PW5s
5.....101
LaC&Dav5s
1.....100⅛
C&NWgen4s
2.....86
C,RI&Pgen4s
2.....81¼
Chi,RI&PRy ref 4s
1.....71¼
1.....71½
deb5s,ctfsof dep, stpd
11.....71½
Col&Soref& ext 4½s
5.....79½
ConGascv6s
4.....108
D&Hconv5s
5.....97
D&RGcon4½s
5.....76
imp 5s
1.....80
1st&ref5s
5.....55¼
15.....55
Erie1stgen4s
1.....61
cv4s,SerB
1.....53¼
1.....52½
15.....52
GranbyConcv 6s, Ser A
5.....100
GB&WdebB
1.....11½
4.....11¼
H&M1st&ref 5s, Ser A
1.....59
IllSteel4½s
6.....87¼
Int-Met 4½s
1.....61⅜
IRT1st&ref5s
7.....93
10.....93⅛
6.....93
IntAgrCcoltr5s
1.....74½
6.....73
IntMerMarsf6s
11.....91
KC,FtS&M4s
5.....71
KanCitySo5s
1.....85
LackS5s,1923
1.....98⅞
1950
10.....105
LorillardCo5s
1.....99
L & N un 4s
1.....91¼
Midvale Steel col tr 5s
1.....93¼
M,K&T1st&ref 4s,TrCoctfs
1.....49¾
MoPgen4s,wi
4.....59⅝
1.....59½
15.....59
Mob&Onew6s
1.....106¼
MontPow5s,A
2.....95½
5.....95
NYCentdeb6s
1.....105
ref&imp4½s, Ser A
2.....92
NYConnRR gtd 4½s
1.....94⅛
NY,NH&H non-cvdeb4s, 1956
12.....57
NYRysref4s
4.....53
adj 5s
1.....24
NYTel4½s
7.....93⅝
NY,W&B4½s
1.....56
N & W gen 6s
3.....114
Nor Pac 4s
½.....87
4.....87⅛
Nor Pac 3s
6.....62¾
1½.....63
OreR&Ncon4s
5 3.....86⅞
OreSLgtdref4s
1.....87½
Pac T & T 5s
2.....97
1.....97¼
1.....97
PaRRcon4½s
1.....101
3.....101¼
gen 4½s
1.....95⅝
2.....95⅝
1.....95½
temp 4½s
2.....94⅝
1.....94¼
5.....94⅝
PereMar1st5s
10.....88
PhilaCocv5s, 1922
3.....92
Readinggen4s
11.....90¼
1.....90
StL,IM&So unify&ref4s
2.....76
StL&SFprior lien4s,SerA
16.....61½
5.....61⅛
10.....61¼
1.....61⅛
prlien5s,B
1.....78
income 6s
5.....47⅛
StLSW1st4s
2.....69⅛
SanAn&AP4s
2.....63
SanFe,Pres& PRy1stg5s
1.....99⅝
SeabALadj5s
1.....60
So Pac cv 4s
4.....81⅞
conv 5s
2.....98¼
1.....98¼
5.....98⅛
5.....98⅜
So Ry 1st 5s
4.....98
3.....97¾
gen 4s
9.....65⅞
StandGas&El conv 6s
4.....100⅛
Tex Co deb 6s
1.....103
ThirdAvadj5s
1.....40
Un Pac 1st 4s
2.....91¼
1.....91
1st & ref 4s
3.....84¾
1.....84½
conv 4s
1.....89⅛
USRubber6s
3.....101½
5s,TrCoctfs
1.....86
1.....86⅛
USSteelCorp sink fund 5s
5.....104⅝
29.....104¼
UtahP&Lt5s
1.....93⅜
Wabash 1st 5s
4.....100
West Elec 5s
1.....100¼
West Pac 5s
12.....87
WUTcoltr5s
1.....97¼
WestUnfund& realest4½s
12.....93⅛
West Shore 4s
1.....83
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
4.....101¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97½	..
2s, c, 1930	97½	..
3s, r, 1918	98¾	..
3s, c, 1918	98¾	..
3s, 1946	84	..
4s, r, 1925	104½	..
4s, c, 1925	104½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme T. 1st pf.	..	92
Adams Ex.	110	115
Ad Rumely	14⅝	15¼
Do pf.	26	29⅞
Allis-Ch M pf.	83	84
Am Ag Ch.	92¼	93
Do pf.	99	101
Am B N.	38	42
Do pf.	47	49½
Am B Sug.	91½	92½
Do pf.	93	97
Am B S & Fdy pf.	185	191
Am C & F pf.	114¼	116
Am Coal.	42	..
Am Cot O.	35½	38
Do pf.	90	95
Am Exp.	92	100
Am Lo pf.	102	104
Am Malt.	11	11½
Am Sm pf. A	99	100
Do, B	92¾	94⅜
Am S & R pf.	112¾	113½
Am Snuff.	120	130
Do pf.	99	105
Am Sug R pf.	118	120
Am T & C.	59	62
Am T & T, 2d paid	65	70½
Am Tob.	192	197½
Asso D G.	15	21
Do 1st pf	53	59
Do 2d pf.	33	39
Assets R.	2	2⅞
A. B & A.	14¼	15½
Do pf.	95⅝	97
Atl C L.	108	108¾
A, G & W I pf.	61	62
Bald L pf.	99	101
Barrett Co pf.	107	110
Batop M.	⅞	1
Beth S pf.	120	123
B Un Gas.	100	115
Brown Sh.	..	71
Do pf.	95	100
B. R & P.	80	89⅞
Do pf.	110¼	115
Burns Bros	98	99
Do pf.	110	117
Bush Ter.	..	100
But'k Co.	10	15
Cal & Ar.	77½	79½
Calif Pet.	19	20
Cal Pkg pf.	106½	..
Can So.	..	54
Casa (J I) pf.	78	84
C. C & O.	22½	..
Do pf.	50	..
Cent L pf.	110	112½
C R R of N J.	235	325
Cerro de P.	34	35
Chi & Alt.	12	17½
Do pf.	21	26¾
Cons Gas.	107¾	108¾
Chi Gt W.	10½	12
Do pf.	31	33
C, M & St Paul pf.	109½	111
C & N W pf.	140	150
C, R I & P, 2d paid	42	..
Chi, St P, M & Om.	90	110
Do pf.	110	130
Cleve & P.	..	83¾
Do spec.	..	49¾
Cluett-P.	60	67
Do pf.	103½	116
C & S 1st pf.	53	56
Do 2d pf.	40	47
Comp T R.	39⅛	44
C G, E L & P, B.	105	115
C I C M.	17	19
Cont C pf.	108	112
Cont Ins.	51	55
Crex Carp.	30	45
Cruc S pf.	102	102½
D & Co pf.	99⅛	100¼
Del & Hud.	110⅜	112
D, L & W.	200	209¾
D & R G.	6¼	8
Det Ed.	120	124
Det U Ry.	..	112
Dome M.	11⅛	11⅛
D, S S & A	4	6¼
Do pf.	6	9
Elk Coal.	35	85⅛
Do pf.	44	46
Elec S B.	58¾	63
Erie 2d pf.	28⅛	29½
Erie & P.	..	70
Fisher Bdy	36¼	37
F M & S.	16	20
Do pf.	44	45½
Gen Chem.	221	240
Do pf.	111	115
Gen M pf.	90	91
Gen Cigar.	..	40
Do pf.	95	100
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	104	106½
Gulf S S 1st pf.	109	114
Do 2d pf.	118	160
Hartman.	55⅜	63
Hask & B.	38¼	38½
Homestake.	100	105
Ill Cent.	103¼	103½
Interb-C.	9	9⅛
Do pf.	54⅛	55½
Int Agric.	17	19½
I H, N J.	109	111¾
Do pf.	114	117
Int H Cor.	68	69¼
Do pf.	100	102½
Int N pf.	102	..
Int Pa pf.	..	103
Iowa Cent.	3	5½
Jewel T pf.	100	105
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	68
Kan C So.	21⅝	21⅞
Do pf.	50	56
Kelly S T.	46	50
Do pf.	87	95
Kelsey Wh.	30	38
Do pf.	82	88
K & D M.	2½	5
Do pf.	..	50
Kress (S H) Co.	55	75
Do pf.	105	106
K'gs Co El L & P.	109	110
Lacl Gas.	96	96½
L E & W.	16	20
Ligg & M.	220	225
Do pf.	114	120
Long Isl'd.	39	43
Do ctfs.	39	42
L-W Bis.	14	18
Do 1st pf	80	92
Do 2d pf.	51	64
Lorill'd Co.	195	210
Do pf.	110	116½
Louis & N.	125	127
M'kay Cos.	81	82¾
Do pf.	64¼	64½
Mah C R.	350	..
Man B'ch.	1	3
Man El S 1st pf.	..	95⅝
Max M 1st pf.	64	68
Math Alk.	50	55
M Dep Sts.	53½	58
Do pf.	102¼	108
Mex P pf.	92	96
Mich Cent.	104	120
M & St L.	15	15½
M, St P & S S M pf.	114	119
Do l l.	65	75
M, K & T.	6¾	7
Do pf.	10	13½
Mo Pac pf. w i.	54	56
Mon Pow.	94	95
Do pf.	111½	112½
N, C & St L.	126	135
Nat Bisc.	108⅛	111
Do pf.	114	115
N C & S.	73⅛	79
Do pf.	108	112
Nat Lead.	55⅛	57
Do pf.	109	112
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	23
Do 2d pf.	4	6
N. Y, C & St L.	20	28
Do 1st pf	66	80
Do 2d pf.	44	50
N Y Dock.	15	17
Do pf.	38	40
N. Y, L & West	..	115½
N Y, O & West	23	24
Norf, South.	24¼	26
N & W pf.	82½	85
North Am.	58⅞	63
N W Tel.	..	66
Nova Sc S.	95	97¼
Ohio F S.	44⅝	49
Owens B M	91	93
Do pf.	110	120
Pac Coast.	40	45
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf.	64	80
P T & Tel.	25	26½
Do pf.	92	98½
Pan-Am P & T pf.	88	91
Peo & E.	8	10
Pere Marq.	18	19
Do P pf.	63	64½
Do pf.	..	45
Pett-Mull.	21	55
Do 1st pf	88	96
Phila Co.	34	35
Pitts Coal.	55	60
Do pf. ex div	115	142
Do pf cts. ex div.	116	119
P, Ft W & C	146¼	154
P S, N J.	117	118
P'man Co.	139½	140½
Quicksilver.	1¼	1⅜
Ry Stl Spr.	53	55
Rdg 1st pf	40½	42
Do 2d pf.	41¼	42
Rep I & S pf.	102⅞	103¼
St L & S F pf.	25	30
St L S W.	29¼	30
Do pf.	..	50
Seab A L pf.	28	29
Sears-R.	165¼	170
Do pf.	123	126¾
Shat Ariz.	25	25½
S-S S & I pf.	93	95
So P R S.	170	190
Do pf.	100	..
So Ry pf.	54	56
St'd Mill.	86	92
Do pf.	84	90
Studeb Co pf.	93	94
Stutz Mtr.	37⅝	45
S S 1st pf.	101	105
Tex Pac.	15	16
T P L Tr.	135	..
Third Av.	19	20
Tob P pf.	98	101
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs.	3	7
Do pf.	6	16
Do pf c.	6	12
Tidew O.	195	200
Tran & W.	41¼	45
T C R T.	85	88
Und T pf.	114	..
U B & P.	11	12¾
Unit Drug.	72	75
Do 1st pf	52	53½
Do 2d pf.	85	88
Un Cig Sts pf.	115	121
Un P'b'd.	28⅛	29¼
U Rys In.	7	8
U S C I P.	21¼	22¾
Do pf.	55	58¾
U S Exp.	18	32
U S Ind A pf.	98	105
U S R & I.	13	15
U S Sm.	57⅝	60⅛
Utah Sec.	18½	20
Va-Car Ch pf.	106	106½
Va I, C & Coke	68½	70
Va R & P.	..	48
Wabash.	11⅞	12
W F Exp.	90	94
W Md 2d pf.	34	38
West Pac.	16	16½
Do pf.	44	45
W E & M 1st pf.	63	70
W & L E pf.	33	84
Wilson pf.	100	105
Wis Cent.	43	45
W'w'th (F W)	125	127
Do pf.	..	123
Wor P pf. A	90	97½
Do pf. B.	54	58

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug., 1919	96¼	96¾	6.90
Argen.Gov.Disc.	Dec. 15,'17	99⅝	100¼	5.75
Argen. Govt.	May 15,'20	98¼	99	6.33
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.90
City of Mont.5	May, 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.20
City of Que..5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Dom. of Can..5	Apr., 1921	98	99	5.20
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	3.50
Dom. of Can..5	Mar., 1937	94	94½	5.55
FrenchGov.Con.	Apr., 1919	99	99⅛	6.00
Gov. of N. F.5	July, 1919	95	97	6.60
Italian Govt..6	Oct. 15,'17	99¼	100	6.00
Norweg. Govt.6	Oct. 15,'17	99½	100¼	4.50
Norweg. Govt.4	Feb., 1923	100	103	5.30
Prov. of Qu..5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Gov.of France.5	1s. of 1916	145	150	..
Rep. of China.6	Nov., 1919	94½	96½	7.50
Russian Govt.6½	July, 1919	88	89½	..
Do 5½	Dec., 1921	76½	78	..
Do rubles...5½	Feb.14,'20	$226	$229	..
Swiss Govt....5	Mar., 1918	99	99¾	5.10
Swiss Govt....5	Mar., 1920	98¾	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov., 1917	100	100⅜	3.85
Am. P. & L...6	Aug., 1921	99	100	99¾
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	4.70
Am. Thread..5	Jan., 1919	97½	98	5.35
Ark. Val. R., L. & P....6	July, 1919	98	100	6.09
Beth. St. Cor.5	Feb.15,'19	98⅜	98⅞	6.15
Braz. L. & T.6	Nov., 1919	94	97	7.50
C., R. & Q..	July, 1921	95⅞	96	5.05
B'klyn R. T...5	July, 1918	98	98⅛	6.75
C., B. & Q....	July, 1921	95½	95⅞	5.10
C. & W. Ind.5	Sep. 1917	99½	100¼	4.25
Can. North...5	Sep. 1917	99	99⅝	5.00
Can. Pac. R..6	Mar.2,'25	100⅝	100⅞	5.65
Curtiss A. & M.6	Serial	99	100¼	
Cuba-Am.Sug.6	Apr., 1918	100¼	100⅝	5.15
East. P. & L.5	Mar. 1,'18	97	100	5.00
Erie R. R....3½	Apr., 1919	98	98¼	6.10
Fed. Sug. Ref.5	Jan., 1920	97	99	5.30
Gen. Rubber..5	Aug., 1918	98⅞	99⅜	5.25
G. T. of Can..5	Aug., 1918	97	99	5.80
G. T. of Can..5	Nov., 1917	98	99¼	6.00
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100⅛	3.85
Int. Harvest..5	Feb.15,'18	99⅝	100¼	4.10
Kan. C. Ry..5½	July, 1918	98⅞	99¼	6.00
K.C. Ter. Ry.4½	Nov. 15,'18	98¼	99¼	4.90
K.C. Ter. Ry.4½	July 19,'21	97½	99	4.80
Mich. C. R.R.5	May, 1918	99	99¼	5.60
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1919	95	97	7.50
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.75
N. Y. C. R.R.4½	May, 1918	99⅛	99¼	5.10
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	Apr.15,'18	95½	96¼	8.95
Otis Elevator.5	Apr., 1920	97	99	5.20
Penn. Co.....4½	June15,'21	98⅛	99¼	4.60
P. S. C., N.J.	Mar.,1919	98	99¼	5.30
Rem. A. Un. Met C. Co..5	Feb. 1,'19	79	83	..
Southern Ry..5	Mar. 2,'19	98	98⅝	6.15
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.55
Utah Sec.Cor.6	Sep. 15,'22	90	91	8.20
Wabash R. R.4	May, 1920	92	95	5.80
W'house El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct., 1917	99¾	100⅜	3.70
Win. R. Arms.5	May, 1918	97¼	98	..
W. V. T. & E.6	May, 1919	97½	98⅛	6.75
W. S. G. & E.6	June, 1927	97	98	6.20
Win. E. Ry..6	Jan. 15,'18	98⅛	100¼	5.50

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
May gross	$166,081	$190,224	$24,143
Net	40,348	58,956	18,608
Total income	53,113	67,954	14,841
Sur. aft. chgs.	52,599	67,425	14,826
5 mos. surplus	302,704	284,724	*17,980

*Increase.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD lines for May—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Mileage	1,997	2,005	2,003
May gross	$7,338,618	$6,866,229	$5,754,808
Net aft. taxes	2,069,804	2,200,583	1,738,272
Other income	173,220	157,178	190,231
Total income	2,243,024	2,357,762	1,928,503
Sur. aft. chgs.	402,157	592,516	333,030
5 mos. gross	33,745,623	31,408,709	25,955,981
Net aft. taxes	8,499,683	8,062,458	7,114,332
Other income	923,046	1,278,563	1,257,307
Total income	9,422,729	9,341,023	8,371,640
Sur. aft. chgs.	770,478	179,970	600,553
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
May gross	1,352,487	987,495	770,560
Net aft. taxes	364,941	196,397	142,154
Sur. aft. chgs.	312,815	67,288	*25,314
11 mos. gross	14,561,435	11,205,019	9,814,198
Net aft. taxes	4,579,981	3,049,221	1,526,534
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,229,677	1,238,823	*256,041

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.—(Earnings in milreis.)

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
May gross	7,864,000	7,304,000	560,000
Net	4,289,000	4,108,000	181,000
5 mos. gross	37,004,000	34,001,000	3,003,000
Net	20,380,000	19,091,000	1,289,000

EXCHANGE HAS HONOR ROLL

Names of Members and Employes Who Have Enlisted Now Posted.

On the floor of the New York Stock Exchange there has been erected a large frame containing the names of the members who have volunteered for some branch of the military service of the nation. It is known among the brokers as the "Roll of Honor." On the frame is the inscription, "In the Military or Naval Service of the United States." The following are the names posted of those who have volunteered: I. S. Bache, Noel L. Carpender, Dudley Davis, Andre de Coppet, E. Coe Kerr, W. A. Larned, Allen L. Lindley, Robert W. Morgan, S. C. Markoe, F. S. Page, A. P. Tosner, C. S. Reinhart, E. V. Stebbins, W. C. Van Antwerp, F. A. Walsh, Jr., and A. S. Weiner.

A list is also given of the names of the employes of the Stock Exchange who have volunteered. They are: Clarence A. Benton, Robert J. Besson, John Fogarty, Andrew F. Gibson, William R. Kelly, C. W. Lane, O. Osborne, and Arthur S. Sessleberg.

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Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
Equipment Trust 4½s

Secured on
1000 Composite Hopper Cars
2000 Steel Center Sill Box Cars
4000 Steel Hopper Cars
65 Steel Passenger Cars
10 Pacific-Type Locomotives
30 Mallet Locomotives
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CASH EQUITY 20%

Due 1921-1924

TO YIELD 4.85%

Descriptive circular and list of offerings of other Railroad Equipment Bonds on application.

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The opportunity is still available to acquire this stock on about a 7% income return basis.

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$73,000
Yonkers, N. Y., Reg'd 4s
Due $23,000, 1921
25,000, 1924
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Price to Yield ... 4.30%

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WORLDWIDE SERVICE SCOPE OF NEW BANK

American Foreign Banking Corporation Organized with Capital of $2,000,000.

ARCHIBALD KAINS PRESIDENT

Stock Will Be Owned by Several Large National Institutions Throughout United States.

Announcement was made yesterday of the organization of the American Foreign Banking Corporation, capitalized at $2,000,000, which will specialize in the financing of imports and exports. The President of the corporation will be Archibald Kains, who has just resigned as Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco to assume his new duties.

The feature of the new enterprise is that it has been made possible by the recent amendment of the Federal Reserve act, permitting national banks to invest in the stock of a bank principally engaged in international or foreign banking.

The stock of the bank will be owned by several large national banks spread all over the United States, but no one bank will have a controlling interest. It is expected that the corporation will appoint agents throughout the world, that in some places it will open branches, and in some instances purchase an interest in existing institutions. The American Foreign Banking Corporation will naturally compete with the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, the International Banking Corporation, the National City Bank and Guaranty Trust Company branches in foreign lands.

The organization certificate of the corporation was filed yesterday in Albany with the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York. The prime mover in the creation of the American Foreign Banking Corporation has been Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank. Besides the Chase Bank, the organizers are the Merchants National Bank of Boston, the First National Bank of Cleveland, the Philadelphia National Bank of Philadelphia, the Canal Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans, the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, the First and Security National Bank of Minneapolis, the Fifth-Third National Bank of Cincinnati, the Anglo and London Paris National Bank of San Francisco, the First National Bank of Milwaukee; Hayden B. Harris (formerly of N. W. Harris & Co.) of New York City, Norman H. Davis of the Trust Company of Cuba, Havana, and Schmidt & Gallatin of New York City.

Mr. Kains, the President, was connected with the Canadian Bank of Commerce before he went to San Francisco, and while in that capacity gained considerable experience in foreign banking. He accompanied Secretary McAdoo and Paul M. Warburg, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, on a trip to South America about a year and a half ago.

Hayden B. Harris and T. Fred Aspden, the latter with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in Toronto, will be Vice Presidents of the corporation. It is expected that the new bank will open for business about Sept. 1. Offices have not yet been definitely selected, although several locations are now under consideration.

The passage of the amendment to the Federal Reserve act referred to was urged by the Legislative Committee of the American Bankers' Association, which at that time was headed by C. A. Hinsch of the Fifth-Third National Bank of Cincinnati, one of the institutions listed among the organizers.

THANKFUL FOR SMALL RISE

But Railroad Men Say Rate Increase Will Not Go Far.

Railroad officials in New York yesterday were generally reticent in making any predictions as to the results of the recent rate increase granted the carriers by the Interstate Commerce Comission on the earnings of the roads for the year.

"It will help," said F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie, "and the railroads, like the starving parrot that was offered a half a cracker, are thankful for what they are about to receive. But they are not going to receive nearly enough. The increase in the earnings of the Erie will be about $5,000,000 a year, gross. That will not be sufficient to enable us to buy locomotives and cars and other equipment necessary to the comfort of the traveling public and the speedier handling of freight. I know that the same conditions hold good on the other roads east of Chicago and north of the Potomac."

Officials who had been in Washington during the last week studying the situation believe that the total increase in earnings of all the Eastern railroads due to the award will be in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. This estimate is based on the rate increase plus the readjustment in differentials that is still to be made in coal, coke, and iron ore.

It is believed now that much of this sum will be saved for net. If so it will mean a return on property investment of 5½ and 6 per cent. for 1917, or nearly the same basis as on Western and Southern lines.

One of the encouraging features of the financial situation of the railroads lies in the fact that there is no reason to doubt that their gross earnings will continue to run at high levels as the war goes on. At present the volume of tonnage being moved in all directions is the largest ever known at this season, and it is, in fact, very close to the October record, which is always expected to be the heaviest of the year.

Canadian Northern Issues Notes.

An issue of $2,700,000 Canadian Northern Railway one-year notes has been privately placed by William A. Read & Co. The issue is secured by about $4,557,600 par value of bonds, with first mortgage liens on various divisions of the Canadian Northern Railway system and guaranteed as to principal and interest either by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the Province of British Columbia, or the Province of Saskatchewan. The new issue is for the purpose of refunding $3,000,000 of notes which mature today.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.08
Alta	.04	Julia	.02
Andes	.11	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.12
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.05
Caledonia	.15	Ophir	.10
Challenge Con.	.01	Overman	.03
Chollar	.04	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.10	Savage	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.33	Sierra Nevada	.16
Exchequer	.04	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.61¾

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Con.	.50
Belmont	4.00	Goldfield Merger	.05
Halifax	.25	Great Bend	.06
Jim Butler	.80	Jumbo Extension	.31
McNamara	.25	Jumbo Junior	.05
Midway	.09	Kewanas	.13
Mizpah	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts.	.07	Spearhead	.07
Montana	.20	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Big Four	.06
Rescue	.21	Consolidated	.33
Tonopah Ext.	2.42½	Morning Glory	.18
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	White Caps	1.85
West Tonopah	.16	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.70
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.22
Booth	.07	Packard	.32
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.48
Florence	.18	Round Mountain	.35
Fraction	.04	United Eastern	4.25

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	5½	Isabella	10	11
Dr. Jackpot	4⅞	6	Fanny R.	2	4¼
Elkton	6	7½	McKinney	17	19
El Paso	30	40	Portland	149	150
Gold Sov.	4	5	U. Gold M.	21	23¼
Gold Cycle	214¼	218	Vindicator	72	78¾
Granite	52	60			

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Carolina P. & L.	½	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
Loft Incorporated	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Mil. El. Ry. & L. pf.	1½	Q	July 31	July 20

THE COTTON MARKET

Wide Fluctuation in Prices Without Any General Volume of Business.

The cotton market yesterday showed continued sensitiveness to comparatively small orders and there were wide fluctuations in prices without any general volume of business. Nervousness over the crop situation in the Southwest and a more optimistic view of peace prospects than has found expression for weeks, appeared to be the chief factors on the early advance of about $3 a bale, but demand tapered off later and October contracts broke from 24.46 to 25.95, closing at 26.12 compared with 25.87 the closing figure of Saturday. The general list closed steady at a net advance of 25 to 29 points after having shown a net gain of 59 to 63 points during the morning.

An opening advance of 7 to 35 points attracted considerable realizing and the market eased off several points right after the call. These early offerings were readily absorbed by buying which seemed to come partly from houses with Liverpool and Japanese connections, however, and the market soon firmed up on the continued dry weather in Texas where the rains reported last week were insufficient fully to relieve the drought. A few stop orders were uncovered on the advance and after their execution, the market turned easier under renewed realizing. For a time selling was held in check and the market steadied by the detailed weather reports showing very high temperatures in both Texas and Oklahoma, but demand failed to broaden and the market broke some 40 to 48 points from the best during the afternoon. Closing rallies reflected covering, and the selling seemed to be chiefly in the way of realizing or liquidation. There may also have been some scattered Southern selling on the reaction but offerings from that source were hardly heavy enough to indicate any material change in the spot situation.

The more optimistic view of the peace outlook based upon Russian successes and reports of political dissensions in Germany were probably modified to some extent by the later publication of advices quoting the German Chancellor to the effect that there could be no peace without annexations and indemnities for Germany. This may have entered to some extent into the afternoon decline, but local brokers quite generally regarded the day's fluctuations as reflecting little more than the execution of small orders in a narrow market, and the continued absence of pressure aside from liquidation of long contracts.

There was a feeling in some quarters that Government control of the exports as announced in Washington dispatches, might increase the amount of ocean freight room available for cotton, but this was not a feature much discussed around the ring. A local merchant who has been shipping a good deal of cotton abroad this season, said he did not think the restrictions announced on export of other commodities would affect cotton. Exports for the day were 19,408 bales, making 5,261,167 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
July	26.80	26.99	26.50	26.67@26.69	26.40
Aug.	..	..	..	26.57	26.30
Sept.	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.27	26.02
Oct.	26.00	26.46	25.95	26.12@26.17	25.87
Nov.	..	..	..	26.16	25.91
Dec.	26.20	26.65	26.07	26.30@26.65	26.02
Jan.	26.30	26.72	26.14	26.39@26.40	26.12
Mar.	26.40	26.89	26.30	26.57	26.28
May	26.45	26.95	26.35	26.66	26.38

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 50 points higher at 27.20. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26.30c; New Orleans, 26.88c; Savannah, 26⅝c; Augusta, 26.82c; Memphis, 25.75c; Houston, 26.15c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	7,010	6,139	19,499
Exports	19,408	......	7,016
Port stocks	751,090	776,396	701,405
New York arrivals	7,671	......	......
New York stock	43,924	48,862	103,879

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull at 30 points advance at 19.15d for middling upland; sales 2,000 bales, all American. Imports 3,000, all American. Futures 30 points higher. July, 18.05d; July-August, 17.80d; October-November, 16.75d; January-February, 16.10d; March-April, 15.92d; May-June, 15.76d.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company is the non-member bank which has deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York the sum of $5,000,000, the same to be used for the purpose of settling daily balances at the Clearing House and for check collection purposes.

The National Bank of Commerce announces the appointment of R. E. Stack, R. W. Saunders, and H. W. Schrader as assistant cashiers; A. F. Johnson as auditor, and G. S. Rodriguez and P. F. W. Ahrens as assistant managers of the foreign department.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. have purchased $24,000 Richland Centre, Wis., improvement 5 per cent. bonds; $50,000 Aurora, Ill., school district 4½ per cent. bonds, and $32,000 Defiance County, Ohio, 5 per cent. bonds.

Frank F. Winans, formerly sales manager of the bond department of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, has become associated with the National City Company of New York as assistant to the Vice President, with headquarters in Chicago.

At a stockholders' meeting of the Texas Resources Development Company Directors were authorized to increase the capital stock from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. This company is preparing to build a steel and iron plant at Beaumont, Texas.

The sixth annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America will be held in Baltimore, Oct. 1 to 8, 1917.

The Cotton Exchange at Havre, France, was reopened yesterday under a decree from the Minister of Commerce, which restricts prices and speculation.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	33	35	Iron Blos.	1	1⅛
Bay S. Gas	8	10	J. Verde	1⅛	1⅜
Bingham	12⅝	13	La Rose	40	50
Begole	50	75	Majestic	40	42
Bohemia	1⅛	1¾	Mex. Mets.	28	29
Boston Ely	40	50	Moj. Tung.	45	49
Bos. & Mon	55	56	N. Baltic	1¼	1¾
Butte & L.	13	15	N. Douglas	1¼	1½
Bos. Ariz.	1¾	2¼	N. U. Bing.	..	50
Calaveras	3¼	4	Nixon	36	39
Chief Con.	2⅝	2¾	N. Cornelia	18	18¼
Crown R.	28	32	N. Z. & L.	65	68
Con. Ariz.	2	2¼	Oneco	50	70
Cortez	20	25	Ohio Cop.	1⅛	1¼
Champ Cop.	5	7	Onondaga	30	45
Cal. Corb.	1¼	2	Pion'r Con.	1¼	1⅞
E. & B. B.	2⅝	2½	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	15	17	Ray Hero.	3⅝	4
Fortuna	7	8	S W Miami, full paid	2	2½
Gold Lake	5	7			
Houghton	90	99	S W Miami, part paid	2	2½
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅜			
Humboldt	89	95	Truro	1¼	1⅜
Iron Cap	16	16½	Un. V. Ext	37½	38
Iron C. pf.	16	17	Yuk. Gold	1⅝	2

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	4.90	4.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½ 5	5.00	4.75
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.70	5.70
Can. Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.80
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.90	4.70
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	5.80	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.10	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.50	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.00	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.80	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.80	5.10
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.65
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.05	4.80
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'23	5	6.10	5.20
Missouri Pac.	1917-'22	5	5.90	5.10
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.30	5.00
N. Y. Cen. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.20	4.75
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.80	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.80	5.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.85	4.50
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	5.40	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.75
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.75
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-'27	4½	5.10	4.90

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.50	63.00	62.00	....
Lead	....	11.25	11.12½	11.50
Spelter	9.25	....	9.25	....
Antimony	*16.50	17.00	*17.00	17.50
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$105.00	....
Aluminium	*56.00	....	*58.00	....
Iron, No. 2X fy.	52.75	53.75	52.75	53.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 31½@32c, carload lots, spot delivery; 29¾@30c, third quarter; 29@29½c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	246	0	0	245	10	0
Tin, futures	242	0	0	240	5	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

COMMODITIES PRICES

WHEAT.

There was comparatively little feature to the wheat market as far as trading operations were concerned, but the undertone was easy, and Chicago contracts closed 3½@4½c net lower. The Government report, published after the close of the market, gave the condition of Winter wheat at 75.9 per cent., compared with 70.9 last month, and Spring wheat at 83.6, against 91.6 a month ago. The visible supply in the United States decreased 1,572,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 12,637,000, compared with 47,458,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.82, freight on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	207	201¼	202½	207	108
September	198	190½	190⅝	194	110

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2, Western, $2.40, cost, insurance, freight, New York. The Government report indicated a yield of 56,100,000 bushels, compared with 47,383,000 last year.

CORN.

The Government report on corn made the condition 81.1, compared with 82.0 a year ago, and a total area planted of 121,045,000 acres, the largest on record. The indicated yield was 3,124,000,000 bushels, compared with a final crop last year of 2,583,241,000 bushels. The outlook is for a crop practically the same as the record year of 1912, and as the acreage this year is much larger, favorable conditions during the balance of the season may bring about a final outturn of bumper proportions. The visible supply increased 516,000 bushels, bringing the total to 3,798,000 bushels, compared with 6,139,000 last year. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.95, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	1.56⅝	1.54¼	1.54⅜	1.56¼	78¼
Dec.	1.18¾	1.16¼	1.17⅛	1.18¾	74⅝
May	1.17⅜	1.15¼	1.16⅛	1.17¼	63⅝

OATS.

The oats market was heavy in sympathy with corn and owing to reports that cutting has commenced in Illinois. The Government report was fully up to expectations, the indicated crop being 1,453,000,000 bushels, compared with a final outturn last year of 1,346,867,000 bushels. The visible supply decreased 910,000 and the total was 8,880,000 bushels, compared with 11,719,000 last year. The local cash market was easy; standard was quoted at 77c; No. 2 white, 77½c; No. 3 white, 76½@77c; No. 4 white, 76@76½c; fancy clipped white, 79@81c, and ordinary clipped white, 77@78c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	66	64½	64½	66	40½
September	55¼	54⅜	54⅝	55	39⅞
December	57¼	55⅞	56⅛	57	41⅛

PROVISIONS.

The early trend of the provision market was lower on the embargo announcement and selling due to the easy hogs and the weakness of corn, but offerings were absorbed later, partly by packers causing rallies, which gave the market a steady close. The arrivals at Chicago were 40,000 hogs, with 16,000 expected on Tuesday, while Kansas City had 10,000 and Omaha 8,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	20.92	20.77	20.90	21.00	13.20
Sept.	21.22	21.02	21.15	21.27	13.32
Ribs—					
July	..	..	21.60	21.57	13.55
Sept.	21.70	21.50	21.65	21.67	13.57
Pork—					
July	40.15	39.95	40.10	40.00	25.57
Sept.	39.92	39.50	39.85	39.80	24.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was under heavy selling and prices at the close were weak, with net losses of 29 to 41 points. Total sales were 44,300 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	15.15@ ..	15.50
July	15.32	15.20	15.20@15.40	15.50
August	15.38	15.19	15.19@15.20	15.60
September	15.40	15.05	15.16@15.18	15.51
October	15.21	15.05	15.11@15.17	15.42
November	15.00	14.84	14.87@14.91	15.17
December	14.91	14.85	14.88@14.89	15.17
January	14.95	14.89	14.90@14.92	15.20
February	..	..	14.90@14.99	15.15

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet yesterday, but prices ruled steady. Further near-month liquidation was chiefly in the way of switching, and, while there may have been a little scattered selling on reports of freer offerings from Brazil, offerings were readily absorbed. After selling at 7.74c, early December rallied to 7.85c, and the general list closed steady at a net advance of 6 to 9 points. Sales, 17,250 bags. The local spot market was irregular on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.43	7.42	7.52@7.54	7.45
August	..	..	7.62@7.63	7.54
September	7.68	7.62	7.71@7.72	7.63
October	..	..	7.75@7.76	7.67
November	..	..	7.80@7.81	7.71
December	7.85	7.74	7.84@7.85	7.76
January	..	..	7.89@7.90	7.81
February	..	..	7.95@7.96	7.86
March	8.01	7.92	8.00@8.01	7.91
April	..	..	8.05@8.06	7.96
May	8.03	8.02	8.10@8.11	8.02
June	..	..	8.16@8.17	8.10

SUGAR.

The futures market ruled quiet and easy, and after opening at a decline of 2 to 4 points prices held within a narrow range. The fact that Great Britain was reported to have bought heavily of Java sugars led to the belief that Cuban raw sugar might have a tendency to ease off a little, and later it was reported that Cubas sold at 5⅛c, cost and freight, or a shade under last paid prices, and this caused freer offerings in contracts, the market closing 1 to 7 points net lower, with sales for the day 10,650 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.22	5.20	5.23@5.28	5.26
August	..	..	5.30@5.32	5.31
September	5.38	5.34	5.37@5.38	5.38
October	5.35	5.35	5.37@5.39	5.39
November	5.35	5.34	5.37@5.39	5.39
December	5.25	5.24	5.24@5.25	5.25
January	4.93	4.90	4.92@4.94	4.93
February	..	..	4.75@4.77	4.82
March	4.75	4.74	4.75@4.77	4.82
April	..	..	4.77@4.80	4.84
May	..	..	4.80@4.83	4.86

No changes occurred in the list of refined sugar prices, which ranged from 7.50@8c for fine granulated. Business was only moderate, as the country seems satisfied for the time being, while some of the refiners were out of the market, with others two to three weeks behind in deliveries. Raw sugar was generally easier in tone, with the spot price established at 5⅛c, cost and freight, on a sale of 15,000 bags Cubas, out of store, at 6.33c. At the close there were further buyers at 5⅛c, cost and freight, with sellers advancing their ideas ⅛c. The easier tone was due in a measure to reports that Great Britain had bought 200,000 tons of Java sugar, some estimates being as high as 300,000 tons, at 2.65c, free on board. The domestic demand for granulated has also eased off, and local refiners are taking a less active interest in raw supplies. Spot prices follow: Centrifugal, 6.33c; molasses, 5.45c; cost and freight, 5⅛c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,825 packages. There was only moderate trading, but quite a firm holding of the finer grades of fresh creamery, prices for which were slightly higher in some instances. State dairy quiet. Renovated in moderate jobbing demand. Ladles and packing stock firm. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 39½@40½c; extras, 92 score, 39½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 38@39c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 35½@37½c; thirds, 34@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@41c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38½@39c; seconds, 36@38c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38½@39c; good to prime, 36½@38c; common to fair, 33@35½c; renovated, extras, 36½c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33@34½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,684 cases. Arrivals show further decrease, and advices indicate lighter collections. The arrivals contain but a small proportion of strictly fine to fancy fresh goods, most of the stock showing deterioration in quality. The demand is quiet and selective. Strictly fine to fancy qualities are steady, but medium and ordinary grades tend slightly in buyers' favor, and some marks are selling a little below the prices recently obtained, although the range of values is without quotable change. Good dirties and checks are firm. Nearby white eggs in fair supply; strictly fancy qualities rather scarce and sell quite promptly, but it requires some pressure to move the average good and ordinary grades, which constitute the greater part of the supply. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37@38c.; storage packed, firsts, 36@36½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 36@36½c; firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 32½@34c; thirds and poorer, 27@32c; Dirties, No. 1, 30½@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 23@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 28@29c; undergrades, 20@27c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to good, 38@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@38½c; State Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 38@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 35@38c.

TO LAUNCH BIG ORE CARRIER

First of Ten Ordered by Bethlehem Steel to Carry 18,000 Tons.

The first of ten new ore carriers ordered by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be launched next week at the Sparrows Point Yard, operated by the company in Baltimore. The new vessels are to be 900 feet in length, and are being built to carry 18,000 tons of ore at sea, the Bethlehem owning large ore deposits in Cuba.

The largest ore carriers built hitherto were intended for use on the Great Lakes and had a capacity of 12,000 tons.

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Foreign Exchange
LONDON PARIS

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The Bache Review
discusses this week: A Notable Opinion on Rate Increases.—The Rate Question Is a Public Question.—Railroad Conditions a Present Danger.—The Cotton Crop.—Cotton's Anomalous Position.—Government Control of Textiles.—Fixing Prices.—The Copper Troubles.—Steel Troubles.—Government Priority.—The Market. COPY ON REQUEST. J. S. Bache & Co., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, No. 42 Broadway, New York.

FULTON TRUST CO. of New York
149 Broadway
Henry C. Swords, President
H. H. Cammann, Vice-Pres.
H. W. Reighley, 2d Vice-Pres.
Established 1890
Acts as Executor, Trustee, etc.
Pays Interest on Deposits.

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60 WALL STREET.

Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on July 1, 1917, at the rate of 4 % PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after July 16, 1917.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.
Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An interest dividend (116th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, Credited July 1, 1917, and payable on and after Thursday, July 19, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before July 10th, 1917, draws interest from July 1, 1917.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

The Manhattan Savings Institution
644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.
132nd SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
June 12th, 1917.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 16th, 1917.
Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1917, will draw interest from July 1st, 1917.
Open Mondays from 10 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.
Constant M. Bird, President.
Benjamin Griffen, Vice-Pres. Arthur Stiles, Sec'y.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.
128TH DIVIDEND
New York, June 12, 1917.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING June 30, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 18, 1917. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1.
ROBERT D. ANDREWS, Pres.
EDWARD SHERER, Sec'y.
Society Accounts Solicited.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.
New York, June 4, 1917.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21, 1917.
Deposits made on or before July 10, 1917, will draw interest from July 1, 1917.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
114TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 16th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1917, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend July 1st, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secty.

American Savings Bank
115 WEST 42D ST.
(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)
Hours 9 to 4; also Mondays 6 to 8 P. M.
Dividend at rate of 3½% per annum.
Deposits to July 10th, 1917, draw interest from July 1, 1917.
WM. M. CAMPBELL, Pres. DAVID ORR, Sec.
WM. M. HAZELTON, Treas.

TO HOLDERS OF
EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST TEN YEAR SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS
DATED FEBRUARY 1st, 1917

Notice is hereby given that proposals are invited to be made to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to the Sinking Fund provided for in the Indenture between the Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1917, of First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Ten Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Empire Refining Company, dated February 1st, 1917, and secured by said indenture, at prices not to exceed 104 per cent. of the principal of such bonds flat without interest. On or before August 1st, 1917, this Company will deposit with the Trustee sufficient funds to retire on that date, at a price not in excess of the principal amount thereof, plus a premium of four per cent. of said principal, bonds equal in aggregate face value to $350,000, and said fund is to be applied to the purchase or redemption of bonds of said issue at not to exceed the price above mentioned. All proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposals for sale of bonds to Sinking Fund under Indenture of Empire Refining Company, dated February 1st, 1917," must be for all or any part of the bonds offered and must be received by the Trustee at or prior to ten o'clock A. M. on July 26th, 1917.

Advices as to bonds accepted will be mailed on or before July 27th, 1917, by the Trustee.

Coupons due August 1st, 1917, should be detached from the bonds and presented in the usual manner at the office or agency of the Company, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated July 2nd, 1917.
EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY,
By Frank W. Frueauff, Vice-President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS OF THE AMERICAN SEWER PIPE COMPANY (FORMERLY AMERICAN CLAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY).

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, will, under authority of said mortgage, receive offers of bonds of said issue to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Fifty Thousand One Hundred Sixty-seven and 82-100 Dollars ($50,167.82) on or before July 31, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City. Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 1, 1917, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-Pres.
Dated New York, June 25, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of BELANGER'S, INCORPORATED, will be held at the office of the Company, 476 Central Park West, New York City, on Tuesday, July 17, 1917, at 2:30 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
C. C. HANSEL, Secretary.

Municipal Bonds

LEGAL INVESTMENTS FOR SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW YORK STATE

AMOUNT	ISSUE	MATURITY
$30,000	State of California Harbor Improvement 4s	1989 opt. 55
100,000	City of New York 4¼s	1962 to 66
22,000	State of New York Direct Obligation 4s	1960 to 61
200,000	City of Kansas City, Mo., Direct Obligation 4½s	1935
500,000	City of Bridgeport, Conn., Public Imp. 4¼s	1919 to 45
43,000	City of Troy, N. Y., Reg. Pub. Imp. 4½s	1922 to 36
30,000	Nassau County, N. Y., Reg. Refunding 4½s	1921
30,000	Village of Ellicottville, N. Y., Paving 5s	1918 to 37
180,000	City of El Paso, Tex., Pub. Imp. 4½s	1957 opt. 37
100,000	City of El Paso, Tex., School 5s	1955 opt. 35

Complete details upon request

William R. Compton Company
Municipal Bonds
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago Pittsburgh

MUNICIPAL BONDS OFFERING

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND EXEMPT FROM ALL TAXATION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Security.				Price to Yield.
Syracuse, N. Y.	Reg. 4½		1919	4.20
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Reg. 4½		1930	4.25
Oswego, N. Y.	Reg. 4½		1922-26	4.25
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Cpn. 4½		1918-27	4.30
Rome, N. Y.	Reg. 4½		1929-37	4.30
E. Rochester, N. Y.	Reg. 4.20		1922-25	4.30
Bronxville, N. Y.	Reg. 4.90		1922-27	4.35
Fairport, N. Y.	Reg. 4½		1919-22	4.35
Newfane, N. Y.	Reg. 4½		1918-30	4.40
Greenburgh, N. Y.	Reg. 5		1922-51	4.40
Frankfort, N. Y.	Reg. 5		1918-26	4.50
North Elba, N. Y. (Lake Placid.)	Reg. 5		1932-56	4.60

GENERAL MARKET MUNICIPAL BONDS EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX.

Security.			Price to Yield.
Cabarrus Co., N. C.	Cpn. 4½	1941	4.50
McCormick Co., S. C.	Cpn. 5	1920-42	4.65
El Paso Co., Texas	Cpn. 5	1955-35	4.70
Port Arthur, Texas	Cpn. 5	1939-56	4.75
Wash'gt'n Twp., N.C.	Cpn. 5	1934-39	4.85
Burlington, N. C.	Cpn. 5	1922-27	4.85
Sweetwater, Texas	Cpn. 5½	1954-34	4.85
Darlington, S. C.	Cpn. 5½	1918-42	4.90
Cedar Grove, S. D. (Marion County, S. C.)	Cpn. 6	1922	5.15
Pine Grove, S. D. (Clarendon County, S. C.)	Cpn. 6	1947	5.25

Descriptive Circulars on Request.

H. A. KAHLER & COMPANY
135 Broadway, Telephone: 7251-7252 Cortlandt New York, N. Y.

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey
Main Office (Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries, Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes) Jersey City

NEW YORK RESIDENTS MAY OPEN CHECK OR SAVINGS ACCOUNTS IN TWO NAMES. FUNDS MAY BE WITHDRAWN BY EITHER, AND, IN CASE OF THE DEATH OF EITHER, BY THE SURVIVOR. INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS OVER $500.00. FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON SAVINGS

Largest Banking Institution in Jersey City

Constructive

When we report on an industrial enterprise, we try not only to find out what is wrong, but how to correct it.

And we are often retained to see that the recommendations we make are carried out.

THE EXAMINATIONS CORPORATION
a subsidiary of
Finance and Trading Corporation
43 Exchange Place New York

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Secretary and Treasurer,
Erie, Penn., July 3d, 1917.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Bids for Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company's General Mortgage 3½ per cent. Bonds, to the amount of $39,440, will be received at the Agency of the Company, The American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York, on July 24th, 1917, for purchase on July 26th—proposals to be in the hands of The American Exchange National Bank before three o'clock P. M., and Bonds must be delivered July 26th, or security furnished that day if required, that delivery will be made within ten days, under the provisions of the mortgage covering the same.

J. P. SMART, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
7 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of REPUBLIC DISTILLING CO.

Sealed proposals for the sale of One Hundred Thousand Dollars par value of the Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Republic Distilling Co., due March 1, 1920, will be received at the office of Republic Distilling Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York City, on or before the first day of August, 1917, and those offered at the lowest price, not exceeding, however, par with accrued interest, will be accepted and paid for on the first day of September, 1917.

REPUBLIC DISTILLING CO.,
By F. M. HARRISON, President.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Security	Bid		Asked	
Adams Express 4s, 1947	65	C. D. Barney & Sons	67	Coffin & Co.
Advance Rumely 6s, 1925	83	Keyes, Haviland&Co.	86	Keyes, Haviland&Co.
Do scrip	83	"	...	....
Alabama Steel 6s, 1930	104	Coffin & Co.	...	....
Am. Hide & Leath. 6s, 1919	101	L. M. Prince & Co.	102	L. M. Prince & Co.
Am. Steel Fdys. 1st 6s, 1935	99½	Stix & Co., St. L.	...	....
Am. Steamship 1st 5s, 1920	102	Coffin & Co.	...	....
Baldwin Loco. 5s, 1940	100	S. P. Larkin & Co.	104	S. P. Larkin & Co.
Bluff Point Land & Imp. 4s	78	Louch., Minton & Co.	...	....
Bondholders' Protective 6s	90½	S. Goldschmidt	91½	S. Goldschmidt
Beth. Steel p. m. 5s, 1936	89	Robinson & Co.	92	Robinson & Co.
Buff. & S. Iron deb. 5s, 1926	92	"	95	"
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s, 1960	...	....	84	Keyes, Haviland&Co.
Cahaba Coal Min. 6s, 1922	104	Coffin & Co.	...	....
Chateaugay Ore & Iron 4s	77	Louch., Minton & Co.	...	....
Consolidation Coal 6s, '23	105	Spencer Trask & Co.	106	Spencer Trask & Co.
Cramp. Sh. & E. Bldg. 5s, '29	101	S. K. Phillips, Phila.	...	....
Curtiss Aero & Motor 1st 6s, 1918-'19-'20	99	Keyes, Haviland&Co.	101	Keyes, Haviland&Co.
Curtiss Aero. & M. 1st 6s, '21	...	....	100	Babcock, Rush & Co.
General Baking 6s, 1936	81½	Steinberg & Co., St. L.	85	Harvey Fisk & Sons.
Grand River C. & C. 5s, '19	90	Keyes, Haviland&Co.	95	Keyes, Haviland&Co.
Har'son Bros. & Co. Ins. 5s, '24	98½	S. K. Phillips, Phila.	...	....
Ingersoll-Rand 5s	95	Moore & Co.	102	Moore & Co.
Interlake S. S. 6s, 1916-'24	101	Kean, Taylor & Co.	104	Kean, Taylor & Co.
International Salt 5s, 1951	76	Williamson & Squire	76½	W. D. Runyon, Scr'n.
Lake Superior Corp. 5s, '44	70	Sutro Bros. & Co.	73	Sutro Bros. & Co.
Lack. Coal & Lum. 1st 6s, '61	5	W. D. Runyon, Scr'n	6	W. D. Runyon, Scr'n.
Lima Loco. 1st s. f. 6s, '89	95	Robinson & Co.	98	Robinson & Co.
Mallory Steamship 5s, 1932	85	Moore & Co.	70	Moore & Co.
Monon. Coal 1st s. f. 5s	50	Redmond & Co.	70	Redmond & Co.
Mississippi Glass 1st 6s, '24	100	Stix & Co., St. L.	...	....
N. Y. & Cuba Mail 5s	88	Moore & Co.	92	Moore & Co.
Paint Creek Col. 5s, 1956, t.r.	6	W. D. Runyon, Scr'n	7	W. D. Runyon, Scr'n.
Penn. Cent. Brew. 6s, '27	24	....	...	....
Pleasant Val. Coal 5s, '46	82	Blodget & Co.	90	Blodget & Co.
Pocahontas Cons. Coll. 5s, '57	91	Redmond & Co.	94	Redmond & Co.
Poole E. & Mach. 1st 6s, '26	...	....	96½	Keyes, Haviland&Co.
Prov. Loan of N.Y. 4½s, '21	96	S. P. Larkin & Co.	...	....

(From The Annalist of July 9)

The above is an excerpt from the Open Market Quotations of The Annalist. To the individual holding unlisted inactive securities The Annalist is indispensable.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York

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Send The Annalist for one year to the address below, for which I enclose $4.00.

Name ....
Street ....
City ....

Domestic, $4.00 Canada, $4.50 Foreign, $5.00

Wanted

100 Pacific Coast com.
50 National Casket Co.
100 Metal Siding & Shingle
100 Massachusetts Cotton Mills
50 Conn. Railway & Light. com.
500 American Thread pfd.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Central Aguirre Sugar
Carbon Steel
Del., Lack & Western Coal
Federal Sugar
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Penn. Coal & Coke

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

FOR SALE:—
20 Chelsea Exchange Bank
100 Federal Dye. & Chem.
100 Frederick Railway Com.
50 Foundation Co. Pfd.
100 Natl. Motors
50 Standard Coupler Com.

DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Marlin Arms
STOCK & 6% NOTES
Aetna Explosives
PREFERRED & 6% BONDS
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25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

We Can Use | We Offer For Sale
50 Aetna Explosives pfd. | 100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
50 Kelsey Wheel Pfd. | 25 Manhatt'n El. Supply
25 Del., Lack. & W. Coal | 50 Mich. Lime. & Chem.
10 Buffalo & Susq. 4s | 50 Great Lakes Transit
100 Springfield Body Pfd. | 10 Timken Detroit Axle

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

WE DEAL IN
Remington Type. Stocks
Borden's Milk Com.
Kings Co. E. L. & P.
Babcock & Wilcox
Guaranty Trust Rights
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Realty Associates
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Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

Freeport Texas Sulphur
Guaranty Trust "Rights"
Indian Refining
Semet Solvay "Rights"
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.
Niagara Falls Power Co.
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Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Western Maryland 1st Pfd.
Chicago & E. Ill. Com. & Pfd.
Penn. Coal & Coke
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N.Y. Phone 3016-7 Broad

Nor. States Power Com. & Pfd.
United Publishers Corp. Pfd. "A"
Guaranty Trust "Rights"
Bordens Condensed Milk Com.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York

Smith Motor
Truck Corporation
Preferred Stock
Michaelis & Company, Inc.,
Investment Securities
61 Broadway New York
Phone Rector 6220 to 6226.

Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & Southern 5s
Union Electric New Jersey 4s
Great Western Power 5s
Omaha & Council Bluffs St. Ry. 5s
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3009

American Water Wks. & Elec. all issues
Connecticut Rway. & Ltg. Com.
American Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Georgia Rway. & Pow. Com.
Tri City Rway. & Lt. Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

Chic., Milw. & St. Paul Conv. 5s, 2014
Tax Exempt in New York State.
Denver & Rio Gr. Adj. Inc. 7s, 1932
Kans. City, Clinton & Spgfld. 1st 5s, '25
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

U. S. Finishing
DAWSON, LYON & CO
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	99	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	98	99	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
3s, registered, 1918	98¼	99¼	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¼	99¼	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100⅛	100½	100
4½s	June, 1965	102⅞	103	102¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	102¾	102⅞	102¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	102	102½	102¼
4½s	May, 1957	102	102½	102¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4¼s	April, 1966	97¾	98	97
4¼s	Mar., 1960-30	97	98	97¾
4¼s	Mar., 1964	97¼	97⅞	97
4¼s	Mar., 1962	97	97½	97
4¼s	Sept., 1960	97	97½	97
4s	May, 1959	94	95	94½
4s	Nov., 1958	94	95	94½
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99½
4s	Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
3½s	Nov., 1954	84	85½	84
3½s	May, 1954	84	..	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.
4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4¼s	1918-1919	4.60	..	4.50
3½s	1930-1959	4.55	4.25	4.55
3s	1926-1939	4.60	4.20	4.50
3½s	1940-1953	4.55	4.40	4.55
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	‡Aetna Exp..	5¼	4⅞	5
110	‡But. Judson.	69	66	66
1,600	Carwen Steel	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
300	‡Cent. F. pf.	52½	52	52
1,500	Chev. Motor.	95	92	92
210	‡C. S., w. i..	*28⅞	28⅝	28¾
2,500	Curtiss Aero.	41	39½	39⅝
100	Do pf......	77	75	75
1,500	Do rights....	1⅞	1⅛	1½
200	Emerson P....	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
200	Ev. H., Ins...	22½	22	22
400	‡Int. T. Cp...	½	½	½
100	‡Lake T. B't.	7⅝	7½	7⅛
35	‡Lukens Steel 1st pf.....	102½	102½	102½
400	Marlin A. v. t. ctfs.......	99	97⅛	98½
3,500	‡Maxim Mun	2⅛	2	2⅛
700	N. A. P. & P	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3,000	‡Ohio C. G., w. i.......	58½	57⅞	57½
20	A. O. Smith Corp. pf....	94	94½	94
230	S. & T. T. pf	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
600	‡Stand. M's.	12	11½	11½
7,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.......	30	27½	27⅞
200	Trian. F. v. t. ctfs.......	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	‡Un. E. Aero	3¼	3	3
500	U. S. S'p Co.	4½	4⅛	4½
4,000	‡Un. Motors.	25¼	24⅝	25⅛
1,175	‡U. S. L. & Heat Corp.	1⅝	*1⅞	1⅝
100	World F. Cp. v. t. ctfs....	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	‡W.-M. A.Cp	[illegible]	8⅝	8¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARY.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Anglo-American Oil	19¾	19¼	19½

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,900	††Allen Oil..	66	64	65
500	†‡Am.Ven.O.	18	14	14
1,400	‡Barn.O.& G.	2	1⅞	2
1,200	‡Bilt.O.& G..	½	⅝	½
1,000	†‡Bost.-Wyo. O. (a pros.)	18	18	18
225	†Con.Mex.Oil (a pros.)...	53	53	53
2,000	‡Cos. O. & G. ctfs.	13½	12⅞	12⅞
2,000	‡Cos.&Co.(Oil Ref.) ctfs.	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
1,850	†‡Crosby Pet. (a pros.)...	56	54	55
4,000	‡Cum.P.& R.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	‡Elk B. Pet.	10¼	10	10
11,500	‡Elk.O. & G.. (a pros.)...	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	‡Esmer.O.C..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Federal Oil.	4⅝	4½	4⅝
700	‡Inter. Pet..	13⅝	13⅛	13½
500	Kenova Oil (a pros.)....	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,560	Key. Consol.	9	8⅝	8⅝
350	‡Knic.-Wyo. Oil pf.....	9½	9⅝	9½
1,200	‡LostCityOil.	⅝	½	⅝
5,000	‡Merritt Oil.	27⅝	27	27⅛
1,000	Met. Petrol..	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
4,000	†‡Midw. Oil.	80	79	80
500	†‡ Do pf...	100	100	100
1,500	‡Midw. Ref.	151	146	146
3,000	†‡Okla. Oil..	7½	7	7½
5,500	Okla.P.& R..	9½	9½	9½
11,000	‡ Do rights.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	†OmarO.& G.	33	32	32
3,500	Osage-H. Oil	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
4,370	†‡Pa.-Ky.Oil.	*5⅝	5¼	5⅛
200	‡Sap.O.& R..	10	10	10
6,900	Seq. O. & R..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	‡Sinc.Gulf C.	27	25	26
7,000	‡Sinclair Oil rights	1⅛	½	⅞
100	‡ Do w'r'nts.	100	100	100
8,000	‡Un.West.Oil	⅝	⅛	⅝
1,000	‡UtahPetrol. (a pros.)...	40	40	40
100	Vac.G.& O....	¼	¼	¼
600	‡Victoria Oil new stock.	7⅜	7½	7⅜
700	‡W.States P.	1	1	1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	A.-B. Col. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,050	A. M. Corp...	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	A. B. C. Co..	5	5	5
2,500	†‡Atlanta	11	10	10¼
3,000	‡Austin A'n..	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	B. L. C. Co.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,000	†‡Booth	8	8	8
5,000	‡Boston & M.	58	55	55
1,000	Butte Det't..	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	†‡Caledonia..	58	56	57
12,000	‡Cal. & Jer..	1½	1⅛	1⅛
400	Can. Copper.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,000	‡Cashboy ...	8	8	8
3,250	‡Coco R. M..	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛
200	Con. Ariz. S.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
225	Con. Cop. M.	5⅝	5½	5½
500	‡Con.-Home.	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	Cresson C. G	5½	5	5⅜
6,660	‡Emma Con..	1	⅞	1
3,100	First N. C...	3½	3	3¼
2,200	‡Gold. Con..	52	50	52
2,000	‡Gold. M'r..	6	6	6
5,000	‡Green. M'g.	1	1	1
850	Hecla Min'g.	8⅝	8⅝	8½
3,300	‡Iron Blos'm	1⅛	1	1
1,000	‡J. Verde, (a pros)	1⅛	1⅛	1½
300	†‡Jim Butler.	83	82	83
600	Josvig-K... (a pros)	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	‡Jumbo Ext.	31	31	31
500	‡J. M. of N. M., (a pr.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Louis'a Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	†‡Lucky Girl.	15	14	15
300	†‡Mag'c Cop.	22	22	22
3,000	†Mag'e Cop..	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	†‡Marsh M'g	15	14	14½
400	Mason Val..	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
200	‡McK.-Dar...	50	50	50
2,000	‡Mil. Cop.....	1⅛	1½	1⅛
6,000	‡‡Mo. C. Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	‡Moj. Tung..	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	†‡Moth. Lode	27	26	27
700	‡N. Y. Z. (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Nick. Min....	1⅛	..	1⅛
2,400	‡O. C., n., w. i.......	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
9,100	‡P. C. Cop..	39	35	35
100	‡Red W. M.	⅜	⅜	⅜
11,000	‡Rex C. M...	27	25	25½
1,100	†‡Rich. Cop.	56	54	54
2,400	S. K. of A.	⅛	⅛	⅛
10,000	†‡St. N. Zinc	19	17	19
700	Stand. S.-L.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	†‡Suc. Min..	37	35	36
400	S. C. (a pr.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Ton. Ext.....	2½	2½	2½
200	Tri-Bullion..	⅛	⅛	⅛
530	Un. East....	4½	4⅜	4½
800	Un.M. of A.	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	†‡U.S. Tung.	22	22	22
800	‡Un. V. Ext.	37½	37¼	37½
100	U. G. M. Co.	3	3	3
6,500	†‡Utic. Mines	24	22	23
3,200	†‡Y. M. Cop.	28	27	28

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$30,000	‡B. S. 5s 2-yr. notes..	98½	98⅜	98½
50,000	‡Cos. O. 6s.	100	100	100
2,000	‡R.G.n. 5½s	78	78	78
16,000	‡Rus.G. 6½s	89	86	89

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—July 5, Air Reduction 50 sold at 89.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Sat'rday Bid.	Sat'rday Ask.
Aetna c. of d.	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛
Air Reduc'n..	85	88	85	88
Am.-B. Mfg..	6	10	6	10
Do pf.......	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug S..	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Am. Stores...	34	36½	34	36½
Do 1st pf....	96	98	96	98
Am. W. Paper	3	4	3	4
Atlantic Steel.	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors..	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Brit.-A. Tob. Ord. Bearer.	18	19	18	19
Brit.-Am. T. Ord	17½	18	17½	18
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Car L. & P...	3	3¼	3	3¼
Carbon Steel..	100	104	100	104
Central Fdy..	35	36	35	36
Chal. Motors..	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron.	8¾	9	8¾	9
Charc'l I. pf..	6	6⅝	6	6⅝
Cramp Ship...	80	90	80	90
Eastern Steel.	116	118	116	118
Electric Gun..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Ellis Plan S..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Free. T., new.	43	45	43	44
Fisk Rub. 1st conv. pf.....	..	103	..	103
Grant M. Car.	4½	5⅛	4½	5⅛
Hendee Mfg..	27	31	27	31
Holly Sugar..	44	47	44	47
Do pf.........	100	101	100	101
Int. A. & F..	27½	..	27½	..
Int. Rubber...	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11¾
Int. Trad. pf.	1	1½	1	1½
Kath. Bze. pf.	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛
Key. T. & R..	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
Do pf........	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.......	8½	9½	8½	9½
L. Val. C. S..	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco'e..	55	57	55	57
Lukens Steel.	42	47	42	47
Man. Transit.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Mar. of Am...	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Mitchell Mot.	41	50	41	50
Motor Prod....	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Co.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Trans.	16½	17	16½	17
N. Y. Shipbg.	44	46	44	46
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Sat'rday Bid.	Sat'rday Ask.
Poole Engine.	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Rep. Truck...	72	74	72	74
Do pf.........	93	95	93	95
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
St. Jos. Lead	18⅝	19	18⅝	19
St.L.,Rky.Mt. & Pacific.....	30	34	30	34
Steel Alloys..	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞
U. S. Aircraft	6⅞	7	5⅞	7
United Sugar.	36	36½	36	36½
United Zinc S	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
West I. Syn..	40	45	40	45
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
Zinc Concent.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
OIL STOCKS.				
Atlantic Pet..	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
Am. Oil, N.E.	43	44	43	44
Houston Oil..	20	22	20	22
Knic.Wy.Pet.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
N. Y. & O. O.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
N. Y. & T. O.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Okla. Oil pf..	64	66	64	66
Penn. Gaso....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Penn.-Wyo.....	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8½
People's Oil..	⅜	1	⅜	1
Pierce Oil ..	12	12½	12	12½
Tex. Nat. Oil.	43	50	43	50
MINING STOCKS.				
Alaska Stand.	25	30	25	30
Bingham Min.	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼
Bisbee Cop....	⅛	½	⅛	½
Bradshaw C..	⅛	⅞	⅛	⅞
Buffalo Mines	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Butte C. & Z.	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
Butte-N. Y....	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Ferber Cop....	55	60	55	60
Great Bend...	6	8	6	8
Hudson B. Z.	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Ind. Lead.....	11½	12	11½	12
Kewanas	13	14	13	14
Magma Cop....	43	46	43	46
Nancy H. M.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Nat. Z. & L...	65	70	65	70
Nip. Mines....	7	7¼	7	7¼
Troy-Ariz	23	28	23	28
Utah Nat. M.	5	5¼	5	5¼
Verde Insp....	68	70	68	70
West End C..	66	70	67	69
Wilbert Min..	15	17	15	17
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil.....	19¾	19⅞	19¼
Atlantic Refining..	915	940	915
Borne-Scrymser ...	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line.	99	102	99
Chesebrough Mfg..	390	410	390
Colonial Oil......	50	70	50
Continental Oil...	490	510	430
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L...	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe Line.	210	215	210
Galena Signal Oil..	147	150	147
Galena S. Oil pf...	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line..	210	215	210
Indiana Pipe Line.	96	99	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd..	13⅛	13⅛	13
National Transit...	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit.....	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	97	100	97
Ohio Oil	337	340	337
Penn.-Mex. Fuel...	47	53	47
Prairie Oil & Gas..	495	505	495
Prairie Pipe Line..	268	272	268
Solar Refining	330	340	330
South. Pipe Line...	193	197	193
South. Penn. Oil...	285	290	285
Southwest. Penn....	110	115	110
Stand. Oil of Cal..	258	262	258
Stand. Oil of Ind..	740	750	740
Stand. Oil of Kan..	460	485	475
Stand. Oil of Ky...	345	355	345
Stand. Oil of Neb..	500	520	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	582	587	585
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	278	282	278
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	430	440	430
Swan & Finch......	100	115	100
Union Tank........	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil........	355	365	355
Washington Oil.....	30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.
Aetna pf	34	36	31
American Brass...	326	329	325
Atlas Powder......	157	161	156
Do pf............	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox.	124	126	123
Bliss	500	550	500
Do pf............	73	78	73
Can. Explosives...	350	450	350
Do pf.............	104	110	104
Colt's Arms.......	106	115	106
Du Pont..........	256	260	255
Do old com.......	104	105	104
Do deb. pf......	100	101½	100
Hercules Powder..	246	250	248
Do pf.............	116	120	116
Niles-Bem't-Pond..	155	159	156
Scovill Mfg........	630	650	630
Winchester Arms..	1000	1200	1000

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.
American Cigar ..	108	112	108
Do pf	95	99	95
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	160	175	160
Do pf.............	105	110	106
MacAndrews & F...	205	215	210
Do pf............	99	102	100
P. R.-Am. Tob....	215	230	215
R. J. Reynolds.....	520	560	520
Do pf.............	110½	112	110½

New Jersey Zinc
Carbon Steel
Hendee Manufacturing
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

American Light & Traction
Cities Service
Electric Bond & Share
Utah Power & Light Pfd.
H.F.McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6004 John New York

Safe Preferred Stocks
to yield 7% at present
low prices.
Suggestions upon request.
STUART ROBSON & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
15 William St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 2725.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
100	Am. Water W. & Electric.	8	8	8	8¾
30	Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf.	80	79	79	81
443	Cities Service	278	275	276	276½
450	Cities Service pf.	85⅞	85	85	85¼
1,700	Cities Service new	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	28⅞
25	Interstate Electric pf.	95	95	91	95
200	Pacific Gas & Electric	56½	56	56	56½
231	Republic Ry. & Light	32¾	32	32	33

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	74	75
American Gas	110	115
Am. Gas & Electric	116	117
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	49	50
Am. Light & Traction	318	322
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	112
Am. Power & Light	67	69
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	90
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	23½	26
Carolina Power & Light	36½	37
Carolina P. & L. pf.	99	101
Colorado Power	29	31
Colorado Power pf.	98	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	51
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	86	88
Duluth Edison	..	80
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Electric Properties	62	65
El Paso Electric	104	108
El Paso Electric pf.	95	98
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	87	91
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	43	47
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Elec. Corp.	34	42
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
New Eng. Power pf.	100	105
New England Co.	30	34
New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	95	99
New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	63	69
Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	72	76
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	55	60
Northern States Power	90	92
Northern States P. pf.	96	97½
Northern Texas Elec.	52	55
Northern Texas El. pf.	78	83
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89	90
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100
Puget Sound Traction	20	24
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	69	72
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	67	68
Southern Cal. Edison	86	88
South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	105
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	34½	36
Tri-City R. L. pf.	92	94
Tampa Electric	122	127
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	6	6½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	29	31
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City R. L. pf.	91½	94
Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
United Gas Improve.	89	89¾
United Light & Rys.	38	41
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	69	70
West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	64	69
Western Power	14½	16
Western Power pf.	54	56
West. Penn. P. pf.	98	105
Wisconsin Ed	46	50
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	73
Appa. Power 6s, 1932	78	82
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, '63	94	98
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101¼
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	97
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93
Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	85	89
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	82	84
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93
L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	98
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69½	70½
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90
Nat. Secur. prior lien 6s	89½	92
Nat. Secur. deb.	48	53
Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98¼
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	92½	93½
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '26	111	118
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½
Utah Sec. 6s	90	90½
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	92	97
Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Peace rumors again circulated in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange and were an important factor in bringing about a decline which in some stocks was of very substantial proportions. The steel shares and the "war issues" generally were the worst sufferers. The dealings in United States common were on a specially broad scale, more than 45,000 shares of that stock changing hands. Dealings for commission house account were broadly distributed in the market, with the odd-lot dealings on a heavy scale.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	Am. Can....	49⅝	49	49
400	Am. Loco....	70½	69½	69½
150	Am. S. & R.	105	104⅝	104⅝
10	Am. Su Tob.	43½	43½	43½
1,410	Anac. Cop...	80⅞	79	79
10	A.,T.& S.F..	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1,750	Bald. Loco..	72⅛	68⅝	69½
100	Balt. & Ohio.	71⅛	70⅞	70⅞
4,150	Beth. Steel..	134⅝	130	130
650	Cent.Leather	94½	92⅝	92⅝
50	Ches. & Ohio.	59	59	59
650	C.,M.& St.P.	69	68⅝	69
100	Col. F. & I..	51	51	51
1,910	Corn Prod...	35⅝	34⅞	35
2,150	Crucible St'l	87	83⅝	84
200	CubaCaneSu.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
100	Dist. Secur..	21⅝	21	21
250	Erie	25	24⅝	24⅝
100	Do 1st pf..	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
950	Gen. Motors.	114½	111	112½
10	Gt. Nor. pf.	102½	102½	102½
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
300	Inspir. Cop.	61⅝	60⅞	60⅞
500	Int. Mer. M.	28½	27¾	27⅝
1,250	Do pf.....	85⅞	83⅞	84½
100	Lack. Steel.	93	92½	92½
890	Mex. Petrol.	99½	97⅛	97⅛
10	Miami Cop..	41	41	41
20	Mo.Pac.w.i..	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
100	Midvale Steel	61⅛	60⅝	60⅝
100	Nat. E. & S.	42	41	41
100	N. Y. Cent..	88⅝	87⅝	88⅝
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.......	36	36	36
150	Nor. Pacific.	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝
100	Ohio C. Gas.	122	120⅝	120⅝
100	Pennsylvania	52⅛	51⅞	52⅛
250	Pit.Coal tr.r.	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛
100	Ray Copper.	28⅛	28	28
970	Reading	95⅛	94⅛	94⅞
500	Rep. I. & S.	91⅝	89⅝	89⅝
40	Sinclair Oil.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
20	So. Pacific..	93	93	93
170	So. Railway	26¾	26½	26½
1,170	Studebaker..	60¼	57½	59
40	Tob. Prod...	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
890	Union Pac..	135¼	134½	134⅝
2,750	U. S. Ind. A.	157½	152	152½
45,340	U. S. Steel..	126⅝	124⅞	125
850	Utah Cop....	108⅛	108	108
20	Westing. El.	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜
850	Willys-Over.	33⅛	31⅝	31⅝
	MINING STOCKS.			
700	Atlanta....	.10½	.10¼	.10¼
400	Con. Va....	.39	.30	.39
300	Gold. Con.	.53	.53	.53
500	Jumbo Ex.	.32	.32	.32
1,000	McNamara.	.24	.24	.24
2,400	Man. Con.	.34	.32	.32
900	Morn.Glory	.23	.21	.21
800	Mizpah	.11	.11	.11
400	Nev. Hills.	.25	.25	.25
400	Sierra Nev.	.17	.17	.17
200	Ton. Bel..	4.15	4.15	4.15
100	Ton. Ext..	2.40	2.40	2.40

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
24	Con. Power...	111½	111	111¼
50	Con. Coal....	110	110	110
375	Cos. R. ctfs.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
50	Cos. O. & G. ctfs	13	13	13
310	Do pf. ctfs.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
270	Davison Ch'l.	39⅛	39	39
15	M. & M. F. Nat. Bank.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
5	Hous. O. pf..	65½	65½	65¼
26	Md. Casualty	83½	83	83
50	Mt. V. M. pf.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
95	North. Cent..	83½	83½	83½
30	Penn. W. P..	72	72	72
10	U. S. Fid'y..	104¼	104¼	104¼
100	Un. R. & E.	29	29	29

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. S. & G. 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼
9,000	Con. Coal 6s.	105¼	105	105
5,000	Cos. O. & G. notes ctfs.	100	100	100
1,000	M. & M. T. 6s	98	98	98
1,000	M. Val. T. 5s	92½	92½	92½
2,000	M. & St. P. joint 5s.....	98½	98½	98½
$2,000	Pa. W. P. 4s.	92	92	92
3,000	S. of Md. 4s, 1923	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	Union E. L. & P. 4½s..	88	88	88
5,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s..	80¼	80¼	80¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure...	2½	2½	2½
25	Ahmeek	99	99	99
200	Alaska Gold.	5¼	5¼	5¼
40	Allouez......	64	63¾	63¾
180	Am. Zinc...	31	30½	30½
145	Ariz. Com'l.	14	13⅞	13⅞
320	Bonanza.....	20c.	20c.	20c.
245	Butte-Bal....	60c.	60c.	60c.
75	Cal. & Ariz.	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
17	Cal. & Hecla.	545	540	545
70	CopperRange	61¼	60⅞	60⅞
480	Davis-Daly..	5½	5½	5½
60	East Butte..	12⅝	12½	12½
5	Granby	83	83	83
55	Hancock.....	14	13½	14
10	Island Creek.	69½	69½	69½
80	Isle Royale..	32½	32	32½
100	Mason Val..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
25	Mass Con....	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	May.-Old C..	2½	2½	2½
157	Mohawk.....	84	84	84
265	NewArcadian	2¼	2	2⅛
850	New Idria..	14½	14½	14½
200	Nipissing....	7	7	7
10	North Butte.	17¼	17¼	17¼
500	Ojibway.....	1½	1½	1½
100	Old Domin..	58	58	58
23	Osceola.....	86	86	86
245	Pond Creek..	25	24¼	24¾
10	Quincy.......	87	87	87
20	Ray Consol..	28	28	28
10	Shannon.....	8¼	8¼	8¼
15	St.Mary'sLd.	79	78½	78½
20	Sup. & Bos..	4½	4½	4½
130	Sup. Copper.	8	8	8
1,472	Trinity.......	7⅛	7	7⅛
20	U. S. Smelt.	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜
129	Do pf.....	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
60	Utah Apex....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
25	Utah Consol.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
300	Utah Metal.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
36	Wolverine...	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
100	Wyandot.....	48	48	48

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Bost. & Alb.	155½	155½	155½
72	Bos. & Low.	60½	60	60
1	Maine Cent.	96	96	96
15	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	37	37	37
10	W.E.St.Ry...	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Ag. Ch.	100	99⅝	99⅝
100	Am. Pn. Ser.	1½	1½	1½
25	Am. Sugar..	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
45	Am.Wool.pf..	99	98	98
840	A.,G.& W.I..	105¼	101½	101½
25	Int.Por.Cem.	27	27	27
230	Mass. Gas..	96¼	96	96
316	Swift & Co..	152	150⅝	150⅝
75	Torrington...	65	64⅝	64⅝
8	T. G. Plant.	103	103	103
126	United Fruit.	133½	132	133½
438	Un. Sh. Ma.	50	49⅝	50
5	Do pf......	28	28	28
590	Ventura Oil.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. G.&W.I.5s	79	79	79
1,000	Am.T.& T.5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	C.,B.&Q.jt.4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
$64,000	U. S. Lib. 3½s	100	100	100
2,000	Swift 5s....	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	United Fruit 4½s, 1923.	95	95	95

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
53	Am. Radia'r.	278	278	278
200	Am. Shipblg.	85	85	85
10	Booth F. pf..	88	88	88
20	C.C. & C.Rys	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20	Chi. P. Tool.	72½	72	72½
10	Chi. R., S. 2.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
130	Cudahy	120	120	120
35	Com. Edison.	124	124	124
200	Lindsay Lt...	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
5	M. Ward pf.	115½	115½	115½
260	Prest-o-lite .	141⅝	141⅝	141⅝
22	People's Gas.	76	75	75
56	Sears-Roe'k..	167½	166	166
1	Do pf......	122	122	122
90	Shaw	72½	71	71
120	Do pf......	93	91	93
87	S. Warner...	63½	62⅝	63
708	Swift & Co...	152	151	151
111	Un. Carbide	203	203	203
65	Mid. Util. pf	71½	71	71
50	Mitchell M...	41	40½	40½
211	Oats rights..	⅛	1-64	1-64
382	Car. rights..	17	16⅝	17

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Cud. 1st 5s..	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2,000	S. S. El. 4½s	84	84	84
$6,[illegible]	Swift 1st 5s..	100	99⅞	99⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Am. S. Co..	35	35	35
50	Bald. Loco..	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
15	B. & S.Cp.pf	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
300	Key. Tel.....	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
225	Lake S. Cp.	19	18⅝	18⅝
41	Leh. Nav....	77	76½	77
6	Leh. Val....	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
677	Penn. R. R.	52⅛	52	52⅛
33	Phil. Elec....	30	29⅞	29⅞
15	Phila. Co....	35	35	35
287	P. R. T. t. c.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
70	Ton. Bel....	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
30	Ton. Min....	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Wm.C.&Sons	82	82	82

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am.G.& E.5s	92	91	91
3,000	E. & P.T.4s.	78	78	78
5,000	L.V.g. c. 4½s	96½	96	96
1,000	L. N. c. 4½s	98	98	98
11,000	L. 2½s, w. i.	100	100	100
11,000	P. El. 1st 5s.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3,000	Read. g. 4s.	90	90	90
3,000	Sp.-Am.I. 6s.	101	100⅞	101

HENRY FORD ANSWERS $1,000,000 LIBEL SUIT

Insists That "The Battle Cry of Peace" Did Not Represent True Conditions of the Country.

Henry Ford filed his answer yesterday to the $1,000,000 suit for alleged libel brought against him in the Federal District Court by the Vitagraph Company of America. The suit is based on the allegation that on May 5, 1916, Mr. Ford caused to be published in 250 newspapers an article entitled "Humanity and Sanity," in which it was charged that the agitation for preparedness was due to the efforts of munition manufacturers, who were merely seeking profit. In the same article the statement was made that a picture play called "The Battle Cry of Peace," produced by the plaintiff, was inspired by Hudson Maxim and others interested with him in the manufacture and sale of munitions.

Mr. Ford said in his answer that the subject of the published article had been discussed in Congress and published broadcast throughout the country, and that, according to these discussions, the proposition for extravagant preparedness had the support of Hudson Maxim and other munition manufacturers. Then he called attention to the book "Defenseless America," written by Mr. Maxim. The picture play, "The Battle Cry of Peace," he said, was based upon the statements made in Mr. Maxim's book, and the book and the play, according to Mr. Ford, served to advertise each other. In describing the picture play, Mr. Ford said it did not represent the true conditions of the country at that time, and was presented at a time "when the country had not been and was not threatened with an attack or with war from any quarter."

Mr. Ford said that he considered it his duty as a citizen to publish the article referred to; that he believed the statements made in his article were true, and that he had acted without malice or ill-will toward any one. For these reasons he asks the court to dismiss the suit.

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The 1917 edition of the standard reference book,
Moody's Analyses of Public Utilities and Industrials,
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Rate Decision Interpreted.
Holders of railroad stock will find this article in the current issue interesting. To acquaint you with The Financial World a copy containing this article, and an unusual subscription offer "B" is obtainable by writing to THE
FINANCIAL WORLD
Publication Office, 29 Broadway, New York

Sinclair Oil
Rights
Warrants
New Notes
Beverley Bogert & Co.
Tel. Broad 3317. 25 Broad St.

Cities Service
Midwest Refining
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

Delaware Charter Company
904 Market Street
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Companies incorporated under Delaware law.
Estimates of cost furnished.

To Holders of United Railways of St. Louis General Mortgage 4% Bonds, Due July 1, 1934.

Committees representing the City of St. Louis and United Railways Company are conferring and have partially agreed upon a plan of adjustment of the difficulties existing between the City and Company.

The proposed ordinance provides for a fixed valuation and a reduction in capitalization.

Upon request, the undersigned owning and representing a large amount of the above bonds, believing it imperative that the holders of the General Mortgage four per cent. bonds should be in position to take prompt and concerted action for the protection of their interests, have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interest of the holders of these bonds.

It is to the advantage of the bondholders to deposit promptly their bonds with the Committee, in order to participate in benefits to be gained by concerted action on the part of the large majority of the bonds.

We urgently request holders to deposit their bonds immediately, with January 1st, 1918, and subsequent coupons attached, with Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, and Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co., Baltimore, Depositaries, under an agreement dated July 9th, 1917, providing for such deposits. Transferable certificates of deposit will be issued therefor.

The Committee will promptly pay any interest which may be received by it on the deposited bonds to the holders of the certificates of deposit representing the bonds, in respect whereof such payments of interest shall be made, deducting any income tax required to be withheld.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained by application to either of the depositaries.

BRECKINRIDGE JONES, Chairman,
President Mississippi Valley Trust, St. Louis.
DAVID R. FRANCIS, Jr.,
Francis, Bro. & Co., St. Louis.
ALLEN G. HOYT,
Vice President National City Co., New York.
A. H. S. POST,
President Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co., Baltimore, Md.
H. B. COLLINS,
Whitaker & Co., St. Louis.
F. H. ECKER,
Treasurer Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Six Per Cent. Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
and of the Capital Stock of

Autosales Gum and Chocolate Company

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there have been deposited with the undersigned Committee acting under the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization dated January 3, 1916, as amended under date of May 31, 1917, over eighty per cent. of the outstanding bonds and a substantial amount of the stock of said Company.

The Committee has extended the time for the deposit of bonds and stock under said plan to July 19, 1917, after which deposits will be received, if at all, only upon payment of such penalty as the Committee in each case may determine.

Dated, July 5, 1917.

EDWARD CORNELL, Counsel, 34 Nassau Street, New York City.
ROBERT H. COX, Secretary, 140 Broadway, New York City.

STACY C. RICHMOND, Chairman.
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN,
C. D. SMITHERS,
ARTHUR TURNBULL,
Committee.

FOR SALE

Plant of the Raleigh Iron Works

(Raleigh, N. C.)

A concern doing a general, medium weight machine and foundry business. During the past two years, or more, it has been manufacturing target projectiles for the United States Government.

Sealed bids for the purchase of the above as a going concern, or for any part thereof, will be received by the undersigned at their office in Raleigh, N. C., until 12:00 o'clock noon August 1st, 1917, at which time bids will be opened. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and sale is subject to confirmation of the Court.

Apply for inspection of plant and detailed information to

CARY K. DURFEY & WM. T. HARDING,
Trustees for Raleigh Iron Works Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.
L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
Room 2077, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 72

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23, 1917.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

124TH DIVIDEND DECLARED

The Home Insurance Company
NEW YORK
56 Cedar Street.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWELVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to stockholders of record June 30, 1917, or their legal representatives on demand.

C. L. TYNER, Vice-Pres. and Sec'y.
New York, July 9, 1917.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.
Dividend No. 43.

The Board of Directors of North Butte Mining Company have declared a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable July 28th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 12th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., June 26, 1917.

Mechanics & Metals National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Directors of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of this city, at a special meeting held June 22nd, declared a special dividend of 1%, payable on July 16th, 1917, to stockholders of record July 14th, 1917.

JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 1st, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 16th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after August 1st, 1917, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates who file mailing instructions with us.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.
For Voting Trustees.
New York, June 21, 1917.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A quarterly dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 16, 1917.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, July 3, 1917.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER CO.
149 Broadway, New York, June 22, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway and Power Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on July 20, 1917, to holders of Preferred Stock of record on July 2, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share on the Common Stock of the company, payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 14, 1917.

WALTER C. WRYE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, June 27, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after July 31, 1917, to holders of record of said stock at the close of business on July 10, 1917.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 129, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 48 feet by 42 feet by 89 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 184, for placing a vitrified brick pavement in tar mastic in the Kensico aerator. The work is located near the Kensico reservoir, in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the EDWARD M. LANG COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 29th day of June, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

C. W. VATT,
Second Deputy, Secretary of State.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of R. KRAUSE & SON of 22 West 19th Street, New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Frederick Krause retiring. The business will be carried on under the former firm name of Oscar Krause.

June 1, 1917.
R. KRAUSE & SON,
OSCAR KRAUSE,
FREDERICK KRAUSE.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, NEW York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., July 12, 1917, and then opened, for furnishing wooden motor mine yawls. Information upon application.

INSTRUCTION.

Is Your Son Successful at School?

In January, 1917, a boy of 16 (a Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:

English I. English II.
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Algebra, Quadratics, and Beyond.
Cicero and Sight Translation.
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Other excellent records shown on request.

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Open all Summer; all subjects; specialists for each subject; rapid, thorough preparation September examinations; also lessons given at any residence Long Island, Jersey Coast, Greenwich, &c.; resident tutors if desired.

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For young girls. Beautifully situated in the foothills of Virginia near Washington. French, the language of the house. Teaches girls to study, brings them nearer nature and inculcates habits of order and economy. Mlle. Lea M. Bouligny, Virginia, Warrenton, Box 43.

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FOR BOYS Mercersburg, Pa.
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PEDDIE For the all-around education of manly boys. Athletic sports. Military drill. 60-acre campus. Prepares for college and business life. Moderate rates. Lower School for boys from 11 to 14. Roger W. Swetland, Headmaster, Box T, Hightstown, N.J.

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Backward Children
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DAY SCHOOL, 315 West 87th Street.

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Bethlehem Preparatory School
Prepares for leading colleges. Extensive grounds and athletic fields. New buildings. Catalogue on request. JOHN T. TUGGEY, M.A., Headmaster, Bethlehem, Pa.

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SPANISH ITALIAN, FRENCH, etc., taught at BUCCINI SCHOOL, 166 W. 79th. to refined, studious pupils. Established 1908.

EASTMAN-GAINES
Business; Shorthand. 123d St. and Lenox Av.

INSTRUCTION.—Musical.
N. Y. German Conservatory of Music.
N. Y. College of Music, 128 East 58th St. 304 Madison Av.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The twelve-story office building in the lower part of the city at 23 and 25 Beaver Street, running through to 58 to 62 New Street, was purchased yesterday by Ely Berneys and Edgar A. Levy from the Metropolitan Trust Company. The property was sold at foreclosure on June 29 by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street salesroom and bought in by the sellers for $670,000.

The building is known as the New and Beaver Arcade, and the action was brought by the Metropolitan Trust Company against the New and Beaver Arcade Company to recover liens amounting to about $705,000. The structure was erected about three years ago by Brody, Adler & Koch. It covers a plot fronting 49.5 on Beaver Street and 60.2 on New Street, surrounding the northeast corner of those thoroughfares. It is fully rented. The buyers were represented in the deal by J. Gayfield Moses, as attorney, and the sellers by Carter, Ledyard & Milburn.

Leases Apartment Floors in Astor Fifth Avenue Houses.

An important Fifth Avenue lease was closed by John W. Breadley, who made a long lease to M. O. Silverman of the four apartment house floors being installed in the six fine old residences at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, the William Waldorf Astor property.

The buildings were leased from Lord Astor on a long term a few months ago by the Plaza Improvement Company, and are now being extensively remodeled with stores on the ground floor and apartments on the four upper stories. The reconstructed building will have a frontage on the avenue of 115 feet and 150 on Fifty-sixth Street. Three electric elevators are being installed and all other improvements. The new apartments will be non-housekeeping, in suites of one to five rooms. In all there will be about ninety rooms. The alterations will be completed for occupancy in the Fall. The lease of the apartment floors is for a long term of years, but Mr. Breadley declined to state the aggregate value of the rental for the term.

West Side Dwelling Sale.

A striking contrast of the difference that occasionally occurs between auction prices and the assessed value of realty was seen in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday, when the three story dwelling at 168 West Eighty-eighth Street was sold at foreclosure by Henry Brady. It was purchased by Alexander P. W. Kinnan, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, for $11,500.

The property is assessed by the city at $17,500, of which $14,500 represents land value. The plot is 17 by 100.8, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. The action was brought by the Greenwich Savings Bank against the T. C. Eckerson estate to recover a loan which, with interest and back taxes, amounted to over $11,000.

Private Dwelling Sales.

The four-story dwelling at 130 West Eightieth Street, 20 by 102.2, has been sold by the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company for Aug. A. Lindo to a client for occupancy.

The three-story dwellings at 1,061 Lexington Avenue, 15.10 by 70, between 104th and 105th Streets, have been sold by Henry Bach for John B. Powder.

Sale on Sixth Avenue.

The five-story building at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, on a plot 25.2 by 100, has been sold by James A. Dowd for the Peter Doelger Brewing Company to an investor.

Tenement Investments.

The two four-story flats at 134 and 136 East Ninety-fourth Street, 40 by 100.8, adjoining the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, have been purchased by Frederick Brown from Ellen Theresa Machell. Harry Levy was the broker.

The five-story tenement at 1,256 Third Avenue, 25 by 100, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets, has been purchased by Sadie Solomon from Sidney Wachtel.

Bronx Sales.

The four-story flat at 600 East 135th Street, 25 by 100, has been sold by W. C. D. Mornlinweg to Christiana King.

Joseph Horowitz sold the three-story tenement at 511 East 174th Street, 20 by 100.11, to the Agudas Tipheres Israel Company.

Brooklyn.

The two four-story dwellings at 1,253 and 1,255 Pacific Street, 40 by 100, have been purchased by the Meister Builders from the Whitney estate. They will be altered into three-family houses.

Sales in Queens.

J. A. Hoering sold to the Dry Harbor Building Company five lots at Ridgewood Park and a plot 50 by 100 feet on the north side of Maude Place, 225 feet west of Mount Olivet Avenue, Middle Village.

The Matthews Model Flat Company sold to H. Burmester the three-story tenement house on the southeast side of Woodbine Street, 52 feet northeast of Onderdonk Avenue, Ridgewood.

W. F. Ryan sold to the Sterling Holding Corporation four lots at Jamaica.

Long Island.

Plots in the Great Neck Estate have been sold by the McKnight Realty Co. to Fred Williams and F. J. Stearns.

Westchester.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold a house on Morningside Road, in the Nepperhan Heights section of Yonkers, to F. L. Hogan.

Boomer Leases Fifth Avenue Restaurant.

L. M. Boomer, head of the corporation which operates the McAlpin Hotel, the Hotel Claridge, and the Café Savarin, has leased the Fifth Avenue restaurant on the ground floor of the Fifth Avenue Building, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The negotiations were made direct with George Chapman, manager of the building, representing the Fifth Avenue Building Company.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased to a client for the New York Telephone Company in their new building at 102 to 108 Broad Street, southwest corner of Pearl Street, the store adjoining the entrance.

The Gorham Company has just taken a long-term lease of the four upper floors and basement space in the six-story building, on plot 64.6 by 121, at 140 and 142 Sixth Avenue, near Eleventh Street, owned by the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

The corner store, 30 by 60, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, has been leased by the Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores from Jacob Laucheimer.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at 115 West Forty-eighth Street to the Korn Realty Company.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has placed a first mortgage of $52,500 at 5 per cent. on the five-story apartment on the southeast corner of the Concourse and 175th Street, 59 by 126.7, for the Edgerton Park Company, (Hallahan & Ahearn.)

Leon S. Altmayer has placed a first mortgage of $7,000 on the tenement at 2,348 Second Avenue, between 120th and 121st Streets.

Realty Notes.

Malcolm E. Smith & Rudolph C. Culver have sold a studio apartment at 2 West Sixty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Central Park West, to Robert Lundell.

Edgar H. Sharrott, formerly of Kick & Sharrott, is now associated with Nansolt & Lanning.

Lewis L. Rosenthal has opened an office in the Rialto Building, northwest corner of Broadway and Fortieth Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the dwelling for Henry B. Anderson at 83 East Fifty-sixth Street to Marguerite Limonsis.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

19th St, 238 to 246 West, s s, 343.5 ft w of 7th Av, 77.1x92, five five-story buildings; E. A. Morrison et al., trustees, against Kings Farm Realty Co. et al., action 1; A. T. Mason, attorney; due, $42,670.95; taxes, &c., $1,701; to the plaintiff for $31,000.

19th St., 246 to 256 West, s s, 420.6 ft w of 7th Av, 77.1x92, five five-story buildings; same against same, action 2; due, $42,672.96; taxes, &c., $1,705.40; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

19th St, 216 and 218 West, s s, 160.6 ft w of 7th Av, 45x92, three five-story buildings; H. C. Bronson against Kings Farm Realty Co. et al.; Daly, H. & M., attorneys; due, $24,709.32; taxes, &c., $1,013.35; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

39th St, 538 West, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; adjourned to July 16.

5th Av, 2,149, e s, 50 ft n of 131st St, 24.11x99, five-story flat; Moncure Burke et al., exrs., against Louis Young et al.; Clarke, P. M. & R., attorneys; due, $17,892.01; taxes, &c., $433.20; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Henry Brady.

88th St, 168 West, s s, 217 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8, three-story dwelling; Greenwich Savings Bank against E. C. Eckerson et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $10,797.83; taxes, &c., $355.53; to Alexander P. W. Kinnan for $11,500.

By Samuel Marx.

17th St, 227 to 239 West, n s, 280 ft w of 7th Av, 120x42.4x irreg., eight-story lofts and stores; Leon Tuchman against 227 West 17th Street Co. et al.; Louis Manheim, attorney; due, $16,513.35; taxes, &c., $39.50; prior mortgage, $113,000; to the plaintiff for $129,450.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

63d St, 147 West, n s, 414.3 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5, four-story dwelling; A. C. Williams against P. J. Cosgrove et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $15,377.95; taxes, &c., $488.75; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

Fordham Road, s w corner of Crotona Av, 52.1x204.7x89.2x209.5, vacant; adjourned to July 19.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Bergen Av, e s, 72.93 ft n of 148th St, for a six-story brick garage, 75x75; John Nimphius, 521 Bergen Av, owner; M. J. Garvin, 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

Pearl St, 293, for a two-story brick warehouse and office building, 25.10x100; George H. Schrock and Nathaniel A. Squires, 291 Pearl St, owners; John A. Millard, 15 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, 152, 154, and 156, to a six-story store and bachelor apartment; Holworthy Chambers Co., 100 William St, owner; Commerfield & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $20,000.

Madison Av, 1, to a twelve-story and tower building; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., owner; D. Everett Ward, 1 Madison Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.
MONDAY, JULY 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN ST, s e corner of Front St, runs e 166.4 to w s South St x s 203.4 to n s Fulton St x w 170 to e s Front St x n 202.6 to beginning, the block; City of New York to George F. and Frederick H. Sanborn, 38 Livingston St, Brooklyn..Exchange

CANNON ST, 112 and 114, e s, 75.2 ft n of Stanton St, 50x100; Moses Zimmermann to Herman Boschen, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., June 29; attorney, L. Lande, 299 Broadway....$1

ELDRIDGE ST, 20, n e s, 25x87.6; City of New York to George F. and Frederick H. Sanborn, 38 Livingston St, Brooklyn, July 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....Exchange

LAFAYETTE ST, 185, old, e s, 116.8 ft s of Broome St, 20.6x65.4x20.6x65.6; City of New York to George F. and Frederick H. Sanborn, 38 Livingston St, Brooklyn....Exch.

WEST ST, 143 and 144, e s, 63.7 ft s of Barclay St, runs e 74.9 x s 15 x e 108 x n 15 x e 75 to w s of Washington St (214-216) at point 63.6 ft s of Barclay St x s 42.7 x w 257.4 to beginning, all; West St, 142, e s, 106.1 ft s of Barclay St, 25.6x73.9x24x83.9, all; 15th St, 127 West, n s, 470 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3, ½ part; Varick St, 111-115, n w corner of Broome St, (564½-566,) 63.6x90, all; Barclay St, 98, s s, 97.6 ft w of Washington St, 21.5x75, all; Barclay St, 102, s s, 140.2 ft w of Washington St, 21.6x75, all; 8th Av, 304, e s, 49.4 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x100; Albert Joske to Eborac Realty Corporation, 25 Broad St, all liens, confirmation deed, May 29; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St....$1

WOOSTER ST, e s, Lots 58 to 60, map of Anthony L. Bleecker, 75x100; City of New York to George F. and Frederick H. Sanborn, 38 Livingston St, Brooklyn....Exch.

3D AV, 1,256, w s, 52.2 ft n of 72d St, 25x100; Sidney Wachtel to Sadie Solomon, 3 West 101st St, mtg $28,500, all liens, May 6, 1916; attorney, Ignace I. Apfel, 1 West 34th St....$1

3D AV, n w corner of 11th St, 77.5x100; City of New York to George F. and Frederick H. Sanborn, 38 Livingston St, Brooklyn..Exch.

10TH ST, 239 East, n s, 25x94.10; Rachel Bachrach to Sagamore Trading Co., 1,135 Park Av, all liens, June 12....$100

49TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x117.5; Andrew P. Roos, Sr., to Broadway-225th Street Realty Corporation, 41 Union Square, mtg $10,000, July 7....$1

72D ST, 159 East, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 29.6x102.2; Julian A. Benjamin to Etagloc Holding Co., 59 William St, mtg $32,000, June 20; attorneys, Graves, M. & Y., 111 Broadway....$1

72D ST, 161 East, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102; same to same, mtg $30,000, June 20; attorneys, same....$1

102D ST, 220 East, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Aaron Shapiro to Rebecca Beroth, 220 East 102d St, ½ part, mtg $13,000 on whole, Jan. 4....$100

118TH ST, 27 West, n s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.; foreclosure June 27; Lawrence S. Greenbaum, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St....$19,000

134TH ST, 311 West, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Simon Nachtigall to James Devlin, 251 West 89th St, all liens, July 6; attorney, B. Z. Winge, 203 B'way....$1

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, 2,115 and 2,117, w s, 50.8x81.11; Martin C. Ansorge, referee, to Angelina Pucci, 2,132 Lafontaine Av, mtg $35,000, July 6; attorney, I. J. Berman, 346 Broadway....$27,000

CAULDWELL AV, 1,033, w s, 51.6x70; Benjamin Knopp to Sarah Siegel, 1,057 Hoe Av, mtg $34,250, Jan. 23; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St....$100

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, e s, 200 ft s from s s of land conveyed by N. P. Bailey, recorded in L. 5, P. 94, runs s 18.9x e 100x n 18.9x w 100; Vera Percy to Thomas F. Larkin, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $5,000, March 7; attorneys, Hy. M. Baird, 18 South Broadway, Yonkers....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas F. Larkin to Robert J. Leech and another, 2,721 Sedgwick av, mtg $5,000, June 30; attorney, same....$1

LOT 71, Block A1, map William Adee; Wellman Finance and Realty Co. to James A. Hamilton, 1,985 Honeywell Av, July 9; attorney, James A. Hamilton, 1,985 Honeywell Av....$1

LOTS 682 and 683, map of Lohbauer Park; Charles A. Cool to William Peters, 4,444 Van Cortlandt Park East, mtg $1,200, April 4; attorney, William Peters & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av....$100

LOTS 1,026 to 1,029, map of Lorillard Spencer; Lorillard Spencer et al to Margaret G. Taddonis, 2,325 Banford Av, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$1,925

All following same map and date and attorney:

LOTS 40, 41, 824, 825, 826, 576, 577, 578, 579, 830 to 834; same to Frank Improvement Co., Inc., 33 West 111th St....$5,050

LOT 1,241; same to Sarah T. Creighton, 600 West 115th St....$825

LOTS 990-991; same to Henry Vollmer, 513 9th Av, Astoria, L. I....$600

LOTS 1,360 and 1,367; same to Joseph E. Allen, 961 De Kalb Av, Brooklyn....$375

LOTS 792, 793 and 935; same to Fechner Lazer....$900

LOT 328; same to Francis R. Harris, 4 Hardenbrook Av, Jamaica, L. I....$650

LOTS 1,046 and 1,047; same to Edith H. Bernstein, 81 Moffatt St, Brooklyn....$850

LOT 1,335; same to Lena Salzer, 1,837 Wallace Av....$425

LOTS 798 and 799; same to Florinda De Gregory, 565 Lorimer St, Brooklyn....$550

LOTS 451, 744 and 745; same to Jacob Baumgarten, 142 Harrison Av, Brooklyn....$900

LOT 458; same to Corinne M. Cooke, 844 Morris Av....$450

LOTS 1,236 to 1,240 and 1,250; same to Er-Bo Realty Corporation, 1,062 Clay Av..$4,975

LOTS 989 and 1,048; same to Jacob Shawsky, 175 McKibbon St, Brooklyn....$850

LOTS 428 to 430; same to Louis J. Grote, 49 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn....$1,925

LOTS 1,063 to 1,066; same to Leon S. Senior, 1,234 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn....$2,100

LOTS 88 and 89; same to Luis Cascia, 102 East 113th St....$1,150

LOTS 269, 270, 686, and 687; same to William Gray, 25 Fort Washington Av....$2,200

LOTS 389 and 390; same to Laura Palmieri, 2,119 Honeywell Av....$400

LOTS 1,004, 1,005, 1,116, 1,117, 1,136, 1,137, 1,400, 1,401; same to Silvia Gentile, 2,237 Belmont Av....$2,350

LOT 459; same to Mendell W. Cooke, 844 Morris Av....$650

PARK AV, 3,780, s e corner of 171st St, 90x25; Henrietta Johnson to Harry Bieler, 86 Lewis St, mtg $15,250, July 6; attorney, Louis Scherer, 41 Park Row....$1

POWELL AV, n s, at division between Lots 293 and 292, map of Unionport, runs n 111.1xw 49.11x s 111.1x e 49.11; Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Inc., to Bernard Amster, 1,861 Barnes Av, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

POWELL AV, n s 80.6 ft e of 177th St, 49.11x111; Bernard Amster to Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Inc., 1,519 Castle Hill Av, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

TYNDALL AV, w s, 225 ft s of 260th St, 50x90; Mary T. A. J. Ryan to Richard B. McPolin, 2,143 Amsterdam Av, one-third part, July 17; attorney, John Whalen, 206 Broadway....$1

WOODYCREST AV, s w corner of Devoe St, 25.2x200.8 to centre line Nelson Av x25x201.11; Orson P. Raynor and another to Samuel H. Richard, 252 South St, Morristown, N. J., May 21; attorneys, Howe, S. & S., 2 Rector St....$1

135TH ST, 600 East, s s, 25x100; also Cypress Av, 114, e s, 20.10x80; Wilhelm C. D. Mornhinweg to Christiana King, 600 East 135th St, July 30; attorney, A. W. Venno, 59 Wall St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Christiana King to Wilhelm C. D. Mornhinweg and another, 114 Cypress Av, July 17; same attorney..$1

198TH ST, n s, 25.4 ft e of Decatur Av, 25.4x91.6; Frederick Gaisberg to Anna Gaisberg, his wife, 383 East 198th St, mtg $7,000, July 7; attorney, W. T. Matthies, 506 East 175th St....Gift

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

2D AV, s e corner of 51st St, 20.5x70, July 5; Parker K. Deane, individually and as trustee, to Hy. Glassford, 403 West 147th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $14,000; address, 2 Rector St....$2,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 136th St, 32.5x100, July 6; Leonora Realty Co. to Morris Appelbaum, 70 Chester St, Brooklyn, and another, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway....$4,500

77TH ST, 510 East, s s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 100x102.2, April 10; Open Stair Tenement Co. to Arthur Smith, 175 East 65th St, 5 years, 6 p. c.; address, 111 Broadway.$10,000

77TH ST, 502 East, s s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 100x102.2, July 3; Open Stair Tenement Co. to Arthur Smith, 175 East 64th St, 5 years, 6 p. c.; address, 111 Broadway....$10,000

83D ST, 323 East, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2, July 9; Annie Sick to Aug. Kunker, 426 East 82d St, due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $14,000....$2,600

86TH ST, n s, 140.4 ft w of 3d Av, 14.10x100.8, prior mtg $8,000; 77th St, n s, 19.11 ft w of Hughes Av, 175.4x90x175.9x93.6, prior mtg $40,000, June 11; Annie B. Naughton to Marie Schiemann, 233 West 115th St, due May 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis S. Posner, 15 Broad St....$5,000

88TH ST, 505 East, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.8, July 9; Bertha Eisenkramer to Isaac Hecht, 526 East 87th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St....$4,000

123D ST, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, July 9; Kate Mayforth to Valentine Yehling, 112 West 104th St, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $18,000; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St....$2,800

Bronx.

CLAY AV, n e corner of 168th St, 34.6x80; Amelia Maloney to Sigmund Ney, 2,328 2d Av, prior mtg $31,000, July 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Sigmund Ney, 391 East 168th St....$3,000

INTERVALE AV, w s, 104 ft n of 165th St, runs n 61x w 83.5x s 2.4x s 60.10x e 54.7; Absar Realty Co. to Samuel Kandell, 773 Prospect Av, prior mtg $36,000, June 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Felt, 51 Chambers St....$7,000

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, e s, 200 ft s from s s of land conveyed by N. P. Bailey by deed in L 5, Cp 94, runs s 18.9x e 100x n 18.9x w 100; Robert J. Leech to Yonkers National Bank, Yonkers, N. Y., July 2, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. M. Baird, Jr., 18 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y....$925

LONGFELLOW AV, s e corner of Rodman Place, 93.7x71.9x85.5x53.1; Honeywell Av, s e s, 145 ft s w of Samuel St, 25x98.11; Rodman Improvement Co., Inc., to Cosmopolitan Bank, 803 Prospect Av, June 30, due as per bond; attorney, Choloney & W., 1,482 Broadway....$6,500

LOTS 682 and 683, map of Lohbauer Park; William Peters to William D. Hyam, 4,324 Martha Av, April 16, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, William Peters & Co., 1,044 Tremont Av....$1,000

LOT 8, Block 3,829, tax map; Frank Gass, Inc., to John Oschmann, 1,093 Union Av, July 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av....$1,000

LOTS 576 to 579, map of Lorillard Spencer et al; Frank Improvement Co., Inc., to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$840

LOT 441, map of Lorillard Spencer et al; Frank Improvement Co., Inc., to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$840

LOTS 830 to 834, map of Lorillard Spencer et al; Frank Improvement Co., Inc., to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$900

LOTS 824 to 826, map of Lorillard Spencer et al; Frank Improvement Co., Inc., to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$450

LOTS 1,400 and 1,401, map of Lorillard Spencer et al; Silvia Gentile to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$390

LOTS 1,004 and 1,005, map of Lorillard Spencer et al; Silvia Gentile to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$325

LOTS 1,116, 1,117, 1,136 and 1,137, same map; same to same, June 15, 5 years, 4 p. c.; same attorney....$812

LOT 989, same map; Jacob Shawskey to same, June 15, 5 years; same attorney..$318

LOT 1,048; same to same, June 15, 5 years; same attorney....$318

LOT 451, same map; Jacob Baumgarten to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney....$270

LOTS 744 and 745, same map; same to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney....$270

LOTS 269 and 270, same map; Wm. Gray to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney....$930

LOTS 686 and 687; same to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney....$390

LOTS 1,046 and 1,047, same map; Edith H. Bernstein to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney....$510

LOTS 1,236 to 1,240 and 1,250, same map; Er-Bo Realty Corporation to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney....$2,985

LOTS 88 and 89, same map; Luis Cascia to same, June 15, 5 years; same attorney..$862

LOT 1,335, same map; Lina Salzer to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney....$255

LOT 328, same map; Frances R. Harris to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney....$390

LOTS 798 and 799, same map; Florindo De Gregory to same, June 15, 5 years; same attorney....$412

LOTS 1,360 and 1,367, same map; Joseph E. Allen to same, June 15, 5 years; same attorney....$280

LOTS 1,026 to 1,029, same map; Margaret G. Taddonio to same, June 15, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; same attorney....$1,347

LOTS 388 and 389, same map; Laura Palmeri to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney....$340

LOTS 1,063 to 1,066, same map; Leon S. Senior to same, June 15, 3 years; same attorney....$1,575

LOTS 428 to 430, same map; Louis J. Gates to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney....$1,000

PLYMPTON AV, w s, 144.8 ft n of Boscobel Av, runs n 250x w 82.9x s 76.1x69.9 to Boscobel Av x s 175x e 39.7x e 39.7; also Boscobel Av, s w corner of Boscobel Place, runs w 62.6x s 48.1 to Ogden Av x s 225x e 125x n 242.9; also Plympton Av, w s, 658.7 s Featherbed Lane, 25x100; also Plympton Av, e s, 642.11 s of Featherbed Lane, 50x96.6x55.5x42.11; Thomas Dwyer to James S. Coward, 743 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J., July 6, due Jan. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, United States Title Co., 176 Montague St, Brooklyn....$20,000

POWELL AV, n s, at line between Lots 293 and 292, map of Unionport, 49.11x111; Bernard Amster to Annie Meyers, 21 Darling Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., June 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$500

POWELL AV, n s, 80.6 ft e of 177th St, 49.11x111; Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Inc., to Bernard Amster, 1,861 Barnes Av, July 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,750

14TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue B, Unionport, 26.6x108; Lena Terrey to Adolph Kuehnel, 805 East 161st St, July 5, 3 years; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.$2,400

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 305 and 307; Anna Pekowsky against Carrie T. Winegard; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

LENOX AV, 204; Meyer Rudin against Laurette C. Schlesinger et al, action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, A. A. Raphael.

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 116th St, 19.11x50; Emily L. W. Johns against Reuben E. Fichthorn et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Kelly.

29TH ST, 154 West; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against District Holding Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

101ST ST, 343 and 345 East; Lincoln Trust Co. against Gertie Halpin et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

132D ST, 70 West; Josephine M. Ross against Thomas A. Roe et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon.

Bronx.

BEGINNING at a point in centre line of 6th Av, 293.2 ft n of Fordham Landing, 41.1x132.2; Jeremiah Hodnett against John J. Regan et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. A. Singerman.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 4,352; Israel Kamerman against Adolf Lewinsohn, owner; Dave Liebeskind, contractor....$74

18TH ST, 513 East; Frank H. Tucker against New York Ice Co. of Maine et al., owners; Wright & Brown et al., contractors....$295

107TH ST, 421 East; William Levine & Co. against estate of Richard H. Handley, owner; Joseph Weiss, contractor....$465

110TH ST, 221 East; William Oestreicher against Louis Rosenthal, owner; Rose Marcus, contractor....$100

160TH ST, 646-664 West; Empire Roofing Co. against Homo Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor....$400

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 181st St, 62x100; Weingarten Painting Corp. against Ensign Improvement Co., owners and contractors....$470

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

160TH ST, 656-660 West; Louis Frustino against Natwel Holding Co., Inc., June 19, 1917....$150

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MONDAY, JULY 16TH, 1917,
at 12 o'clock noon on the premises, Curtis and Aleppo Streets.
Olneyville, Providence, R. I.

THE LAND fronts 252 ft. on Aleppo Street, extends to Curtis Street, area 48,618 sq. ft.

THE BUILDINGS—Main mill, high, one-story frame, brick lining, 78x145 ft., monitor roof; frame ell, brick lining, 70x75 ft., basement under part of ell; frame addition, one story, high basement, 45x75 ft., dyehouse, engine house, boiler house, office building, three frame additions. The buildings are heated by steam, lighted by electricity. Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System throughout.

POWER PLANT—250 H. P. Manning boiler, 150 H. P. Manning boiler, 125 H. P. Harris-Corliss Engine, 125 H. P. feed water heater, 2 slate switchboards.

WATER SUPPLY from well connecting with Woonasquatucket River, piped to mill grounds by 8-inch pipe, connected by 3-inch supply pipe to 5,000 gallon storage tank.

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On North Shore, commuting distance, near fresh water lake, boating, bathing and fishing; best property for chickens, vegetables, fruit and berries.
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$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY
Call or write at once for free R.R. tickets
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just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms; tile bathroom; extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range, with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches, front and side, opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful, sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss, your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

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OUR BOYS
Are Now at the Front.

Now, boys, think of the Lusitania,
And the — — — — sneaking submarines,
And the way we've been jollied and insulted and murdered.

"ATTA BOYS."
"Soak it to them!"
Give them the Yankee wallop!"
Give them ——!

Doesn't it make your heart throb,—
And your eyes fill
And a lump in your throat,
To think of it?

Don't you wish you could be with them?
We all can't be.
What we all can do, however,
Is to bring up our own boys and girls
To be healthy, clean, liberty-loving American citizens.

That's best done by our working in the City
And bringing them up in the Country,
At such healthy, beautiful suburbs as
RIVER VIEW MANOR at Hastings-on-Hudson—Dobbs Ferry.
Where 394 Plots and 4 Residences—
Will be sold at auction
For whatever they will bring,
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Plot 100 by 170 Ft.
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Delightfully situated on ridge commanding superb view large lakes. Ideal commutation to N. Y. City. Has 9 rooms and bath, living room 27 ft. long, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, panelled walls; all conveniences. Send for particulars. Tel. 1521 Cort.
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Price $5,500; cash required $500; house has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook, with open fireplace, tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation; 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this home was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared; full particulars.
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Four master bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, three baths, large living rooms, sun parlor, etc. Three minutes' walk from station. Reduced rate owing to lateness of season. 'Phone Hanover 6484 or Woodmere 3284.

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The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.
5 rooms $660 to $780 Per Annum
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9-10 rooms $1600-$2000 Per Annum
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One Physician's Apartment
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$1,900 to $2,000
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4-room apartments, $28-$32; all improvements; apply on premises; tenants restricted.

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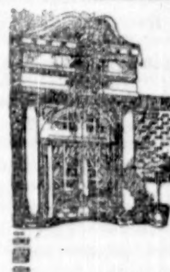

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Suites of 3 to 10 Rooms
Rental, 1,000 to 3,000 per Annum
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suitable for
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TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
NEW APARTMENT, JUST COMPLETED.
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7 Large, Light Rooms $1000
Bath and Extra Lavatory.

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Choice Elevator Apartments.
3—6 Rooms & Bath, $840 yearly
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Near Park Entrance.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths
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Thoroughly modern, every improvement; on parkway street and amid high-class residences.
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6 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.
$1,300 TO $2,000

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ONE BLOCK FROM NEW SUBWAY.
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NEW BUILDINGS

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
4 ROOMS $29, 5 ROOMS $36, 6 ROOMS $43.
Class of tenants restricted.

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2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $85 to $100.
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TO LEASE ORE PROPERTIES.

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Negotiations between Trustees of the Great Northern Iron Ore Properties and M. A. Hanna & Co. of Cleveland have been practically concluded whereby all remaining active ore properties owned by the Hill interests will be leased to M. A. Hanna & Co., as well as the interest in two ore cargo ships now under construction for the Trustees.

A change of conditions in the iron ore trade in the last few years has caused the transfer of practically all the active mines owned by the Hill interests. Whereas the large consumers were formerly heavy buyers of ore in the open market, most of them now own or lease ore mines from which all of their requirements are met. This change decided the Trustees of the Great Northern Ore Properties that it would be more profitable to lease their properties to consumers of pig iron instead of mining and selling the ore themselves.

The present deal does not include all of the Great Northern Ore Properties, as there are still a considerable number of mines which have not been developed. It is expected that the Trustees, now that they have an assured income, will turn their attention to the development and opening up of other mines. The Hanna transaction was made on a royalty basis for ore mined. The Trustees will be reimbursed for development work done on properties that are not altogether ready for operation.

M. A. Hanna & Co. will combine all the properties they own in the Mesaba region and organize a new company to hold and operate them.

RECORDED LEASES.
With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, 1,044, n e corner of 58th St, (57 West;) Cora L. Burgess et al., trustees of William H. Burgess, to Mary Brod, 56 West 84th St, 7 11-12 years, from June 1, 1917; attorney, Joseph N. Mitchell, 233 Broadway..........$2,000

6TH ST, 615, store floor, the yard, part of cellar, and 2d floor east; Julia L. Hayes to Adolph Koyacs, 615 East 6th St, extended lease 5 years, from May 1, 1918; attorney, Harry A. Goidel, 233 Broadway.......$1,200

19TH ST, 145 East, all; Antoinette F. Wright to Louis P. Whitaker, 147 East 19th St, 5 years, from Sept. 15, 1916, 5-year renewal; address 22 Vesey St..................$2,300

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"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

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Complete Apartment House Guide of Fifth and Park Avenue Apartments Sent on Request.
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288 NEW YORK AV., BROOKLYN. Splendid 3-story brick residence; all modern improvements; will be sacrificed for $10,000 to close an estate. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J. (Ph. 675.)

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

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RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

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For Sale or Rent.
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For Sale—Houses, farms, acreage. H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, White Plains, N. Y. Box 396.

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STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1988,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

For Sale—Furnished four-room bungalow on Sound, $1,600; screened, electric lights, running water, large porch, select beach. Taylor & Golden, South Norwalk, Conn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, held in and for the Southern District of New York, at the Court Room in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1917.—Present, Hon. Martin T. Manton, District Judge.—In the matter of REGINALD W. BARRETT and KYRLE C. BARRETT, individually and as members of the firm of BARRETT BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

An order having been granted herein on the 18th day of May, 1917, requiring all creditors of the above-named bankrupts or other persons, firms or corporations to show cause why all alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein in the hands of the trustee and all claims to specific stocks, bonds, securities, or the proceeds thereof, and sums of money in the hands of the trustee, should not be filed with a Special Master and the claims so filed be referred to said Special Master for hearing, testimony and report, and in default of filing or proof of such claims in the time, place and manner in which this Court may direct, said creditors or other firms and corporations should not be barred, and foreclosed from making or asserting any such claims and the said motion having come on before me to be heard on the 25th day of June, 1917;

Now upon all the papers and proceedings heretofore had and taken herein, and after reading and filing said order to show cause dated May 18, 1917, and the petition of Frederick W. Stelle, trustee herein, verified May 17, 1917, and upon the affidavits of Edward Rother, sworn to the 25th day of May, 1917, and James M. Kirshner, sworn to the 21st day of June, 1917, by which it appears that the said order to show cause has been duly served as therein required, and after hearing Herman B. Goodstein, in support of said motion, and no one appearing in opposition thereto, it is

Ordered that the motion be and the same hereby is in all respects granted, and it is further

Ordered that the determination of all the rights, titles and interests, if any, in and to the said property and any and all preferential claims thereto be and the same hereby is referred to S. W. Dexter of No. 71 Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, who is hereby appointed Special Master for that purpose, to hear and determine the rights of such creditors and claims, and the said Special Master is directed in all respects to adjust, determine and adjudicate the rights, titles and interests, equities, claims and liens therein and thereto and report to this Court his determination therein with all convenient speed, and it is further

Ordered that any and all creditors of the above named bankrupts and all other persons, firms or corporations, either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities or the proceeds thereof, or sums of money or asserting any alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein which are or may be in the possession, custody or control of the trustee herein, including stocks and securities mentioned in the petition filed with the petition of the trustee herein verified the 17th day of May, 1917, and now on file with the Clerk of this Court, be and they hereby are directed to file any and all such claims which they or any of them may have with the above named Special Master on or before September 1st, 1917, and it is further

Ordered that each and every one of the said persons, firms or corporations who shall not file their said claims thereby asserting their right, title and interest in and to the said property on or before September 1st, 1917, with the said Special Master are hereby forever barred from making or asserting any right, title or interest in and to the said specific stocks, bonds, securities or the proceeds thereof, sums of money or claims and the general assets of the estate which are or may be in the possession, custody or control of the trustee herein, including all stocks and securities mentioned in the petition filed with the Clerk of this Court and verified on May 17, 1917, by the trustee herein, and making or asserting any preferential claims thereto, and it is further

Ordered that service of this order be made upon each of the creditors or other persons interested herein by mailing a copy of this order to each of them at their respective addresses as the same may appear upon the books of the alleged bankrupts, and if any addresses are contained in the schedules herein which do not appear in the books of said bankrupts, by mailing a copy thereof to the creditors or other person, and by publishing a copy of this order in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks prior to the 21st day of July, 1917, which shall be and hereby is declared to be sufficient service thereof and sufficient notice to file any and all of the claims hereinbefore referred to.
MANTON,
U. S. D. J.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 3-bath Hy-tex brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 500 West End Av.

OWNER must dispose of 5-room bungalow with all water rights, &c.; near bay, in nice locality; newly built, modern improvements; will decorate to suit; garden plot; school and trolley nearby; 40 minutes from city; easy terms and right price to interested party. Kelso, 277 Times Downtown.

Should you be looking for an old house, which needs small repairs, with a large plot of land for cultivation, poultry, &c., near water and station, for $1,475, for $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to B Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots, $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

MANHATTAN BEACH lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

New house, Garden City Estate, eight rooms, two baths, garage, two blocks from depot; best neighborhood, low price, easy terms, or free lot as first payment. F. S. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice contract for 2½ exceptionally fine lots; 4½ years' payments made. Benson, Room 906, 88 Wall St.

$1,350 FOR COZY HOUSE and 2 acres; easy terms; trees; high and healthy spot; near lake. Owner, 249 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent Home.—Owner is offering his beautiful home of seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, dining porch, wonderful model kitchen; instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; on large plot; large living room; open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.00; most beautiful suburb in the State; price $5,250; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Exceptional Bargain.—Six-room modern home, $3,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

MONTCLAIR.—Mountainside home 12 rooms, 4 baths, 8 bedrooms, large grounds, veranda, and garage; 550 ft. elevation; rental $166.66 per month. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, at Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, New Jersey.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE, every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half-hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms. LONG & MILLER, Telephone 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

$100 CASH, $22 MONTHLY.—7 rooms, bath, all improvements, sewers, macadamized streets; steam heat; hardwood trim; extra toilet; train or trolley commutation, $4.65 monthly; 35 minutes out. Executor, 150 Times.

FINE 65-ACRE FARM.
27 miles C. R. R., N. J.; near station; fine soil, brook, fruit; 15-room house; $12,000 to close estate.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BIGGEST FARM BARGAIN.
Fine 50-acre farm; rich, fertile soil, all cultivated; good house, 7 rooms; barn, outbuildings; excellent condition; fruit, shade; convenient station; main highway; crops included; $7,500; worth double.
HARVEY B. NEWINS, Woolworth Building, New York.

OLD FARMHOUSE, with 3 acres of fine farm land, shade trees, fruit orchard, etc., barn and other outbuildings; main road; will sell on easy terms at right price to reliable party. McNabb, 294 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM, outbuildings, good house, in large town, cheap to quick buyer; $150 cash, $12 monthly. B Treise, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

5-ACRE FARM, orchard, cultivated land, near main road, $1,000. B Store, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Dutchess County, N. Y.—58-acre farm, 30 under cultivation; large brook through place; splendid bathing; large garden; ice house filled; chickens; good garage and stables; 14-room house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths and lavatory; electric lights; large servants' quarters; sell reasonably, owner going to France. Further information, write "Eaglebrook," Stanfordville, N. Y.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES. Charming house, high elevation, fine views; 382 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000; $3,000 cash. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HIGHLY profitable farm of 85 acres, one mile from North Branch Depot; delightful locality; acres of oats, wheat, rye, corn, potatoes, hay; large buildings; orchard, brook; large herd of cattle, horses, etc.; all implements, etc.; wonderful value; must sell quick; $12,000. Owner, P. O. B., 756 Somerville, N. J.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees, 10-room house and 5-room house, 7 good outbuildings painted; 85 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER FRONT FARM OF 135 ACRES.
With modern 9-room house, very large barns; 50 acres of light, stoneless, sandy loam, capable of yielding a 10,000 bu. potato crop. Price $4,000. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Adjoining pretty lake in the Pocono Mts., 2½ hours from here; productive 60-acre farm; 16½ acres now in potatoes, corn, oats, rye, and garden truck; neat 7-room house; large barns; $5,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Wanted.

FARM WANTED.
A good productive farm, stock and implements; commuting distance; $10,000 to $15,000.
F. A. FARNSWORTH, 165 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

Ground floor, (25x100,) West 60th St., 11th Av.; single-story building; excellent light; high ceiling; immediate occupancy. 549 West 59th St. Tel. Col. 6161.

Broadway, 1,123, (Townsend Bldg.)—Desk room to sublet, private office; stenographer's services if desired; good light, reasonable rent. Apply Room 305.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $20.50 per month; no lease required. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Large, light, well-furnished office, Grand Central Terminal; will share for women's committee work, $35 month. Room 4838.

Reliable business party to share nicely furnished office in Woolworth Building. J 269 Times Downtown.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Loft for rent, 77x45, at 36th St. and 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Will sublet office. Room 301, 110 West 40th St.

Attractive, small, refined office or desk room. 7 Pine, or Suite 94.

Part or whole showroom for rent; reasonable price. Florentine, 116 W. 32d.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE private house, furnished or partially unfurnished. Particulars, 'phone French, 789 Hanover.

Cedarhurst.—Bargain; fine Colonial house, 6 bedrooms; garage; large grounds; season or year. Phone 2743 Far Rockaway.

Unfurnished.

West 12th St., (Washington Square district.)—House, 12 rooms, 2 baths; elegant salon parlor. Bogert, 167 6th Av.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Five-story American basement, three-story extension; 3 baths; parquet floors; rent, $2,500. Caretaker.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Larchmont, N. Y.—43 minutes from Grand Central; about three acres; modern, twelve rooms, four baths, large ballroom, magnificently furnished by Davenport; superbly decorated; gas ranges, steam heated; beautiful grounds; electrically lighted; garage for five cars, three bedrooms; tennis court; extremely desirable opportunity; luxurious; immediate possession. Frank T. Neely, 19 Liberty St. Telephone John 26.

Rye.—Nine-room house, furnished, all improvements, garage; near beach; beautiful Sound view; immediate possession, until Oct. 1, $600. Address A. T. Berrien, Box 136, Port Chester, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Physician called into active service will sublet furnished cottage, reduced rental, ten rooms, three baths; garage for two cars; apartment over garage; near beach. P. C. Brown, Spring Lake Beach.

For rent at particularly low rental, two attractive cottages, with modern conveniences, in exclusive club colony overlooking water; high ground, beautiful trees. Apply to Mrs. R. M. Gibbs, Monmouth Hills, Highlands, N. J.

At South Orange.—Beautiful 8-room house; exceptional location; handsomely furnished; grand piano, old mahogany furniture; large grounds; adults; references; rent to Oct. 1, $250. Y 302 Times Annex.

Select furnished cottages for particular people; relief from hay fever. J. W. Berry, Beach Haven, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

COTTAGE IN BERKSHIRES for rent. $200.00 (worth $300.00) for two summer months, at Monterey, Lake Garfield. Address Y 256 Times Annex.

Wanted—Furnished.

House for small family, adults, not too distant; state particulars. V 25 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 309, (near Waldorf.)—Studio apartment, 2 large rooms, both front, and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Strickland.

50'S.—Four charmingly furnished rooms; new building; housekeeping; sacrifice Summer. Columbus 3974.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

LEXINGTON AV., 163, (Hotel Rutledge.)—1, 2, or 3 rooms and bath; large, sunny, very modern; telephone, elevator service; electric light; $30 per month and up, or weekly rates; meals optional; extraordinary value.

MADISON AV., 1,270, (Corner 91st.)—Top floor, seven-room elevator apartment, overlooking Park; windows four sides; fully furnished; Victrola; telephone; sublet for Summer. Wetmore.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

10TH, 61 WEST.—An unusual, spacious, and attractive 4-room apartment to Oct. 1; ideal for Summer occupancy; bargain. Golden, Apt. 6A.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $80.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Handsome apartments, kitchenette, bath; 2 rooms, $55; 1 room, $40.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; caterer on premises. Dwyer. Circle 4137.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

56TH, 208 WEST, THORNDYKE APTS. SPECIAL RATES; SINGLE ROOM & BATH.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Eight immense rooms; the sun shines in every one; two bathrooms; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $1,320 to $1,600; worth investigating.

72D SUBWAY.—Charmingly furnished 4 rooms, New building; housekeeping; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

72D SUBWAY.—Four large, charmingly furnished rooms; new building; bargain. Columbus 3974.

72D, 165 WEST.—To sublet July 15 furnished bachelor suite and bath.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Magnificent parlor floor; private; suitable business; also suite, $13 weekly.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms, bath, high-class elevator apartment, sublet to Oct. 1st or longer lease; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1176. Coyle.

91ST, (West End.)—Seven rooms, new building; two bathrooms; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

92D, 259 WEST.—Seven outside rooms, Summer or longer; $75. Riverside 8651.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Seven rooms, overlooking Hudson, $125. Phone River 3287. Noble.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Five, six unusually sunny, spacious rooms; living room 16x18; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $950. Riverside 7830. Engel.

97TH, (Overlooking Hudson.)—Six rooms; piano; southern exposure; Summer months; $65. Particulars, 745 West End Av., near 97th St.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Seven rooms, $80; white enamel; exceptional transportation; suitable doctor, dentist.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 5-room private apartment, to couple only; may be seen any time; maid service if desired; immediate occupancy until Sept. 15; $75; references. Phone Morn. 4740.

113TH, 507 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Special Summer rates: 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; exquisite apartments; furnished complete, including silver and linen. Phone 8240 Morningside.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, six rooms and bath; lease until October, 1918. Room 1206, 115 Broadway.

115TH, 610 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; high-class elevator; reasonable. Apt. 33B.

610 WEST 116TH ST.,
between Broadway and Riverside Dr., nr. sub. 2-3-5 room apts., furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession; high-class house; managed by owner, on premises. Phone 3040 Morningside.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson. Ellsworth.

179TH, 621 WEST.—Four rooms and bath; all light; $45. See janitor.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional;) references.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.
handsomely furn., any period, Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists,
176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished; list on request. Consult Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence, 449 West 23d, (London Terrace;) every improvement; unusual.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Newly furnished, exceptionally cool, five-room corner apartment, near Grant's Tomb; $65. Morningside 4773.

CLAREMONT AV., 39.—Beautifully furnished airy apartment; excellent location, overlooking Columbia; bus, subway. Kennedy, Apt. 22. Morningside 6480.

CONVENT AV., 302.—Elegantly furnished apartment, 5 rooms, overlooking college grounds. Rudinger.

Desirable 1 to 5-room
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
at special Summer rates.
33 West 51st St. Circle 250.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 270.—High-class four-room elevator apartment; $75 per month. Apt. 54.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

HAVEN AV., 110, (near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only.
HUDSON RIVER VIEW.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

LARGE, attractive room; open for inspection by arrangement. Mrs. F. Snare, Jr. Telephone Chelsea 6600.

LADY will dispose of her beautifully equipped apartment of seven large rooms; furnishings of rare beauty; nothing sold separately; seen by appointment only. Telephone Plaza 7479.

RIVERSIDE, 116TH.—Charmingly furnished six rooms; river view sacrifice. Details, Columbus 3974.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high-class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL.—Two large rooms, bath; maid service; sublet 2 months, $60 monthly; value, $100. A 23 Times.

SPECIALIST.
Wonderful Summer bargains; handsomely furnished apartments. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

7 ROOMS.
Ground Floor Corner.
PRICE, $2,500.
601 West End Avenue.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Three minutes bridge, five borough Hall subway; one and two room, bath, apartments; excellent service, telephone; Summer, $22.50-$30 monthly.

Unfurnished—East Side.

309 FIFTH AV. (near Waldorf.)—Studio apartment, 2 large rooms, both front, and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Strickland.

Unfurnished—West Side.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block; "The Chimes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam, $38-$40; for people of refinement; no small children.

44TH ST., 141 EAST.—Delightful one room, bath, kitchenette; every convenience; from Aug. 1. Call 8595 Murray Hill, Apt. 6.

51ST, 14 WEST.—To be altered to suit tenants; basement and parlor floors, desirable for shops or doctors; also bachelor suites, top-floor studio with kitchenette and extension garden. Phone Ridgely, 4208 Morning.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc. 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

77TH, 44 WEST, Opposite Manhattan Square Park, 1 Block from Central Park.—High-class, fireproof apartment, located on the 11th floor; 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms; living room 18x28 feet; bedrooms all face south; this is an unusual apartment; inspect now. Apply to Superintendent.

180TH, 825 WEST.—3-room modern apartment, outside, cool and light; second floor; 5 minutes' walk from subway; $29. Phone St. Nicholas 9372, or Pinehurst Holding Co.

An excellent opportunity for
DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground-floor apartment tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Acad.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40. Five rooms, fronting on Park; rent $55; will sublet August and September for $45 with privilege of new lease thereafter. Raby.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans. 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

THREE or four room modern apartment, west side preferred, between 59th and 135th Sts.; will lease from Aug. 1. Y 298 Times Annex.

WANTED—Furnished studio or bachelor apartment, four or five rooms, below 23d St., west side, no objection to modern non-elevator, but must be light, airy, and comfortable, for any period up to Nov. 1; reply in detail, giving rental, &c. V 19 Times.

ARMY OFFICER desires small apartment until September; good and accessible section; cheap. A 29 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, bath, $6; another, $5; telephone.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double and single rooms, private bath if desired; refined surroundings; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; rooms with running water; single room.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

63D, 145 EAST.—Large furnished room, bath; telephone; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; running water; from $5 to $7.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms; conveniences.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone, electricity.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, with bath and running water.

PARK AV., 70.—38th and Park Av.; large rooms; $5 up.

West Side.

5TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove room, bath, kitchenette; electricity, hot water; refined home; reference.

9TH, 28 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, suitable bachelor; also small room; quiet house.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool room with private bath; also medium room; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant single and double room, running water; private house; reference.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

23D, 350 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for women; running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen. $4 up; city visitors, 75c. up.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Fine, large rooms; private house; refined people. Bryant 3558.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive, large room and bath on third floor; refined home.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; also suite, furnished or unfurnished; telephone.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; references.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, with bath; $8, $9; telephone.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant, large and small rooms; private bath; home comforts. Pierce.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; half-price Summer; telephone. 271 Col.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Furnished room; private house; large, light, cool; private lavatory; bath adjoining; electric light.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, private bath; first floor; medium room, next to bath; kitchenette; electricity; quiet, exclusive house.

69TH ST., 1 WEST, (Central Park.)—Handsome corner rooms, en suite, overlooking Park; no other roomers; gentlemen only.

70TH ST., 2,030 BROADWAY.
In beautiful apartment, attractively furnished room; lavatory; business man. Johnson, 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive front room, one flight; electric light, phone; residence; references.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Rooms, running water, electricity, phone; Summer rates; quiet house.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Single room, beautiful private home; for gentleman; every opportunity.

71ST., 30 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished room; private bathroom; electricity; exclusive house.

71ST, 45 WEST.—First-class rooms, electricity, running water, phone.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, quiet, outside, single room; men; breakfast optional; references.

72D, 152 WEST.—For girls studying; rooms, two beds, lavatory, $5-$8.

72D, 111 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, without board; terms reasonable.

73D, 118 WEST.—Attractive 2-room suite; bath; large and single rooms; running water; convenient "L," subway; special rates.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, also front parlor, electricity, select residence.

73D, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor; private bath, large, small rooms; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS

West Side.

73D, 136 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished room; private bath; also single; electricity.

73D, 269 WEST.—Comfortable large room, private bath, $10; also medium, $4.50.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room; large closets; quiet house; gentleman; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; Summer rates; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool, double front room, private bath; near Riverside.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Very desirable room, with dressing room, electricity, parquetry; very reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use, references.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, with private baths; also single; electricity; $3.50, $10.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Cool hall rooms; bath on floor; select residence; phone; $4.50.

75TH, 3 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, $6-$12.

76TH, 42 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Most attractive double rooms, private baths; also single rooms, electricity, references.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Attractive, cool, outside rooms; elevator apartment; telephone. Hilton.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large, small, single, en suite; no objection to music.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also front room, with piano.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with private bath or adjoining; convenient to all transportation; select neighborhood; phone; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, electricity, all conveniences; private house; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually comfortable, cool rooms, large and medium; electricity; parlors; reasonable.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable large and small room; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining baths; basement room; continuous hot water; electricity.

78TH ST., 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also single; running water, electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool, airy rooms; private baths; electricity; reference.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Rooms with, without private baths; electricity; $4.50, $6, $12.

81ST ST., WEST.—Facing park; exceptionally large, elegant room or suite; private bath; maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7252.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive large, cool rooms; private bath; telephone; kitchenette; $5 upward.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, WEST.—Room in select apartment; conveniences; private family. Phone Schuyler 6588.

82D, 52 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Clean, large, small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also handsome suite; piano; Summer rates.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; rooms, furnished or unfurnished; attractive house. Schuyler 9694.

85TH, (Near Broadway.)—Unusually cool room, adjoining bath; elevator; conveniences. Schuyler 2739.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front basement; private bath.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; small room; near Drive; references.

86TH ST., (533 West End Av.)—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; every convenience; Subway, "L."

86TH, 549, (West End Av.)—Three rooms, private house, shower bath, electric lights.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms, kitchenette, maid service, elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Large, small, outside; running water; telephone; $3, $3.50. Anderson.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Two elegant rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; private house; excellent environment; meals optional; suitable for two gentlemen or for single person.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent large room, twin beds, continuous hot water; references.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, near bath, electricity; private family; gentlemen.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Summer comforts; desirable rooms, reasonably priced; housekeeping suite. Smith, Apt. 3.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Attractive front room; gentleman; reference; shower; $6.50. Apt. 41.

97TH, 42 WEST.—Large, cool room, private bath; other exceptional rooms; phone.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Large outside room, bath adjoining, or suite; subway express. Apartment 9.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Large, light, cool rooms; electricity, running water. Apt. 4 West.

100TH, 216 WEST, corner Broadway.—Beautiful room, southern exposure. Hurt, Apartment 12C.

101ST, 205 WEST, THE JOSEPH HOTEL,
Near Broadway, "L," sub. Tel. 1132 River.
1, 2, 3 light rooms, $3 to $15.
Linen, gas, electricity, maid service included.
Kitchen privileges optional.
Immediate possession.

102D, 253 WEST.—One large room and private bath; private house; Summer rates.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; $3.50, $4; elevator apartment. Band.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room, adjoining bath, $4.50; gentleman. Rogers.

110TH, 515 WEST.—Attractive outside front room, with refined American couple. Prescott. Phone Morningside 505. References exchanged.

111TH, 529 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Broadway subway; nicely furnished, large, airy front room; strictly modern; Summer rates.

113TH ST.—Large corner room; Broadway, near 110th subway station; electric light; elevator apartment. Phone Morningside 7686.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, light rooms; shower; Summer rates; elevator, 6th floor, west.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large and attractively furnished rooms; opposite Columbia University campus; double, $6, $7, and $8; single, $5.50, $6; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Light rooms, $3 up; cool suite for three. Hawley.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large parlor, bedrooms, elevator, beautifully furnished; Summer rates. Donnelly.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable rooms, $2.50 week up; elevator; (Columbia University.) Rose.

124TH ST., 527 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Elevator apartment, fourth floor; gentleman; $4.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Fine rooms; men; references; $2.50 up; showers; phone; Lenox subway.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Newly decorated large front room; $7; convenient location; 2B.

183D, 522 WEST.—Attractive corner room; 4 windows; $7; elevator; shower. Simpson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, corner 94th.—Exceptionally delightful, cool suite or large room; refined, private family. Tel. 3287 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Corner 99th.—Beautiful, large room, overlooking Hudson, suitable two; private family. Phone Riverside 2748, Apt. 2A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, corner 109th.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson. Hurt, Apartment 10A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Cool, spacious room, overlooking Hudson; running water; $15. Noble.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 27½.—Overlooking park; delightfully cool rooms with private bath, nicely furnished, $20 week and up on American plan, or $12 week and up on European plan. Write for illustrated booklet, Hotel Earle.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Floor, large connecting rooms; will divide; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior single, double room, private bath; references required.

WEST END AV., 664.—Large and small rooms, twin beds, adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 549, (86th.)—Three rooms; private house; shower bath; electric lights.

Brooklyn.

LEFFERTS PLACE, 116-118.
LUXURIOUS SUMMER HOME.
Detached house; extensive grounds; piazza; handsomely furnished suites; electric light, private bath, parquet floors; table unexcelled; service strictly first class; table guests accommodated; situated near Grand Av. Station; three car lines Manhattan; references. Tel. 6720 Prospect.

Long Island.

Ocean front rooms; adults; boardwalk near; Third Av., Rockaway Park. J. O'Connor.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

49TH, 116 WEST.—Two pleasant rooms, private bath, electricity, &c. Phone Circle 204.

87TH ST., 109 WEST, (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath; $45 per month, inclusive.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE man wants room, between 86th and 103d Sts., Broadway and Riverside. Address, stating rent, V 14 Times.

BUSINESS GIRL desires room or share front apartment. Terms, 2,057 8th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms; excellent table; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room in house with owner; private bath, electric light; suit people desiring refined home; also smaller rooms; Southern cooking.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Overlooking Broadway; attractively furnished rooms; running water; facilities; high-class elevator apartment; board. Hubbell.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exclusive Pension, overlooking river; large room; private bath; also small room; excellent table.

72D, 212 WEST.—SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

72D, 267 WEST.—Cool rooms, double, single, private baths; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, cool front room; smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room, bath; excellent table; fine location; summer rates.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table board; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, bath adjoining; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL, LARGE ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; SMALLER ONE; EXCELLENT TABLE; MODERATE.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; delightful location; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; large and small rooms; couple or gentleman; excellent table, electricity, table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms; all conveniences; table excels; references.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Two connecting, also other room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

107TH, 322 WEST.—SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, BATH; ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, overlooking campus; excellent table.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

135TH, 630 WEST, (Corner of Riverside Drive.)—Double front room, $16 per week for two; elevator apartment. Apt. 1.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

Brooklyn.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 29.—Large, pleasant room; southern exposure; excellent table; near Borough Hall subway; telephone.

BOARD WANTED.

Lady, refined Jewish, with maid, wants in September, two large connecting rooms, with bath; first-class table; no other boarders; west side, between 72d and 86th Sts.; state moderate price. A 31 Times.

Board with two rooms wanted on Long Island, commuting distance, by family of three; must be ocean front. Address Summer. L 159 Times.

ROOM AND BOARD wanted by married couple in exclusive private family, between 72d and 85th Sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 835, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

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EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

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PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Good rooms; excellent table; boating, bathing, fishing, dancing; rates reasonable.

New York State.

EYRIE INN, TOMPKINS COVE, N. Y.—A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting distance; own garden, tennis, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

CARTER HOUSE,
Lake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn.
Rates, $10.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Rest cases, invalids, convalescents; ideal homelike conditions; own vegetables; near N. Y., (booklet.) Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

Country Board Wanted.

Young man desires board, country, near salt water; private family. J 261 Times Downtown.

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A BARGAIN LIST.
ROLLS ROYCE CHASSIS.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1917 3 pass.; latest model.
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER, like new.
MERCER 5-passenger.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ special speedster, wire wheels.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER.
OAKLAND COUPE.
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R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next Door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

A—Chummy Roadster Studebaker
Dodge Cadillac '16 Pierce-Arrow
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One Man Top Bodies Top Envelopes
20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!
1917 Stearns Knight 8 cyl. 7 pass.
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1917 Dodge 5 pass.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Stutz 4 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Roadster.
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1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
BUICK 1917 SEDAN.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F.I.A.T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F.I.A.T. "55" LIMOUSINE.
STUTZ, 1916-15-14 MODELS.
MERCERS, 1916-14-13-12.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75" SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE ARROW 1914 "6-48" ROADSTER.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

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BARGAIN IN SELECT USED CAR.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
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1916 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
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1916 STEARNS LIGHT "4."
1915 MERCER 22-70 SPORT MODEL.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 W. 55th, 2 Doors from B'way. Open Evgs.

BUICK touring, 1915; $700; beautiful seven-passenger, six-cylinder; like new; electric self-starter, lights; cost $1,700; condition guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

BUICK 1915 C 24 runabout, perfect condition; Hupmobile 1915 touring, entirely refinished. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morningside 9367.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 4-pass., wire wheels.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
FIAT "55" RIVERIA TOURING.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, like new; many extras. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3960.

CHOICE SPECIALS!
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER.
Slip covers, bumper, extra shoes.
1917 DAVIS "6" 7 PASS.
Run 3,000 miles. Excellent.
1917 LEXINGTON "6."
New shoes; 2,000 miles.
1916 OLDS SPECIAL 6 PASS.
Mercer type body, Victoria top, wire wheels.
1916 LOZIER "6" 7 PASS.
Excellent car. New shoes.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 2411.

CROW-ELKHART, 3-PASSENGER.
USED 1,200 MILES.
Cloverleaf model, practically new; has a detachable Winter top and every equipment; is offered for sale at the right price; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn, where it can be demonstrated and inspected day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; every car has been gone over in our repair shop and is in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St. Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

FRANKLIN 1917 standard limousine; my car is absolutely new, having been driven a total of 560 miles; circumstances rather than a criticism of the car makes this necessary; can save you several hundred dollars on this model. Address Y 295 Times Annex.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE
LOCOMOBILES.
Ready for immediate delivery. These cars carry our standard LOCOMOBILE guarantee.
1916 "48" six pass. torpedo,
Original cost, $5,400.00.
Resale price, $3,250.00.
1915 "38" five pass. Touring Car.
Original price, $4,400.00.
Resale price, $2,500.00.
Exchange Car Booklet on Request.
E. L. Franklin, Mgr., Exchange Car Dept.,
The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA,
West 61st Street, next to Broadway.
'Phone Columbus 7750.

HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
ASKING PRICE $975.
Has been used 7,000 miles, and looks practically new; mechanical condition exceptional and has every equipment; an inspection will be most convincing; any inspection invited and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE USED CAR DEPARTMENT.
1914-15-16-17 Hupmobiles,
Touring, Sedans, Limousines and Broughams,
Roadsters Overhauled and Guaranteed.
Other High Grade cars to select from.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
1,741 Broadway at 56th Street.
Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE, 1915, 5-passenger touring; mechanically perfect; bargain. Telephone Madison Square 8360.

LANCIA AND RENAULT.
A limited number of the latest models with open and closed bodies of exclusive design by the foremost coach builders of Europe & America.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; electric starter, &c., $750. 150 West 55th.

MERCER 1916 tour pass., wire wheels.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 six pass., Bulldog Special.
STUTZ 1916 ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan, like new.
LANCIA 1913 TOURING, wire wheels.
MERCER 1913 Special Raceabout, generator.
K. H. SLOCUM, ALEX. G. HARRIS,
1,700 BROADWAY, FOURTH FLOOR.

MERCER 1914 LIMOUSINE,
BODY BY HOLBROOK.
Handsomest fast limousine ever offered for sale. In most exceptional condition and open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. For sale at the right price. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER speedster, Lancia runabout, 1917 Chummy roadster. Pilot Co., 290 West 59th St.

MERCER 22-72 H. P., 1916, six-passenger touring car; recently overhauled and painted. Telephone Room 1249, Biltmore Hotel.

MERCER runabout 22-72; practically new. Phone Caine, 172 Bryant, before 11 A. M.

MITCHELL touring car, early 1917; perfect condition; 7-passenger; very little used; must be sold today; best bid takes this car. 1,806 Avenue I, Flatbush. Phone 2753 Midwood.

NATIONAL 1916 7-pass., 12-cyl. touring, in exceptionally fine condition.

NATIONAL 1915 6-pass., 5-cyl. touring car, Newport model. Mr. Art, 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry.

OVERLAND 1917 SEDAN,
RUN 2,200 MILES,
cost $1,600, and is practically new; model 85-6-S and cannot be told from one on the showroom floor; has every possible equipment, with many extras; if you are in the market for a practically new sedan give my car your inspection; any demonstration or expert mechanical inspection invited, day, evening, or Sunday until 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND touring Model 80, reasonable; mechanically good. Main Street Garage, Hempstead, L. I.

OVERLAND, 1917, Country Club; price $650; phone Bryant 261. A. Harris.

PACKARD "2-35."
Special Fleetwood Four-Pass. Car.
This car has been driven but approximately 3,500 miles, and is practically equal to new in appearance and performance. Can be purchased at an appreciable saving in cost.
For further particulars inquire of
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West 61st Street, next to Broadway.
Phone Columbus 7750.

PACKARD 1912 "18" LIMOUSINE.
VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
Used very little; mechanical condition, paint, shoe equipment, and all appointments most exceptional. An inspection will be convincing. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M.

PACKARD 18, 1911, perfect; will accept Ford and cash. A 25 Times.

PACKARD 1910, good condition; seen uptown garage, 154 W. 124th St. Dramis.

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LONDON TO EDINBURGH MODEL,
TOURING 5 PASSENGER.
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STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 8-cylinder; driven 4,000 miles only; $1,350; no brokers. H 161 Times.

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RENAULT five-passenger car, equipped with self-starter, generator, electric lights, Westinghouse shock absorbers, victoria top, slip covers, five wire wheels; completely overhauled and repainted at Brewster's; a genuine bargain. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

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SIMPLEX, 50 H. P.
SIMPLEX, 38 H. P.
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Above cars equipped with Electric Starting and Lighting and are the latest models of their respective manufacturers.
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MAXWELL COUPELET.
1916 Model;
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1915 Model,
5-passenger touring;
overhauled and repainted.

REO RUNABOUT.
1915 Model,
overhauled and repainted,
at a bargain.

WILLYS-KNIGHT COUPE.
1916 Model 84,
with wire wheels.

WILLYS-KNIGHT,
5-passenger touring,
1916 Model 84.

OVERLAND COUPE,
1917 Model 85-6.
A car for the year round.

OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB
roadster, 1917,
with wire wheels.

OVERLAND
5-passenger touring,
1916 Model 83,
overhauled and repainted,
with new slip covers.

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Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St.
At 50th St. Subway entrance,
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CASE, Roadster.
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OAKLAND, Speedster.
OVERLANDS, 69-79.
FORD, Runabout 1916.
CADILLAC, Taxi.
OLDSMOBILE, 8 cylinder.
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WINTON light six 1915 model overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

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CADILLAC.—Beautiful 8-cylinder; by month. Fogarty, 118 East 66th. Plaza 3694.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD touring cars; by trip, day, week, month. C. Bergquist, Plaza 5814.

PIERCE-ARROW 48, 7-passenger touring, day, week, month. Walter Williams, 231 West 54th. Telephone Circle 1123.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED, LATE MODELS.
HIGH CLASS MAKES; HIGHEST CASH prices paid. Gotham Exchange, 1,694 B'way.

Desire car for Summer; fully equipped, tourabout model; 30-40 h. p.; will drive myself. E 354 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty in 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

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HARDWARE STORE
in good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey; very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away; fine new store and apartment of 7 rooms, tiled bath, over it; price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it; this is a rare opportunity; act now. Address
F. B. WELLS, 170 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

A progressive motor manufacturing company requires capable executive as Treasurer and office manager, who can invest $10,000 to $15,000; absolute protection; investment should double in two years; company making well-known gasoline motors; factory running day and night; unusual opportunity for right man. Address Motors, 526 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

New corporation wants active man with $3,000 cash; large returns; handle own money; unusual opportunity; sales manager, or with business knowledge. Call or write Sneider, 500 West 135th St.

Opportunity unparalleled, investment long-established custom dress, waist, shirt shop; high-class trade; would combine with practical ladies' tailor; sub-leases pay rent. J 28 Times.

Machinery and fixtures, comprising complete plant for dress manufacturers, for sale. Write for appointment or particulars, Mahler & Wolfe, 340 Hudson Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

Wanted, live salesman well acquainted with architects for sales agency proposition, established building material; cash investment required. V 16 Times.

High-class proposition for man with selling ability, used earn $100 weekly; small outlay required. Action, 15 Times.

Salesman traveling Middle West, established trade, is open for high-grade line flat purses and bags. V 7 Times.

Account illness best business offered lady, insuring life independence. Sacrifice, V 24 Times.

An expert procurer of capital seeks dependable connections. A 303 Times Downtown.

Capital required for steel shipbuilding plant; lands secured. J 30 Times.

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Multigraph letters; rush work specialty. James Gray, 68 William. Tel. 1294 John.

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For Sale—Entire furnishings of bachelor suite. Call immediately, 195 West 72d St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 4 months, $5. Visible, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
339 Broadway, at Worth St. } TEL.
30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. } 5408
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. } FRANKLIN
10 Barclay St. Telephone 4738 Barclay.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,638.—In Bankruptcy.—WONDER CLOAK & SUIT CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Wonder Cloak & Suit Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 2nd, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 20th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,670.—In Bankruptcy.—THE LEADER NOTION & JEWELRY CO., INC., Bankrupt.
The Leader Notion & Jewelry Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 18th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 20th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,753.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID HIRSCH, Bankrupt.
David Hirsch was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on June 30th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 20th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24599.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL HASSIN, Bankrupt.
Samuel Hassin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 28th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 20th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.